



ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS DIPLOMA (ATD)

LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

WEDNESDAY: 3 December 2025. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. A list of all assets, liabilities, equities, revenues, expenses and dividend paid which are used by a company is called a _____.
A. chart of accounts
B. general journal
C. general ledger
D. trial balance (2 marks)
2. The system of accounting where there are at least two accounts affected in every transaction so that the accounting equation stays in balance is called _____.
A. a debit
B. a credit
C. full disclosure
D. the dual nature of accounting (2 marks)
3. Arnold Ltd. has adopted computerised accounting systems. Which one of the following objectives of internal accounting controls is NOT guaranteed?
A. Safeguard assets
B. Ensure accurate and reliable financial reporting
C. Attain profitability
D. Promote operational efficiency (2 marks)
4. Which one of the following statements outlines the purpose of preparing a bank reconciliation statement?
A. To update the bank statement
B. To match the cash book and bank statement balances
C. To replace the cash book amounts with another record
D. To avoid issuing cheques (2 marks)
5. Which one of the following accounting concepts relates to a situation where a business ignores the value of employee satisfaction while preparing its accounts?
A. Going concern
B. Money measurement
C. Conservatism
D. Realisation (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 6 to Question 12.

The following list of errors were detected in the books of Chase Enterprises:

- (i) Payment of Sh.5,000 cash for refreshment was not posted to the books.
- (ii) Cheque for Sh.20,000 received from Mwita Wesh was credited to Sam Wesh.
- (iii) Motor vehicle repairs for Sh.30,000 was posted to the motor vehicle account.
- (iv) Credit sales invoice for Sh.50,100 to Anita Riziki was posted to the books as Sh.50,001.
- (v) Deposit of Sh.10,000 cash to the bank was debited in cash and credited in bank.

(vi) Wilber Kibas, a part time clerk, made the following postings in error to the general ledger: sales under cast by Sh.6,000, postage expense under cast by Sh.2,000 and stationery expense under cast by Sh.4,000.

6. Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** double-entry to correct error (i)?
 A. Dr Bank Sh.5,000, Cr Refreshment Sh.5,000
 B. Dr Refreshment Sh.5,000, Cr Cash Sh.5,000
 C. Dr Suspense Sh.5,000, Cr Refreshment Sh.5,000
 D. Dr Drawings Sh.5,000, Cr Cash Sh.5,000 (2 marks)

7. Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** double-entry to correct error (ii)?
 A. Dr Mwita Wesh Sh.20,000, Cr Sam Wesh Sh.20,000
 B. Dr Bank Sh.20,000, Cr Mwita Wesh Sh.20,000
 C. Dr Suspense Sh.20,000, Cr Mwita Wesh Sh.20,000
 D. Dr Sam Wesh Sh.20,000, Cr Mwita Wesh Sh.20,000 (2 marks)

8. Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** double-entry to correct error (iii)?
 A. Dr Motor vehicle repairs Sh.30,000, Cr Motor vehicle Sh.30,000
 B. Dr Motor vehicle Sh.30,000, Cr Motor vehicle repairs Sh.30,000
 C. Dr Suspense Sh.30,000, Cr Motor vehicle repairs Sh.30,000
 D. Dr Motor vehicle repairs Sh.30,000, Cr Capital Sh.30,000 (2 marks)

9. Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** double-entry to correct error (iv)?
 A. Dr Anita Riziki Sh.99, Cr Sales Sh.99
 B. Dr Sales Sh.99, Cr Anita Riziki Sh.99
 C. Dr Anita Riziki Sh.100, Cr Sales Sh.100
 D. Dr Sales Sh.100, Cr Anita Riziki Sh.100 (2 marks)

10. Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** journal entry to correct error (v)?
 A. Dr Bank Sh.20,000, Cr Cash Sh.20,000
 B. Dr Cash Sh.10,000, Cr Bank Sh.10,000
 C. Dr Suspense Sh.20,000, Cr Bank Sh.20,000
 D. Dr Cash Sh.5,000, Cr Suspense Sh.5,000 (2 marks)

11. What type of error does error (vi) represent?
 A. Error of omission
 B. Error of commission
 C. Error of principle
 D. Error of partial omission (2 marks)

12. Which type of error occurred in the case of posting Sh.30,000 motor vehicle repairs to motor vehicle account?
 A. Error of commission
 B. Error of omission
 C. Error of principle
 D. Compensating error (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 13 to Question 19.

DK Ltd.

Trial balance as at 30 June 2025

	Debit Sh.“000”	Credit Sh.“000”
Sales		427,726
Purchases	302,419	
Carriage inwards	476	
Carriage outwards	829	
Wages and salaries	64,210	
Rent and rates	12,466	
Heat and light	4,757	
Inventory at 1 July 2024	15,310	
Drawings	21,600	
Equipment at cost	102,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	43,270	

	Debit Sh.“000”	Credit Sh.“000”
Accumulated depreciation:		
Equipment		22,250
Motor vehicles		8,920
Receivables	50,633	
Payables		41,792
Bank		3,295
Sundry expenses	8,426	
Cash	477	
Capital	<u>-</u>	<u>122,890</u>
	<u>626,873</u>	<u>626,873</u>

Additional information:

The following information was available as at 30 June 2025:

- (i) Sh.350,000 was owing for heat and light.
- (ii) Sh.620,000 has been prepaid for rent and rates.
- (iii) Depreciation is to be provided for the year as follows:
 - Equipment at a rate of 10% on cost
 - Motor vehicles at a rate of 20% on cost
- (iv) Closing inventory was valued at Sh.16,480,000

13. Calculate the amount of depreciation to be charged on equipment for the year.

- A. Sh.22,250,000
- B. Sh.10,200,000
- C. Sh.9,220,000
- D. Sh.12,000,000

(2 marks)

14. Compute the adjusted amount for rent and rates expense for the year?

- A. Sh.12,466,000
- B. Sh.13,086,000
- C. Sh.11,846,000
- D. Sh.11,366,000

(2 marks)

15. Calculate the adjusted amount for heat and light expense for the year.

- A. Sh.4,757,000
- B. Sh.5,107,000
- C. Sh.5,457,000
- D. Sh.5,000,000

(2 marks)

16. Calculate the value of closing inventory to be reported in the financial statements.

- A. Sh.15,310,000
- B. Sh.16,480,000
- C. Sh.12,000,000
- D. Sh.18,000,000

(2 marks)

17. Calculate the total net book value of non-current assets.

- A. Sh.145,270,000
- B. Sh.124,609,000
- C. Sh.95,246,000
- D. Sh.102,000,000

(2 marks)

18. Calculate the net profit for the year ended 30 June 2025.

- A. Sh.10,000,000
- B. Sh.21,600,000
- C. Sh.16,729,000
- D. Sh.18,654,000

(2 marks)

19. Calculate the adjusted capital as at 30 June 2025.

- A. Sh.122,890,000
- B. Sh.118,019,000
- C. Sh.124,609,000
- D. Sh.128,319,000

(2 marks)

20. The difference between the balance of an intangible asset account at cost and the carrying value is referred to as

- A. the market value
- B. the net book value
- C. accumulated amortisation
- D. accumulated depreciation

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 21 to Question 25.

The following transactions relates to Ark Traders for the month of 31 August 2025:

August 1 The owner started the business with Sh.5,000,000 in the bank

August 2 Withdrew Sh.600,000 from the bank for office use

August 3 Bought goods worth Sh.700,000 by cheque

August 4 Paid two months deposit plus one month rent for premises at the start of the business by cheque of Sh.150,000

August 5 Made cash sales of Sh.450,000

August 6 Purchased stationery of Sh.27,000 paying by cheque

August 7 Purchased goods worth Sh.1,350,000 on credit from Daima Ltd.

August 8 Made cash sales worth Sh.126,700 and credit sales to Stephen Kamau worth Sh.650,000

August 9 Purchased office furniture and fittings worth Sh.360,000 and an office van worth Sh.2,215,000 paying by cheque

August 10 Purchased two desktops each worth Sh.50,000 and a laptop for Sh.80,000 paying by cash

August 11 The owner converted one of his personal van worth Sh.1,500,000 into business asset

August 12 Returned goods worth Sh.45,000 and issued a cheque of Sh.890,000 to Daima Ltd.

Additional information:

- (i) All cash sales are banked at the end of the day and any balances in the cash account are deposited in the bank account.
- (ii) Closing stock as at 31 August 2025 was Sh.785,000.

21. Calculate the total sales for the month ended 31 August 2025.

- A. Sh.1,776,700
- B. Sh.1,650,000
- C. Sh.1,576,700
- D. Sh.1,226,700

(2 marks)

22. Determine the value of non-current asset as at 31 August 2025.

- A. Sh.4,255,000
- B. Sh.4,205,000
- C. Sh.2,755,000
- D. Sh.4,075,000

(2 marks)

23. What is the value of capital at the end of 31 August 2025?

- A. Sh.5,000,000
- B. Sh.6,500,000
- C. Sh.1,500,000
- D. Sh.3,500,000

(2 marks)

24. Determine cash that was banked at the end of the period.

- A. Sh.1,046,700
- B. Sh.1,176,700
- C. Sh.576,700
- D. Sh.996,700

(2 marks)

25. Determine bank balances as at 31 August 2025 after all cash has been deposited.

- A. Sh.58,000
- B. Sh.1,054,700
- C. Sh.1,047,700
- D. Sh.1,104,700

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 26 to Question 30.

The following information was extracted from the books of Kivi Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Issued and fully paid capital:		
Ordinary shares of Sh.10 each	60,000	
10% preference shares of Sh.10 each	30,000	
General reserve	13,500	
Revenue reserve as at 1 July 2024	34,200	
10% debenture	16,000	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	17,400	9,600
Inventory (30 June 2025)	13,980	
Cost of sales	475,020	
	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Sales		720,000
Land and buildings (land cost Sh.200 million)	320,000	
Motor vehicle at cost	35,000	
Equipment at cost	20,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 July 2024):		
Buildings		20,000
Motor vehicles		7,200
Equipment		8,000
Cash and bank Balances	12,450	
Discount received		2,150
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 July 2024)		1,000
Interest on debenture		800
Administrative expenses	18,400	
Selling and distribution expenses	<u>10,200</u>	
	<u>922,450</u>	<u>922,450</u>

Additional information:

- (i) Corporate tax is estimated at Sh.19,000,000.
- (ii) Accrued administrative expenses as at 30 June 2025 amounted to Sh.400,000.
- (iii) Included in the selling and distribution expenses was Sh.2,400,000 for the 4 months to 31 August 2025.
- (iv) Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Buildings	2%	Straight line
Motor vehicles	20%	Straight line
Equipment	20%	Reducing balance

- (v) The directors have proposed the following:
 - A dividend to be paid to preference shareholder
 - A dividend of Sh.2 per share to the ordinary shareholders

26. What was the total dividends for both ordinary shareholders and preference shareholders payable at the end of 30 June 2025?

- Sh.12,000,000
- Sh.10,000,000
- Sh.15,000,000
- Sh.9,000,000

(2 marks)

27. Determine the depreciation chargeable to the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 2025.

- Sh.35,200,000
- Sh.11,800,000
- Sh.9,960,000
- Sh.45,160,000

(2 marks)

28. Calculate the gross profit for the year.

- Sh.244,980,000
- Sh.226,000,000
- Sh.231,000,000
- Sh.258,960,000

(2 marks)

29. Determine the accrued interest at the end of the period.
 A. Sh.1,600,000
 B. Sh.800,000
 C. Sh.2,400,000
 D. Sh.2,000,000 (2 marks)

30. Calculate the net profit after interest and tax.
 A. Sh.182,530,000
 B. Sh.186,930,000
 C. Sh.183,730,000
 D. Sh.181,580,000 (2 marks)

31. Which one of the following should be accounted for as a capital expenditure?
 A. Legal fees incurred on drafting a lease for rented premises
 B. Legal fees on recovery of trade debts
 C. Legal fees incurred on the purchase of a building
 D. Legal fees incurred on handling employee matters (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 32 to Question 35.

Steven, Tabitha and Dennis are in partnership business operating under the name STED Enterprises. The partnership deed provides that profits be shared in the ratio of their long-term capital contributions. The total long-term capital contributed by the partners amounts to Sh.24,000,000. Steven's capital was equal to the sum of Tabitha's and Dennis capital, while Tabitha contributed half of Dennis capital. The partnership deed provided the following further terms:

- Interest on capital is at a rate of 10% per annum
- Interest on drawings is at a rate of 5% per annum
- Dennis is entitled to a salary of Sh.100,000 per month

Additional information:

- (i) Total sales revenue for the year was Sh.36,000,000
- (ii) Net profit margin for the business is 25%
- (iii) The partners also contributed to current accounts as follows: Steven Sh.500,000, Tabitha Sh.300,000 and Dennis Sh.200,000
- (iv) During the year drawings were as follows:
 - Steven Sh.2,000,000
 - Tabitha Sh.4,000,000
 - Dennis Sh.1,500,000

32. Determine the long-term capital contributed by each partner.
 A. Steven Sh.12,000,000, Tabitha Sh.4,000,000, Dennis Sh.8,000,000
 B. Steven Sh.4,000,000, Tabitha Sh.8,000,000, Dennis Sh.12,000,000
 C. Steven Sh.8,000,000, Tabitha Sh.8,000,000, Dennis Sh.8,000,000
 D. Steven Sh.12,000,000, Tabitha Sh.8,000,000, Dennis Sh.4,000,000 (2 marks)

33. What is the profit-sharing ratio of Steven, Tabitha and Dennis in that order?
 A. 5:2:5
 B. 1:1:1
 C. 1:2:3
 D. 3:1:2 (2 marks)

34. Calculate the profit appropriated to each partner.
 A. Steven Sh.4,500,000, Tabitha Sh.1,500,000, Dennis Sh.4,500,000
 B. Steven Sh.2,887,500, Tabitha Sh.962,500, Dennis Sh.1,925,000
 C. Steven Sh.2,406,250, Tabitha Sh.962,500, Dennis Sh.2,406,250
 D. Steven Sh.2,700,000, Tabitha Sh.900,000, Dennis Sh.1,800,000 (2 marks)

35. Determine current account balance for Dennis.
 A. Sh.2,306,250
 B. Sh.2,550,000
 C. Sh.1,825,000
 D. Sh.4,400,000 (2 marks)

36. The total of the discount column on the credit side of a three-column cash book is posted to the _____.
A. debit side of discount allowed account
B. credit side of the discount received account
C. debit side of the discount received account
D. credit side of the discount allowed account (2 marks)

Use the following to answer Question 37 to Question 39.

Kim Munyori, owner of Maendeleo Traders, prepares his financial statements for the year ending 31 September every year. The business's depreciation policy is to charge a full year's depreciation on all assets acquired during the year and no depreciation in the year of disposal. On 1 July 2022 Kim Munyori purchased a motor vehicle for Sh.3,500,000. The motor vehicle was later sold on 1 September 2025 for Sh.2,000,000. On the same date he acquired another motor vehicle for Sh.4,000,000. Depreciation is provided on straight line method at a rate of 25% per annum.

37. Calculate the net book value of the motor vehicle as at 30 September 2025.
A. Sh.3,875,000
B. Sh.4,000,000
C. Sh.3,000,000
D. Sh.5,625,000 (2 marks)

38. Calculate the accumulated depreciation on as at 30 September 2025.
A. Sh.1,000,000
B. Sh.3,625,000
C. Sh.2,625,000
D. Sh.5,625,000 (2 marks)

39. Calculate the profit or loss on disposed motor vehicle.
A. Profit of Sh.2,000,000
B. Profit of Sh.1,125,000
C. Loss of Sh.1,125,000
D. Loss of Sh.2,000,000 (2 marks)

40. Which one of the following is NOT an advantage of computerised accounting system?
A. Accuracy
B. Faster
C. Efficient
D. Costly (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 41 to Question 43.

On 30 June 2024 Benson Wekesa closed his books for the financial year. After closing he found that the total trade receivables amounted to Sh.960,000,000. Included in the amount were irrecoverable debts of Sh.4,800,000 owed by Joshua Ochieng, Sh.9,000,000 owed by Omega Traders and Sh.6,400,000 owed by Satima Traders. Benson Wekesa wrote off all these debts. In addition, he decided to make an allowance for doubtful debts of 10% of the remaining trade receivables. In the following year which ended on 30 June 2025 trade receivables amounted to Sh.800,000,000. There were no bad debts but he decided to maintain the allowance for doubtful debts at 10% of the current trade receivables.

41. Calculate the allowance for doubtful debts for the year ended 30 June 2024.
A. Sh.20,200,000
B. Sh.96,000,000
C. Sh.98,020,000
D. Sh.93,980,000 (2 marks)

42. Calculate the amount of allowance for doubtful debts to be posted to statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 2025.
A. Increase of Sh.13,980,000
B. Decrease of Sh.13,980,000
C. Increase of Sh.80,000,000
D. Decrease of Sh.80,000,000 (2 marks)

43. Calculate the trade receivables to be included in the current assets for the year ended 30 June 2024.
A. Sh.845,820,000
B. Sh.960,000,000
C. Sh.864,000,000
D. Sh.861,980,000 (2 marks)

44. Which one of the following is **NOT** a method of providing depreciation?
 A. Reducing balance method
 B. Sum of the year digit method
 C. Matching method
 D. Revaluation method (2 marks)

45. In the imprest system of petty cash, the petty cashier _____.
 A. can spend any amount and record the expenses afterward
 B. is provided with a fixed float that is replenished after expenses are verified
 C. receives varying amounts based on monthly expenditure needs
 D. is reimbursed only when excess cash is available from the main cashier (2 marks)

46. Which one of the following principles permits prepaid expenses to be shown in the statement of financial position as current assets?
 A. Periodicity
 B. Going concern
 C. Objectivity
 D. Historical cost (2 marks)

47. Cash book balance will be more than bank statement balance when _____.
 A. post-dated cheques issued to suppliers are entered in the cash book
 B. there are direct credits on the bank statement
 C. there are unpresented cheques by the suppliers
 D. there are uncredited receipts by the bank (2 marks)

48. Which one of the following is **NOT** a book of original entry?
 A. Cash book
 B. Sales daybook
 C. Return outward journal
 D. Purchases ledger (2 marks)

49. Preference shareholders have _____.
 A. preferential rights in management
 B. preferential rights as to dividend only
 C. preferential right as to dividend and repayment of capital at the time of liquidation of the company
 D. preferential right as to repayment of capital at the time of liquidation the company (2 marks)

50. The following information relates to Kogoh Enterprises for the period ended 31 August 2025:
 Sh.
 Sales 2,200,000
 Gross profit 200,000
 Purchases 1,650,000
 Closing inventory 180,000

Calculate the opening inventory.
 A. 530,000
 B. 170,000
 C. 730,000
 D. 370,000 (2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

WEDNESDAY: 20 August 2025. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. The dual concept of accounting states that every financial transaction _____.
A. has only one effect on the financial statements
B. affects at least two accounts in a company's books
C. is recorded only when cash is exchanged
D. is matched with an expense (2 marks)
2. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a feature of the historical cost principle?
A. Assets are recorded at their original cost
B. No adjustments are made for inflation
C. Assets are revalued every year
D. Assets are recorded at the price paid to acquire them (2 marks)
3. How should a company record a rent payment made in advance?
A. Debit Prepaid rent, Credit Cash
B. Debit Rent expense, Credit Cash
C. Debit Rent expense, Credit Prepaid rent
D. Debit Cash, Credit Prepaid rent (2 marks)
4. A company's authorised share capital is the _____.
A. total number of shares that have been fully paid for
B. maximum amount of share capital a company is allowed to issue
C. value of shares currently held by shareholders
D. total value of assets minus liabilities (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 5 to Question 10.

Elvis Mwei, a motor vehicle sales and repair business owner, is reviewing his financial statements for the year and is struggling to understand certain items. He is considering hiring you as a financial accountant to clarify his concerns. His questions include the definition of assets and why his mechanical skills and personal house are not included. He also seeks to understand the difference between non-current and current assets, why vehicles appear under both categories, the variation between bank and cash amounts in the statement of financial position versus profit in the statement of profit or loss and the reason for depreciation charges on equipment he purchased years ago.

5. Which one of the following statements describes the term "assets" in financial accounting?
A. All resources, including skills, that benefit the business
B. Anything that has monetary value and was acquired by the business
C. The owner's personal skills and knowledge used in the business
D. All physical items owned by the business (2 marks)
6. Why is the house where the directors resides excluded from the business accounts?
A. It was not purchased by the business
B. The house has not appreciated enough in value
C. Personal property is not considered a business asset unless used for business purposes
D. It has not been revalued (2 marks)

7. The **MAIN** difference between "non-current assets" and "current assets" is that _____.

- non-current assets are used in the business, while current assets are held for resale
- non-current assets have a long life and are not intended for resale, while current assets are either cash or are expected to be converted into cash within a year
- non-current assets are bought with cash, while current assets are bought on credit
- non-current assets are only physical items, while current assets are only financial items

(2 marks)

8. Why are "vehicles" listed under both non-current assets and current assets?

- Some vehicles are owned by the business for long-term use, while others are bought for resale
- Vehicles are both a part of the business and personal use
- Vehicles always appear in both sections because of accounting rules
- Non-current assets include old vehicles, while current assets include new ones

(2 marks)

9. Why is the "bank and cash" figure different from the profit for the year in the statement of profit or loss?

- The profit includes items still owed to or by the business, not just cash transactions
- The profit doesn't include expenses
- Profit is calculated based on sales made in cash only
- Profit and cash always match in the income statement

(2 marks)

10. The depreciation charge in the statement of profit or loss represents the _____.

- cost of equipment being charged to the business for the second time
- portion of the cost of equipment that has been used up during the year
- total value of equipment purchased in the year
- loss in value of equipment due to market conditions

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 11 to Question 15.

The cashbook of Babra Wabura, a garage proprietor, showed a bank balance of Sh.8,946.80 in the draft accounts for the year ended 31 October 2024.

Subsequently the following discoveries were made:

- Cheque number 176276, dated 3 September 2024, for Sh.310,840 payable to Lowe Limited, was accurately recorded in the bank statement, but was entered as Sh.301,840 in the cash book payments.
- A bank commission of Sh.169,560 and bank interest of Sh.109,100 were recorded in the bank statement on 23 October 2024, but had not been included in the cash book.
- The latest bank statement revealed that a cheque for Sh.29,310, received from Andrew Kibe and credited in the bank on 9 October 2024, was later dishonoured and debited on 26 October 2024. The cash book only records the receipt of this cheque on 8 October 2024.
- Cheque number 177145 for Sh.15,100 was recorded twice as a credit in the cash book.
- Amounts totalling Sh.1,895,600, received in the final days of October 2024 and recorded in the cash book, were not reflected in the bank statements until 2 November 2024.
- Cheques recorded in the cash book for October 2024, amounting to Sh.395,800, were not submitted for payment to the bank until November 2024.
- Traders' credits amounting to Sh.210,100 were credited in the bank statement on 26 October 2024, but had not yet been entered in the cash book.
- A standing order payment of Sh.15,000 made on 17 October 2024 to Countryside Publications was recorded in the bank statement but was not reflected in the cash book.

11. What is the treatment of the standing order of Sh.15,000 made on 17 October 2024 in the bank reconciliation?

- Added to the cash book balance
- Added to the bank statement balance
- Deducted from the cash book balance
- Deducted from the bank statement balance

(2 marks)

12. How should the error in the recording of cheque number 176276 for Lowe Limited be corrected in the cash book?

- Add Sh.9,000 to the payment's column
- Deduct Sh.9,000 from the payment's column
- Add Sh.90,000 to the receipt's column
- No adjustment is needed

(2 marks)

13. What was the total amount of unpresented cheques as at 31 October 2024?
 A. Sh.15,100
 B. Sh.395,800
 C. Sh.3,958,000
 D. Sh.310,840 (2 marks)

14. What was the total amount of receipts recorded in the cash book but not yet reflected in the bank statements as of October 2024?
 A. Sh.29,310
 B. Sh.15,100
 C. Sh.1,895,600
 D. Sh.2,110,100 (2 marks)

15. How should the bank commission of Sh.169,560 and bank interest of Sh.109,100 be treated in the bank reconciliation process?
 A. Added to the cash book balance
 B. Deducted from the cash book balance
 C. Added to the bank statement balance
 D. Deducted from the bank statement balance (2 marks)

16. Given an opening stock of Sh.500,000, closing stock of Sh.400,000, purchases of Sh.1,900,000 and a profit margin of 16.67% on sales. What is the total amount of sales?
 A. Sh.2,400,096
 B. Sh.2,360,096
 C. Sh.2,000,096
 D. Sh.2,440,096 (2 marks)

17. Adans Enterprises had opening inventory of Sh.5,000,000, purchases of Sh.12,000,000 and ending inventory of Sh.40,000. Calculate the cost of goods sold (COGS).
 A. Sh.13,000,000
 B. Sh.11,000,000
 C. Sh.12,000,000
 D. Sh.9,000,000 (2 marks)

18. Muya Ltd. had beginning retained earnings of Sh.8,000,000. During the year, the company earned a net income of Sh.5,000,000 and paid out dividends of Sh.1,000,000. Calculate the ending retained earnings.
 A. Sh.8,000,000
 B. Sh.12,000,000
 C. Sh.11,000,000
 D. Sh.14,000,000 (2 marks)

Use the information below to answer Questions 19 and Question 22.

Amit and Burton are in partnership sharing profits in the ratio 3:2. The partnership profit for the year was Sh.6,546,000. The partnership agreement provides for the following:

- (i) Interest to be paid on the partners' opening capital balances at a rate of 5% per annum.
- (ii) Interest on drawings at a rate of 8% per annum on all drawings during the year.
- (iii) Partners' salaries of Amit, Sh.900,000; Burton, Sh.500,000.

- At the beginning of the year, the partners' capital and current account balances were:

	Capital	Current
Amit	Sh.12,000,000 Cr	Sh.1,565,500 Cr
Burton	Sh.8,000,000 Cr	Sh.413,700 Dr

- During the year, Amit's drawings were Sh.1,800,000 and Burton's drawings were Sh.3,100,000.

19. Compute the partner's interest on capital.

- A. Amit Sh.800,000 Burton Sh.200,000
- B. Amit Sh.600,000 Burton Sh.400,000
- C. Amit Sh.1600,000 Burton Sh.480,000
- D. Amit Sh.680,000 Burton Sh.440,000

(2 marks)

20. Calculate the interest on drawings for the partners.

A. Amit Sh.144,000 Burton Sh.248,000
 B. Amit Sh.244,000 Burton Sh.548,000
 C. Amit Sh.544,000 Burton Sh.446,000
 D. Amit Sh.744,000 Burton Sh.249,000 (2 marks)

21. Compute the residual profit for the partnership firm.

A. Sh.7,548,000
 B. Sh.6,738,000
 C. Sh.5,530,000
 D. Sh.4,538,000 (2 marks)

22. Compute the current account closing balances indicating whether the balances are debit or credit.

A. Amit Sh.7,844,300 Cr Burton Sh.846,500 Dr
 B. Amit Sh.7,844,300 Dr Burton Sh.846,500 Cr
 C. Amit Sh.3,844,300 Cr Burton Sh.1,046,500 Dr
 D. Amit Sh.3,844,300 Dr Burton Sh.1,046,500 Cr (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 23 to Question 27.

The following information was extracted from the books of Dimba Limited:

Net profit before interest and taxes (NPBIT)	Sh.6,500,000
Interim dividend paid	Sh.450,000
Retained profit b/d as at 01.01.2024	Sh.1,975,000
Ordinary share capital	Sh.10,000,000
12% debentures Sh.6,000,000	
Corporation tax 30%	
Tax payable 01.01.2025	Sh.451,200

23. Calculate the net profit before tax for the period ending 31 December 2024.

A. Sh.6,500,000
 B. Sh.4,135,000
 C. Sh.5,780,000
 D. Sh.4,700,000 (2 marks)

24. The ordinary shareholders were entitled to 10% dividend for the year which was approved for payment. Calculate the dividends payable as at 31 December 2024.

A. Sh.1,000,000
 B. Sh.450,000
 C. Sh.550,000
 D. Sh.289,000 (2 marks)

25. Determine the amount of tax payable for the year.

A. Sh.1,734,000
 B. Sh.2,185,200
 C. Sh.1,950,000
 D. Sh.2,401,200 (2 marks)

26. Determine the retained profit for the year.

A. Sh.3,709,000
 B. Sh.3,046,000
 C. Sh.3,542,000
 D. Sh.4,376,200 (2 marks)

27. Calculate the total equity at the end of the year.

A. Sh.16,000,000
 B. Sh.15,021,000
 C. Sh.14,376,200
 D. Sh.13,925,000 (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 28 to Question 30.

The asset register of Regina Ltd. as at 31 March 2025 was as follows:

	Sh.
Motor vehicle at cost as at 1 April 2024	7,500,000
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2024	1,125,000
Additions during the year included:	
Motor vehicle acquired on 1 August 2024	2,400,000
Office equipment purchased on 1 December 2024	1,500,000

Disposals:

An equipment that had cost Sh.750,000 was disposed of on 31 December 2024 at a gain of Sh.125,000. The proceeds on disposal was Sh.450,000.

Additional information:

1. Depreciation on equipment is on a prorated basis at a rate of 10%.
2. Motor vehicles are depreciated at a rate of 25% on a straight-line basis.
28. How much is the annual depreciation charged on motor vehicles for the year ended 31 March 2025?
 - A. Sh.1,875,000
 - B. Sh.1,962,500
 - C. Sh.2,275,000
 - D. Sh.2,362,500

(2 marks)
29. What is the net book value of motor vehicles in the books of Regina Ltd. as at 31 March 2025?
 - A. Sh.7,625,000
 - B. Sh.6,500,000
 - C. Sh.6,925,000
 - D. Sh.7,300,000

(2 marks)
30. Calculate the accumulated depreciation on the disposed asset.
 - A. Sh.500,000
 - B. Sh.450,000
 - C. Sh.425,000
 - D. Sh.325,000

(2 marks)
31. The principle that states that expenses should be recorded in the period they help generate revenue is known as
 - A. accrual principle
 - B. matching principle
 - C. consistency principle
 - D. full disclosure principle

(2 marks)
32. A statement of changes in equity provides information about changes in the company's _____.
 - A. total revenue, expenses and profits
 - B. assets and liabilities
 - C. capital, retained earnings and reserves
 - D. debt and borrowings

(2 marks)
33. The machine's initial cost is Sh.19,000,000, with installation expenses of Sh.1,000,000. It has a useful life of 5 years and a residual value of Sh.4,000,000. Assuming depreciation is calculated using the straight line method, the depreciation expense for the fourth year will be _____.
 - A. Sh.3,200,000
 - B. Sh.4,000,000
 - C. Sh.3,920,000
 - D. Sh.12,900,000

(2 marks)

34. As at 1 January 2024, Michael Kituyi had a prepaid rent balance of Sh.200,000. On 1 March 2024, he made a payment of Sh.1,200,000 covering the year. What is the rent expense to be charged to the statement of profit or loss for the year ending 31 December 2024?

A. Sh.1,400,000
 B. Sh.1,200,000
 C. Sh.1,000,000
 D. Sh.1,300,000

(2 marks)

35. Voting rights at company meetings are normally held by _____.

A. ordinary shareholders
 B. preference shareholders
 C. debenture holders
 D. ordinary and preference shareholders

(2 marks)

36. Goods purchased for personal use amounting to Sh.150,000 were mistakenly debited to the Purchases Account instead of the Drawings Account. What type of error is this?

A. Error of principle
 B. Error of omission
 C. Error of commission
 D. Compensating error

(2 marks)

37. The following information was extracted from the trial balance of ABC Ltd.:

	Sh.
Opening inventory	200,000
Closing inventory	400,000
Purchases	2,000,000
Purchases returned	40,000
Carriage inwards	300,000

Calculate the cost of sales.

A. Sh.1,760,000
 B. Sh.1,900,000
 C. Sh.2,060,000
 D. Sh.2,460,000

(2 marks)

38. The process of transferring entries from day book to the ledger is called _____.

A. balancing
 B. journal posting
 C. transaction
 D. ledger posting

(2 marks)

39. The firm's net profit was reported as Sh.840,000, but it was later found that accrued salaries of Sh.65,000 had been omitted from the statement of profit or loss. What is the adjusted net profit?

A. Sh.905,000
 B. Sh.710,000
 C. Sh.775,000
 D. Sh.970,000

(2 marks)

40. Determine the closing balance of the cash at bank account assuming the opening balance is Sh.500,000, total deposits amount to Sh.800,000, total withdrawals are Sh.300,000 and the bank charges a fee of Sh.5,000.

A. Sh.995,000
 B. Sh.1,000,000
 C. Sh.295,000
 D. Sh.5,000

(2 marks)

41. Calculate the amortisation expense for software with a cost of Sh.200,000 and a useful life of 4 years.

A. Sh.100,000
 B. Sh.200,000
 C. Sh.50,000
 D. Sh.400,000

(2 marks)

42. Calculate the value of trade receivables assuming the outstanding invoices from customers total Sh.800,000 and an allowance for doubtful debts of Sh.50,000 is applied.

- A. Sh.50,000
- B. Sh.850,000
- C. Sh.750,000
- D. Sh.800,000

(2 marks)

43. The director of a company provided the following information:

	Sh.
Total equity at the start of the year	21,300,000
Profit for the year	4,500,000
Dividend paid	2,000,000
Transfer to general reserves	1,250,000

Determine the total equity at the end of the year.

- A. Sh.22,550,000
- B. Sh.23,800,000
- C. Sh.25,050,000
- D. Sh.25,800,000

(2 marks)

44. Calculate the total balance in the debtors control account assuming customer X owes Sh.250,000, customer Y owes Sh.300,000 and customer Z owes Sh.180,000.

- A. Sh.730,000
- B. Sh.250,000
- C. Sh.300,000
- D. Sh.180,000

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 45 and Question 46.

The following information was extracted from the statement of financial position of Johnson Kenga whose warehouse was destroyed by fire on 1 November 2024:

Statement of financial position as at 30 April 2024:

	Sh.
Inventory in warehouse	810,000
Trade receivables	1,565,000
Trade payables for goods supplied	645,000

Transactions from 1 May to 31 October 2024:

Cash received from trade receivables	7,430,000
Cash paid to trade payables	5,365,000
Bad debts written	15,000
Cash discount allowed	5,000
Goods returned to suppliers	26,000

Balances at 31 October 2024:

Trade receivables	1,560,000
Trade payables	680,000

45. Calculate the total purchases.

- A. Sh.5,426,000
- B. Sh.6,045,000
- C. Sh.5,365,000
- D. Sh.4,729,000

(2 marks)

46. Calculate the total sales.

- A. Sh.7,430,000
- B. Sh.7,425,000
- C. Sh.7,410,000
- D. Sh.7,445,000

2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 47 and Question 48.

Smart Ltd. made sales to the following during the month of January 2025:

- On 01/01/2025 invoice no.251 sales to Peter Macharia Sh.500,000.
- On 02/01/2025 invoice no.252 sales to Sharon Akinyi for Sh.200,000.
- On 03/01/2025 invoice no.254 sales to Abdi Nura Sh.250,000.
- On 04/01/2025 cash sales to Elizabeth Mumbi for Sh.150,000.
- On 05/01/2025 invoice no.256 sales to Peter Macharia Sh.400,000.
- On 03/01/2025 invoice no.257 sales to Martin Too Sh.200,000.

47. Determine the total sales recorded in the sales daybook for the month of January 2025.

A. Sh.1,550,000
B. Sh.1,400,000
C. Sh.1,700,000
D. Sh.1,200,000

(2 marks)

48. Calculate the total sales for the month of January 2025.

A. Sh.1,200,000
B. Sh.1,550,000
C. Sh.1,700,000
D. Sh.150,000

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 49 and Question 50.

The following costs were incurred by Apolio Traders during the month of September 2024:

	Sh.
Repairs to furniture	480,000
Purchase of furniture	1,240,000
Purchase of goods	2,000,000
Cost of constructing a building	8,800,000

49. Calculate total revenue expenditure.

A. Sh.1,720,000
B. Sh.2,480,000
C. Sh.11,280,000
D. Sh.12,040,000

(2 marks)

50. Calculate total capital expenditure.

A. Sh.10,800,000
B. Sh.10,520,000
C. Sh.12,040,000
D. Sh.10,040,000

(2 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

THURSDAY: 24 April 2025. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which one of the following terminologies is **NOT** an example of a liability?
A. Tax payables
B. Trade payables
C. Accrued electricity
D. Inventory (2 marks)

2. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a reason why businesses keep books of accounts?
A. To discover how well the business is doing
B. To record assets and liabilities
C. To help run the business efficiently
D. To advertise the business (2 marks)

3. The primary purpose of financial accounting is to _____.
A. maximise profits
B. predict future financial performance
C. provide information to external users
D. facilitate internal decision-making (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 4 to Question 7.

Jonathan Kimeu owns and runs a shop that sells fishing tackle and applies a markup of 25% on the cost price of everything he sells. He does not keep a cash book.

On 1 April 2024, the statement of financial position of his business was as follows:

	Sh.	Sh.
Non-current asset		2,000,000
Inventory	1,000,000	
Cash in the bank	300,000	
Cash in the till	<u>20,000</u>	1,320,000
Trade payables		<u>(120,000)</u>
Proprietor's capital		<u>3,200,000</u>

Transactions for the year ended 31 March 2025 were as follows:

- (i) There were no sales on credit.
- (ii) Sh.4,175,000 in receipts were banked.
- (iii) The bank statement for the month of March shows that the following payments were made:

	Sh.
• To trade payables	3,600,000
• Sundry expenses	560,000
• In drawings	440,000

- (iv) Payments made in cash out of the till were as follows:

	Sh.
• Trade payables	80,000
• Sundry expenses	150,000
• Drawings	370,000

As at 31 March 2025, the business had cash in the till of Sh.45,000 and trade payables of Sh.140,000. The cash balance in the bank was not known and the value of closing inventory had not yet been calculated. There were no accruals or prepayments. No further non-current assets were purchased during the year. The depreciation charge for the year is Sh.90,000.

4. What is the total amount of cash banked for the year ended 31 March 2025?
 A. Sh.4,600,000
 B. Sh.4,175,000
 C. Sh.4,800,000
 D. Sh.600,000 (2 marks)

5. What is the total amount paid to trade payables through the bank during the year?
 A. Sh.80,000
 B. Sh.3,600,000
 C. Sh.3,720,000
 D. Sh.140,000 (2 marks)

6. What is the closing balance of cash in hand in the cash book?
 A. Sh.45,000
 B. Sh.20,000
 C. Sh.125,000
 D. Sh.300,000 (2 marks)

7. How much were the total drawings during the year to 31 March 2025?
 A. Sh.370,000
 B. Sh.810,000
 C. Sh.600,000
 D. Sh.150,000 (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Questions 8 to Question 10.

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Maganjo Mateta Enterprise on 31 May 2024:

	Sh.	Sh.
Capital		14,000,000
Drawings	5,200,000	
Freehold property	10,000,000	
Furniture's and fittings	3,800,000	
Inventory (31 May)	6,200,000	
Office expenses	900,000	
Bad debts	400,000	
Salaries	4,500,000	
Discount allowed	200,000	
Discount received		100,000
Gross profit		17,500,000
Bank overdraft		1,600,000
Cash	2,800,000	
Trade receivables	5,000,000	
Trade payables		7,000,000
Trade expenses	<u>1,200,000</u>	<u>40,200,000</u>
		<u>40,200,000</u>

8. Calculate the net profit or loss of Maganjo Mateta Enterprise for the year ended 31 May 2024.
 A. Sh.17,500,000
 B. Sh.10,500,000
 C. Sh.10,300,000
 D. Sh.10,400,000 (2 marks)

9. Calculate the working capital of Maganjo Mateta Enterprise as at 31 May 2024.
 A. Sh.5,400,000
 B. Sh.7,000,000
 C. Sh.2,600,000
 D. Sh.12,400,000 (2 marks)

10. Calculate the net capital of Maganjo Mateta Enterprise as at 31 May 2024.

- A. Sh.19,200,000
- B. Sh.24,400,000
- C. Sh.14,000,000
- D. Sh.8,000,000

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 11 to Question 13.

The following balances were obtained from the books of Super Ltd. as at 31 August 2024:

	Sh.
Share capital, authorised and issued	
160,000 Sh.200 ordinary shares	32,000,000
60,000 10% Sh.200 preference shares	12,000,000
Share premium	1,600,000
Net profit for the year	3,861,600

Additional information:

- Corporation tax is at a rate of 30%.
- A 10% ordinary dividend is to be paid.

11. Calculate the amount of preference dividend paid.

- A. Sh.1,000,000
- B. Sh.1,200,000
- C. Sh.2,400,000
- D. Sh.3,600,000

(2 marks)

12. Calculate the amount of ordinary dividend paid.

- A. Sh.6,400,000
- B. Sh.4,800,000
- C. Sh.1,600,000
- D. Sh.3,200,000

(2 marks)

13. Calculate the amount of corporation tax paid.

- A. Sh.1,440,000
- B. Sh.960,000
- C. Sh.198,480
- D. Sh.1,158,480

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 14 to Question 16.

The following information was extracted from the books of Mutindwa Express Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025:

	Sh.“000”
Purchases	53,900
Rent and rates	1,120
Wages and Salaries	2,492
General expenses	980
Cash at bank	13,090
Sales	70,000
Trade receivables	11,200
Trade payables	16,800
Drawings	1,400
Discount allowed	280
Cash in hand	1,190
Sales return	4,200
Land	12,628
Furniture and fittings	1,680
Motor van	45,640
Capital	56,000

Additional information:

- Outstanding expenses as at 31 March 2025 was Sh.28,000.
- Inventory as at 31 March 2025 was Sh.7,000,000.

14. Calculate the gross profit for the year ended 31 March 2025.

- Sh.30,100,000
- Sh.18,900,000
- Sh.34,300,000
- Sh.23,100,000

(2 marks)

15. Calculate the total operating expenses for the year ended 31 March 2025.

- Sh.3,892,000
- Sh.4,620,000
- Sh.4,900,000
- Sh.4,872,000

(2 marks)

16. Calculate the net profit for the year ended 31 March 2025.

- Sh.14,000,000
- Sh.25,480,000
- Sh.29,428,000
- Sh.19,208,000

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 17 to Question 19.

John, Alice and Peter are in partnership with capital of Sh.2,800,000, Sh.1,120,000 and Sh.900,000 respectively. Their partnership agreement provides the following:

- Interest on capital at 10%.
- Interest on drawings charged at the rate of 5% per annum.
- Alice and Peter to receive salaries of Sh.308,000 each per annum.
- Profit or loss to be shared among the partners in the following ratio 6:3:1 respectively.

Additional information:

- During the year, drawings were as follows:
 - John Sh.336,000
 - Alice Sh.252,000
 - Peter Sh.252,000
- Net profit for the year ended 31 December 2024 amounted to Sh.1,478,400.
- Current account balances as at 1 January 2024:
 - John Sh.86,800 Credit
 - Alice Sh.53,200 Credit
 - Peter Sh.26,600 Debit

17. Calculate the partner's current account balances as at 31 December 2024.

- John Sh.267,440 Credit, Alice Sh.335,320 Credit, Peter Sh.149,040 Credit
- John Sh.284,000 Credit, Alice Sh.347,800 Credit, Peter Sh.186,800 Credit
- John Sh.603,000 Credit, Alice Sh.587,200 Credit, Peter Sh.426,200 Credit
- John Sh.267,200 Credit, Alice Sh.335,200 Credit, Peter Sh.200,800 Debit

(2 marks)

18. Determine the profit share for each partner.

- John Sh.622,800, Alice Sh.311,400, Peter Sh.103,800
- John Sh.912,000, Alice Sh.456,000, Peter Sh.152,000
- John Sh.253,200, Alice Sh.126,600, Peter Sh.42,200
- John Sh.886,800, Alice Sh.443,400, Peter Sh.147,800

(2 marks)

19. Determine the total capital of the partnership as at 31 December 2024.

- Sh.4,820,000
- Sh.3,920,000
- Sh.776,600
- Sh.166,600

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 20 to Question 22.

The following errors were discovered in the books of Edward Shimoli after the trial balance was extracted on 31 December 2024:

- (i) An amount of Sh.202,000 drawn by the owner for his personal use had been credited in the cash book and debited to expenses account.
- (ii) The sale of an old bookshelf for Sh.102,500 had been debited in the cash book and debited to the furniture account.
- (iii) A discount of Sh.16,000 was allowed to Morris Chirchir for prompt payment and recorded in his account but was not entered in the cash book.

20. Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** double-entry to correct error (i)?

- A. Dr Expenses account Sh.202,000 Cr Drawings account Sh.202,000
- B. Dr Drawings account Sh.202,000 Cr Expenses account Sh.202,000
- C. Dr Cash account Sh.202,000 Cr Drawing account Sh.202,000
- D. Dr Drawings account Sh.202,000 Cr Cash account Sh.202,000

(2 marks)

21. Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** double-entry to correct error (ii)?

- A. Dr Suspense account Sh.205,000 Cr Furniture account Sh.205,000
- B. Dr Furniture account Sh.102,500 Cr Suspense account Sh.205,000
- C. Dr Furniture account Sh.205,000 Cr Suspense account Sh.205,000
- D. Dr Disposal account Sh.205,000 Cr Furniture account Sh.205,000

(2 marks)

22. Which one of the following is the **CORRECT** double-entry to correct error (iii)?

- A. Dr Suspense account Sh.16,000 Cr Morris Chirchir account Sh.16,000
- B. Dr Morris Chirchir Sh.16,000 Cr Suspense account Sh.16,000
- C. Dr Discount allowed account Sh.16,000 Cr Suspense account Sh.16,000
- D. Dr Suspense account Sh.16,000 Cr Discount allowed account Sh.16,000

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 23 to Question 25.

On 31 December 2024 James Kaunda balanced his accounts and found the total trade receivables were Sh.2,016,000. Included in this figure were irrecoverable debts of Sh.10,080 owed by Michael Otieno and Sh.13,440 owed by Kennedy Mbura which James Kaunda decided to write off. In addition, James Kaunda decided to create a provision for doubtful debts of 15% of the remaining trade receivables.

23. Calculate the amount of doubtful debts for the year ended 31 December 2024.

- A. Sh.290,384
- B. Sh.300,780
- C. Sh.302,400
- D. Sh.298,872

(2 marks)

24. Calculate the total amount charged in the statement of profit or loss.

- A. Sh.445,584
- B. Sh.322,392
- C. Sh.326,640
- D. Sh.314,624

(2 marks)

25. Calculate the amount of trade receivables to be included in the statement of financial position.

- A. Sh.1,703,396
- B. Sh.1,693,608
- C. Sh.1,706,436
- D. Sh.1,691,796

(2 marks)

26. Which one of the following statements would **NOT** cause a difference between the cash book balance and the bank statement balance?

- A. Standing orders
- B. Uncredited cheques
- C. Direct banking
- D. Double entry

(2 marks)

27. Which one of the following statements explains the primary use of petty cash book?

- Facilitate small payments in a business
- Facilitate paying all expenses in a business
- Facilitate recording cash book work
- Facilitate receiving money in a business

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 28 to Question 30.

The following information was extracted from the books of account of Tich Limited for the year ended March 2025:

Particulars	Opening Balances		Closing Balances	
	1 February 2024		31 March 2025	
	Sh.		Sh.	
Non-current Assets	39,500,000		35,000,000	
Bank	700,000		10,800,000	
Trade receivable	4,200,000		9,600,000	
Trade payable	6,400,000		7,200,000	
Inventories	2,800,000		1,800,000	
Bank loan	12,800,000		4,000,000	

28. Calculate the opening and closing capital as at 31 March 2025.

- Opening capital Sh.28,000,000 closing capital Sh.44,200,000
- Opening capital Sh.22,400,000 closing capital Sh.44,200,000
- Opening capital Sh.28,000,000 closing capital Sh.46,000,000
- Opening capital Sh.22,400,000 closing capital Sh.46,000,000

(2 marks)

29. Calculate the net profit for the period.

- Sh.18,000,000
- Sh.16,200,000
- Sh.12,800,000
- Sh.23,600,000

(2 marks)

30. Assume the drawings made during the year amounted to Sh.500,000 and an additional capital introduced was Sh.12,300,000. Determine the profit or loss.

- Sh.4,400,000
- Sh.6,200,000
- Sh.7,200,000
- Sh.11,800,000

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 31 to Question 41.

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Eagle Ltd. as at 31 March 2025:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Purchases returns and sales returns	960	540
Purchases	56,000	
Carriage inwards	500	
Sales		92,720
Wages and salaries	14,640	
Office equipment	1,640	
Accounts receivable	13,600	
Accounts payable		15,800
Motor vehicles	14,000	
Rent	4,200	
Bank balance	7,900	
Cash in hand	520	
Discount allowed and discount received	1,160	740
Equipment	2,400	
Sundry expenses	350	
Inventory 1 April 2024	7,680	
Motor vehicle expenses	1,630	
Capital as at 1 of April 2024		28,780
Drawings	<u>11,400</u>	<u>138,580</u>

Additional information:

- Inventory as at 31 March 2025 is valued at Sh.10,320,000.
- Accrued salaries as at 31 March 2025 was Sh.200,000.
- Motor vehicles to be depreciated at 20% on cost.

31. Calculate the net sales amount for the year ended 31 March 2025.

- A. Sh.92,720,000
- B. Sh.92,180,000
- C. Sh.93,680,000
- D. Sh.90,000,000

(2 marks)

32. What is the value of the closing inventory as at 31 March 2025?

- A. Sh.7,680,000
- B. Sh.10,320,000
- C. Sh.8,000,000
- D. Sh.10,000,000

(2 marks)

33. What is the total cost of purchases for the year ended 31 March 2025?

- A. Sh.56,500,000
- B. Sh.55,540,000
- C. Sh.56,000,000
- D. Sh.57,500,000

(2 marks)

34. How much is the gross profit for the year ended 31 March 2025?

- A. Sh.39,280,000
- B. Sh.39,180,000
- C. Sh.53,320,000
- D. Sh.37,760,000

(2 marks)

35. What is the total amount of wages and salaries during the year?

- A. Sh.14,640,000
- B. Sh.14,840,000
- C. Sh.14,800,000
- D. Sh.14,600,000

(2 marks)

36. Calculate the amount of motor vehicle depreciation expense for the year ended 31 March 2025.

- A. Sh.1,400,000
- B. Sh.2,800,000
- C. Sh.2,000,000
- D. Sh.2,600,000

(2 marks)

37. What is the total amount of expenses deducted from the gross income to determine the net profit?

- A. Sh.24,800,000
- B. Sh.24,600,000
- C. Sh.24,980,000
- D. Sh.25,000,000

(2 marks)

38. What is the net profit for the year ended 31 March 2025?

- A. Sh.15,040,000
- B. Sh.14,300,000
- C. Sh.14,500,000
- D. Sh.14,700,000

(2 marks)

39. What is the total amount of discount received for the year ended 31 March 2025?

- A. Sh.1,160,000
- B. Sh.740,000
- C. Sh.1,000,000
- D. Sh.500,000

(2 marks)

40. What is the total value of owner's equity in the statement of financial position?
 A. Sh.32,420,000
 B. Sh.31,680,000
 C. Sh.14,500,000
 D. Sh.14,700,000 (2 marks)

41. Calculate the net book value of motor vehicles as at 31 March 2025.
 A. Sh.1,600,000
 B. Sh.2,400,000
 C. Sh.11,200,000
 D. Sh.18,040,000 (2 marks)

42. Which one of the following statements describes the treatment for standing order in the bank reconciliation process?
 A. The standing order will be adjusted in the cashbook
 B. The standing order does not require any action
 C. The standing order must be adjusted in the cashbook and in the bank reconciliation statement
 D. The standing order must be adjusted in the bank reconciliation statement (2 marks)

43. The following information was extracted from the books of Essy Traders:

Sh.	
Balance as per cashbook balance as at 31 May 2024	123,000
Balance as per bank statement as at 31 May 2024	95,000

Additional information:

Unpresented Cheque-cheque no:000246	25,000
Uncredited cheques from customers	43,000
Bank charges	5,000
Standing order payment	20,000
Payment made directly into the bank account	15,000

Calculate the adjusted cashbook balance.
 A. Sh.98,000
 B. Sh.141,000
 C. Sh.95,000
 D. Sh.113,000 (2 marks)

44. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes the effect of dishonoured cheque from the customer?
 A. It will overstate the cashbook balance
 B. It will understate the cashbook balance
 C. No effect on the cashbook
 D. It will overstate the bank statement (2 marks)

45. Depreciation is charged on _____.
 A. current assets
 B. non-current assets
 C. all types of assets
 D. liabilities and assets (2 marks)

46. An allowance in accounting is created for _____.
 A. liabilities that are uncertain but probable
 B. an increase in assets
 C. future tax liabilities
 D. unrecorded revenues (2 marks)

47. A statement of profit or loss shows the _____.
 A. company's assets, liabilities and equity
 B. company's revenue, expenses and net profit or loss
 C. cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities
 D. company's changes in equity (2 marks)

48. When a company issue shares at a price higher than their nominal value, the excess amount is recorded as _____.
A. retained earnings
B. share capital
C. share premium
D. dividends (2 marks)

49. The following errors affect the trial balance, EXCEPT the error of _____.
A. omission
B. casting
C. carrying forward
D. balancing (2 marks)

50. The economic entity principle states that _____.
A. a business is separate from its owners
B. a business should continue indefinitely
C. financial statements must be prepared annually
D. all transactions should be recorded (2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

WEDNESDAY: 4 December 2024. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

Use the following information to answer Question 1 to Question 6:

Benard and Caroline are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1 respectively. The following is their trial balance as at 31 August 2024:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Purchases	270,000	
Inventory (1 September 2023)	12,000	
Staff salaries	18,000	
Administrative expenses	65,040	
Sales and distribution expenses	43,360	
Capital Accounts:		
Benard		45,000
Caroline		30,000
Current Accounts:		
Benard		5,000
Caroline		2,000
Freehold property at cost	87,600	
Equipment at cost	10,000	
Motor vehicle at cost	28,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 September 2023)		
Equipment		2,000
Motor vehicle		7,000
Rent received		78,000
Drawings accounts:		
Benard	6,000	
Caroline	3,000	
Cash in hand	5,000	
Bank overdraft		25,000
Trade receivables and trade payables	<u>14,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>
	<u>562,000</u>	<u>562,000</u>

Additional Information:

- Closing inventory was valued at Sh.15,000,000.
- Rent income received in advance amounted to Sh.6,000,000.
- Partner's salary amounting to Sh.3,000,000 has been debited to staff salary.
- Depreciation is provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per Annum	Method
Equipment	20%	Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25%	Straight line

- The partnership agreement provides the following:
 - Interest shall be charged on drawings at the rate of 5% per annum.
 - Interest shall be allowed on capital at the rate of 10% per annum.
 - Bernard shall be entitled to an annual salary of Sh.3,000,000.

- Calculate the cost of sales for the period ending 31 August 2024.
 - Sh.267,000,000
 - Sh.282,000,000
 - Sh.273,000,000
 - Sh.255,000,000(2 marks)
- Calculate the gross profit for the period ending 31 August 2024.
 - Sh.105,000,000
 - Sh.87,000,000
 - Sh.78,000,000
 - Sh.93,000,000(2 marks)
- Calculate the total interest on drawings for the period ending 31 August 2024.
 - Sh.250,000
 - Sh.350,000
 - Sh.450,000
 - Sh.300,000(2 marks)
- How much was Benard's share of profit or loss for the period ending 31 August 2024?
 - Sh.15,300,000
 - Sh.33,450,000
 - Sh.11,150,000
 - Sh.19,700,000(2 marks)
- Determine Caroline's current account for the period ending 31 August 2024.
 - Sh.9,500,000
 - Sh.11,700,000
 - Sh.14,150,000
 - Sh.13,150,000(2 marks)
- Calculate the partners non-current assets net book value as at 31 August 2024.
 - Sh.80,000,000
 - Sh.97,600,000
 - Sh.89,000,000
 - Sh.108,000,000(2 marks)
- Which one of the following items will appear on the credit side of a trade payable ledger control account?
 - Cheque paid
 - Discount received
 - Goods purchased
 - Purchase returns(2 marks)
- A cash discount is provided on _____.
 - sales
 - purchases
 - prompt payment
 - cash purchases(2 marks)
- In the first month of operations, the total of the debit entries to the cash account amounted to Sh.30,000,000 and the total of the credit entries to the cash account amounted to Sh.18,000,000. The business was opened with Sh.5,000,000 received from the owner, which had not been posted in the cash book. The cash account has a _____ debit balance.
 - Sh.18,000,000
 - Sh.30,000,000
 - Sh.17,000,000
 - Sh.12,000,000(2 marks)

10. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** regarding the statement of profit or loss?

- A. The statement of profit or loss illustrates business financial position
- B. Statement of profit or loss includes the dividends paid
- C. Statement of profit or loss illustrates the business financial performance
- D. The statement of profit or loss has to show the loss for one year

(2 marks)

Use the information below to answer Question 11 to Question 13:

The trial balance of Moses Milano did not agree and a suspense account was opened for the difference. An analysis of the books revealed a number of errors as provided below:

- (i) Sh.400,000 paid for motor vehicle repair was correctly treated in the cash book but was debited to motor vehicle asset account.
- (ii) Sh.300,000 received from James Mato, a customer was credited in error to the account of another customer Daniel Tum.
- (iii) Sh.950,000 paid for rent was debited to rent account as Sh.590,000.
- (iv) The total of the discount allowed column of Sh.200,000 in the cash book had been credited to the discount received account.
- (v) No entries had been made to record a cash sale of Sh.1,500,000.

11. Which journal entry will be suitable to correct the error in note (iii)?

- A. Dr: Rent Account Sh.360,000 and Cr: Bank Account Sh.360,000
- B. Dr: Rent Account Sh.720,000 and Cr: Suspense Account Sh.720,000
- C. Dr: Rent Account Sh.360,000 and Cr: Suspense Account Sh.360,000
- D. Dr: Rent Account Sh.720,000 and Cr: Bank Account Sh.720,000

(2 marks)

12. Note (i) represents the error of _____.
A. commission
B. complete reversal of entries
C. omission
D. principle

(2 marks)

13. If the profit for the period from the business was Sh.2,150,000 before adjusting for the above errors. The corrected net profit will be _____.
A. Sh.2,490,000
B. Sh.990,000
C. Sh.3,650,000
D. Sh.2,840,000

(2 marks)

14. Which one of the following statements **ACCURATELY** describes the relationship between capital and profit?

- A. Profit reduces capital
- B. Profit increases capital
- C. Capital can only come from profit
- D. Profit does not alter capital

(2 marks)

15. Financial accounting covers the overall performance of _____.
A. competitors
B. customers, creators, collaborators and contractors
C. government, competitors, owners and top management
D. shareholders, investors, bankers, debenture holders and creditors

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 16 to Question 22:

Sippy Enterprises, a sole proprietor, has an accounting year end of 31 October. The accountant is preparing the financial statements as at 31 October 2024 and requires your assistance. The following trial balance has been extracted from the general ledger:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Buildings at cost	740	
Buildings accumulated depreciation, 1 November 2023		60
Plant at cost	220	
Plant accumulated depreciation, 1 November 2023		110
Bank balance		70
Revenue		1,800
Net purchases	1,140	
Inventory at 1 November 2023	160	
Cash	20	
Trade payables		250
Trade receivables	320	
Administrative expenses	325	
Allowance for receivables at 1 November 2023		10
Retained earnings at 1 November 2023		130
Capital		415
Share premium account		80
	<u>2,925</u>	<u>2,925</u>

Additional information:

- The allowance for receivables is to be increased to 5% of trade receivables. The allowance for receivables is treated as an administrative expense.
- Plant is depreciated at 20% per annum using the reducing balance method and buildings are depreciated at 5% per annum on their original cost.
- Closing inventory has been counted and is valued at Sh.75,000.
- An invoice of Sh.15,000 for energy costs relating to the quarter ended 30 November 2024 was received on 2 December 2024. This transaction was not recorded in the books of account for the year ended 31 October 2024. Energy costs are included in administrative expenses.

16. Calculate the cost of sales.

- Sh.1,225,000
- Sh.1,364,000
- Sh.1,468,000
- Sh.1,284,000

(2 marks)

17. Determine the profit of Sippy Enterprises for the year ended 31 October 2024.

- Sh.175,000
- Sh.516,000
- Sh.170,000
- Sh.229,000

(2 marks)

18. Compute the value of non-current assets owned by Sippy Enterprises as at 31 October 2024.

- Sh.740,000
- Sh.731,000
- Sh.800,000
- Sh.660,000

(2 marks)

19. What is the value of the trade receivables of the company?

- Sh.304,000
- Sh.320,000
- Sh.333,000
- Sh.400,000

(2 marks)

20. Calculate the value of the total assets owned by the firm.

- Sh.1,200,000
- Sh.2,300,000
- Sh.2,354,000
- Sh.1,130,000

(2 marks)

21. Find the value of the retained earnings of the firm.

- Sh.305,000
- Sh.130,000
- Sh.145,000
- Sh.375,000

(2 marks)

22. Determine the amount of energy costs incurred in the last quarter that will be included in the administrative expenses in determining the net profit during the year.

- Sh.15,000
- Sh.5,000
- Sh.10,000
- Sh.25,000

(2 marks)

23. Allowance for bad debt is made as per the _____.

- entity concept
- conservatism concept
- cost concept
- going concern concept

(2 marks)

24. Which one of the following statements **ACCURATELY** reflects the implications of using the accrual basis of accounting for financial reporting?

- The accrual basis accurately represents a company's financial position by matching revenues with the expenses incurred
- The accrual basis results in less complex financial statements that are easier to understand than those prepared on a cash basis
- The cash basis allows for better compliance with tax regulations compared to the accrual basis
- The accrual basis only recognises cash transactions, making it less relevant for companies with many credit transactions

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 25 and Question 26:

On 1 October 2023 Jomvu Enterprise bought a motor vehicle for Sh.3,200,000. The firm depreciates motor vehicles at the rate of 20% per annum on cost.

25. Determine the accumulated depreciation as at 30 September 2024.

- Sh.2,560,000
- Sh.1,920,000
- Sh.1,280,000
- Sh.640,000

(2 marks)

26. Determine the net book value of motor vehicle as at 30 September 2024.

- Sh.1,920,000
- Sh.2,560,000
- Sh.3,200,000
- Sh.1,280,000

(2 marks)

27. In the statement of profit or loss account, opening inventory is recorded as part of _____.
 A. cost of sales
 B. indirect expenses
 C. current assets
 D. purchase

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 28 to Question 30:

Century Traders makes an allowance for doubtful debts at a rate of 5% of the accounts receivable. The accounts receivable balances as at 30 September for the past three years are provided below:

	Sh.
2022	500,000
2023	800,000
2024	450,000

28. Calculate the net accounts receivable for the year ended 30 September 2024.

A. Sh.1,750,000
 B. Sh.427,500
 C. Sh.1,662,500
 D. Sh.450,000 (2 marks)

29. Calculate the allowance for doubtful debts for the year ended 30 September 2024.

A. Sh.22,500
 B. Sh.87,500
 C. Sh.40,000
 D. Sh.25,000 (2 marks)

30. Calculate the amount of doubtful debt that will be posted to the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2024.

A. Sh.22,500
 B. Sh.17,500
 C. Sh.65,000
 D. Sh.87,500 (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 31 to Question 40:

The following trial balance has been extracted from the ledgers of Kennedy Thuo, a sole trader as at 31 October 2024:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Sales		138,078
Purchases	82,350	
Carriage	5,144	
Drawings	7,800	
Rent, rates and insurance	6,622	
Postage and stationery	3,001	
Advertising	1,330	
Salaries and wages	26,420	
Bad debts	877	
Allowance for doubtful debts		130
Debtors	12,120	
Creditors		6,471
Cash in hand	177	
Cash at bank	1,002	
Stock as at 1 November 2023	11,927	
Equipment at cost	58,000	
Accumulated depreciation		19,000
Capital		<u>53,091</u>
	<u>216,770</u>	<u>216,770</u>

Additional information:

- Rent is accrued by Sh.210,000.
- Rates have been prepaid by Sh.880,000.
- Sh.2,211,000 of carriage, represents carriage inwards on purchases.
- Equipment is to be depreciated at 15% per annum using the straight-line method.
- The allowance for doubtful debts to be increased by Sh.40,000.
- As at 31 October 2024, inventory was valued at Sh.13,551,000.

31. What was the total sales figure for Kennedy Thuo ‘s business for the year ending 31 October 2024?

A. Sh.138,078,000
 B. Sh.82,350,000
 C. Sh.96,488,000
 D. Sh.55,141,000 (2 marks)

32. What was the gross profit for the year ending 31 October 2024?
A. Sh.82,937,000
B. Sh.55,141,000
C. Sh.5,888,000
D. Sh.49,253,000 (2 marks)

33. How much was the depreciation charge for equipment in the year?
A. Sh.8,700,000
B. Sh.19,000,000
C. Sh.27,700,000
D. Sh.6,622,000 (2 marks)

34. How much was the closing inventory?
A. Sh.11,927,000
B. Sh.13,551,000
C. Sh.12,120,000
D. Sh.6,471,000 (2 marks)

35. What amount of carriage in the profit and loss account related to carriage outwards?
A. Sh.5,144,000
B. Sh.2,211,000
C. Sh.2,933,000
D. Sh.1,330,000 (2 marks)

36. What was the value of accounts receivable after adjusting for doubtful debts?
A. Sh.12,120,000
B. Sh.11,950,000
C. Sh.10,700,000
D. Sh.8,077,000 (2 marks)

37. What was the total amount of rent, rates and insurance in the profit and loss account after adjusting for accruals and prepayments?
A. Sh.6,622,000
B. Sh.5,952,000
C. Sh.210,000
D. Sh.880,000 (2 marks)

38. What was Kennedy Thuo's net profit for the year ended 31 October 2024?
A. Sh.55,141,000
B. Sh.49,253,000
C. Sh.5,888,000
D. Sh.7,800,000 (2 marks)

39. What was the balance of accumulated depreciation on equipment as at 31 October 2024?
A. Sh.19,000,000
B. Sh.27,700,000
C. Sh.8,700,000
D. Sh.58,000,000 (2 marks)

40. What is the total of Kennedy Thuo's capital account as at 31 October 2024 after accounting for drawings and net profit?
A. Sh.53,091,000
B. Sh.51,179,000
C. Sh.5,888,000
D. Sh.7,800,000 (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 41 to Question 43:

Twigs Enterprise operates a petty cash book on an imprest system with a monthly cash float of Sh.10,000. The amount spent is reimbursed on the last day of the month.

The following payments were made by the petty cashier during the month of August 2024:

Date	Item	Amount (Sh.)
August 2024		
3	Detergents	1,200
8	Sugar	600
10	Foolscaps	1,800
14	Soap	400
18	Milk	900
21	Hamisi Ali(Creditor)	4,200
25	Pencils	300
31	Tea leaves	540

Use the following petty cash book analysis columns:

- Stationery
- Cleaning
- Staff Welfare
- Ledger

41. Calculate the amount paid for stationery.

A. Sh.3,300
 B. Sh.1,800
 C. Sh.2,100
 D. Sh.2,200

(2 marks)

42. Calculate the amount paid for staff welfare.

A. Sh.2,700
 B. Sh.1,440
 C. Sh.1,500
 D. Sh.2,040

(2 marks)

43. Calculate the amount reimbursed to the petty cashier on 31 August 2024.

A. Sh.10,000
 B. Sh.9,940
 C. Sh.5,740
 D. Sh.8,140

(2 marks)

44. As per the accounting double-entry system, an increase in assets or a decrease in liabilities are recorded as _____.

A. revenue
 B. income
 C. credit
 D. debit

(2 marks)

45. Revenue expenses are capitalised by a business when _____.
 A. paying normal business expenses at the end of the year
 B. acquiring current assets for the business
 C. incurred in relation to acquiring non-current assets
 D. acquiring non-current assets which are for the owner

(2 marks)

46. Which of the following account users need the accounts to determine the amount of tax owed?

A. Employees
 B. Creditors
 C. Government
 D. Investors

(2 marks)

47. Which one of the following terms **BEST** describes the owners' interest in a business?

A. Loan
 B. Liabilities
 C. Assets
 D. Equity

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 48 to Question 50:

After preparing the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2024, it was determined that Kambo Ltd. achieved a net profit of Sh.3,400,000.

Additional information:

- The authorised capital of the company is Sh.15,000,000 divided into 100,000 ordinary shares of Sh.100 each and 50,000 12% preference shares of Sh.100 each
- The directors have recommended that:
 - Sh.500,000 be transferred to general reserve.
 - The preference dividend balance be paid.
 - A dividend of 5% on ordinary shares be paid.
 - The amount of retained earning brought forward was Sh.400,000.
 - Ignore taxation.

48. Calculate the amount of dividend paid to preference shareholders.

- A. Sh.650,000
- B. Sh.550,000
- C. Sh.600,000
- D. Sh.750,000

(2 marks)

49. Calculate the amount of dividend paid to ordinary shareholders.

- A. Sh.500,000
- B. Sh.600,000
- C. Sh.525,000
- D. Sh.675,000

(2 marks)

50. Calculate the amount of retained profit carried forward.

- A. Sh.1,800,000
- B. Sh.2,200,000
- C. Sh.2,700,000
- D. Sh.2,900,000

(2 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

WEDNESDAY: 21 August 2024. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. What does the term “full disclosure principle” require?
A. Reporting only significant information
B. Disclosing all relevant financial information
C. Reporting all transactions in the footnotes
D. Hiding confidential information (2 marks)

2. Prepaid expenses are _____.
A. recorded as liabilities
B. recorded as assets
C. not recorded
D. expensed immediately (2 marks)

3. Which account would you credit when you provide a service?
A. Revenue account
B. Account receivables
C. Cash account
D. Account payables (2 marks)

4. Which one of the following financial statements provides report of assets, liabilities, and shareholders’ (owner’s) equity at a specific date?
A. Statement of financial position
B. Statement of profit or loss
C. Statement of cash flows
D. Statement of shareholder’s equity (2 marks)

5. Error of casting refers to _____.
A. incorrectly adding amounts
B. incorrectly carrying forward balances
C. incorrectly posting entries
D. omitting entries from records (2 marks)

6. XYZ Ltd.’s total assets as at 31 December 2023 were Sh.500,000, and its total liabilities were Sh.300,000. Determine the owner’s equity for XYZ Ltd.
A. Sh.200,000
B. Sh.300,000
C. Sh.500,000
D. Sh.800,000 (2 marks)

7. Calculate the value of trade receivables if the outstanding invoices from customers total Sh.8,000,000 and an allowance for doubtful debts of Sh.500,000 is applied.
A. Sh.500,000
B. Sh.8,500,000
C. Sh.7,500,000
D. Sh.8,000,000 (2 marks)

8. Mamboleo Ltd. purchased equipment for Sh.20,000 on 1 January 2023. The equipment has an estimated useful life of 5 years and no salvage value. If the company accidentally recorded the purchase as an expense instead of a capital expenditure, what would be the impact on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023?

- Net income will be overstated
- Total assets will be understated
- Equity will be understated
- Cash flow from operating activities will be overstated

(2 marks)

9. Calculate the prepaid expenses if a company pays Sh.1,200,000 for annual insurance premium coverage and had used up nine months of the coverage by the end of financial year.

- Sh.900,000
- Sh.300,000
- Sh.1,200,000
- Sh.1,500,000

(2 marks)

10. John Murray's company purchased an office equipment costing Sh.4,730,000. The cost of the equipment was entered in the books of account as Sh.4,370,000. What type of error is this?

- Error of partial omission
- Error of original entry
- Transposition errors
- Compensating errors

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 11 to Question 20:

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Maua Ltd. as at 31 December 2023:

Account description	Debit Sh.“000”	Credit Sh.“000”
Purchases and sales	80,000	126,000
Carriage inwards	7,000	
Cash in hand	2,000	
Bank balances	17,000	3,000
Bad debts	250	
Retained profits		8,800
Inventory at 1 January 2023	7,800	
Ordinary shares		34,000
10% debentures		60,000
Equipment at cost	195,000	
Provision for depreciation (equipment)		115,000
Rent	2,600	
General expenses	4,800	
Salaries and wages	10,000	
Directors fees	2,150	
Debentures interest	6,000	
Trade receivables and trade payables	18,800	6,600
Total	<u>353,400</u>	<u>353,400</u>

Additional information:

- An allowance for doubtful debts is to be created of 2% of trade receivables.
- As at 31 December 2023 rent paid in advance amounted to Sh.500,000 and salaries and wages accrued amounted to Sh.300,000.
- As at 31 December 2023 inventory was valued at Sh.37,800,000.
- Provision is to be made for depreciation of equipment at 10% of cost.

11. Determine the amount of closing inventory as at 31 December 2023.
A. Sh.7,800,000
B. Sh.37,800,000
C. Sh.80,000,000
D. Sh.126,000,000 (2 marks)

12. Calculate the depreciation expense for the equipment for the year ended 31 December 2023.
A. Sh.11,500,000
B. Sh.19,500,000
C. Sh.10,000,000
D. Sh.7,800,000 (2 marks)

13. Determine the net profit before tax for the year ended 31 December 2023.
A. Sh.23,524,000
B. Sh.45,476,000
C. Sh.60,000,000
D. Sh.32,324,000 (2 marks)

14. Determine the allowance for doubtful debts for the year ended 31 December 2023.
A. Sh.250,000
B. Sh.376,000
C. Sh.18,800,000
D. Sh.300,000 (2 marks)

15. Calculate the total amount of current liabilities as at 31 December 2023.
A. Sh.66,324,000
B. Sh.9,600,000
C. Sh.3,000,000
D. Sh.8,800,000 (2 marks)

16. Determine the total amount of capital and reserves as at 31 December 2023.
A. Sh.34,000,000
B. Sh.60,000,000
C. Sh.66,324,000
D. Sh.136,224,000 (2 marks)

17. Calculate the total amount of current assets as at 31 December 2023.
A. Sh.75,724,000
B. Sh.37,800,000
C. Sh.18,424,000
D. Sh.17,000,000 (2 marks)

18. Determine the total cost of sales for the year ended 31 December 2023.
A. Sh.76,000,000
B. Sh.50,000,000
C. Sh.57,000,000
D. Sh.126,000,000 (2 marks)

19. Determine the gross profit for the year ended 31 December 2023.
A. Sh.69,000,000
B. Sh.76,000,000
C. Sh.57,000,000
D. Sh.126,000,000 (2 marks)

20. Calculate the amount of salaries and wages posted in the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2023.
A. Sh.10,000,000
B. Sh.10,300,000
C. Sh.9,700,000
D. Sh.300,000 (2 marks)

21. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** an objective of financial accounting?
 A. Recording financial transactions
 B. Preparing financial statements
 C. Providing information for decision-making
 D. Facilitates economic analysis processes (2 marks)

22. Which one of the following is an advantage of using books of original entries?
 A. Helps in correcting errors in books
 B. Helps in determining performance of the business
 C. Helps in tracing any error in recording
 D. Helps in preparing statement of financial position (2 marks)

23. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the concept of control accounts?
 A. It is summary of accounts in the general ledger that reflects the balance of transactions noted in the corresponding subsidiary
 B. It is a negative account that is netted from the balance of another account on the balance sheet
 C. It is an account which contains the debit and credit totals of other accounts and is used for the reconciliation of accounts
 D. It is an account reported along with other assets that naturally have a credit balance (2 marks)

24. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** an advantage of self-balancing ledger?
 A. It facilitates speedy detection of errors
 B. It helps in reducing errors
 C. It facilitates recording transactions
 D. It is an effective internal check (2 marks)

25. Which one of the following statements describes the use of an imprest system of accounting?
 A. It tracks how your business is spending petty cash
 B. It records business transaction as they occur
 C. It records daily expenses in a business
 D. It shows the amount of money that a business use (2 marks)

26. Jason Chemosi operates a printing business. He purchased a printer worth Sh.500,000 on 1 July 2022. It is expected that the printer will produce 20,000,000 copies in its useful life. The entity uses the units of output method to provide for depreciation on equipment.

The following were the output for the year:

Year	Output
2022	2,000,000
2023	5,000,000

Calculate the accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2023.
 A. Sh.300,000
 B. Sh.325,000
 C. Sh.125,000
 D. Sh.175,000 (2 marks)

27. The net profit of a firm was shown as Sh.900,000 and it was later discovered that discount received were undercast by Sh.90,000 and purchases were undercast by Sh.30,000. The corrected net profit was _____.
 A. Sh.810,000
 B. Sh.890,000
 C. Sh.870,000
 D. Sh.960,000 (2 marks)

28. The liabilities of a firm are Sh.400,000 and capital is Sh.750,000. Calculate the total assets.
 A. Sh.750,000
 B. Sh.1,150,000
 C. Sh.400,000
 D. Sh.350,000 (2 marks)

29. The following are extracts from the statement of profit or loss of Hype Traders for the year ended 31 May 2024:

	Sh.
Discount received	245,000
Administrative expenses	556,000
Gross profit	581,100
Discounts allowed	100,000

Required:

Determine the net profit or loss for Hype Traders.

- A. Sh.170,100
- B. Sh.211,000
- C. Sh.230,000
- D. Sh.1,482,100

(2 marks)

30. The two methods of accounting for uncollectible accounts are the direct write off method and the _____.

- A. accrual method
- B. net realisable method
- C. bad debts method
- D. allowance method

(2 marks)

31. An increase in the allowance for doubtful debt would result in _____.

- A. an increase in liabilities
- B. a decrease in net profits
- C. a decrease in working capital
- D. an increase in sales returns

(2 marks)

32. Which one of the following accounts maintains the record of each partner's stake in a partnership business?

- A. Appropriation account
- B. Statement of financial position
- C. Current account
- D. Statement of profit or loss

(2 marks)

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Use the following information to answer questions 33 to Question 35:

The table below shows the ledger balance for Tetemeka Enterprises as at 31 December 2023:

Account description	Debit (Sh.)	Credit (Sh.)
Plant and machinery	445,000	
Computers	60,000	
Inventory (01.01.2023)	Y	
Trade payables		31,500
Trade receivable	29,500	
Bank		5,000
Bank loan		150,000
Sales		450,000
Purchases	325,500	
Sales return	25,000	
Operating expenses	45,500	
Capital (01.01.2023)		Z
	XXX	XXX

33. Given that the gross profit was Sh.80,000 and closing inventory as at 31 December 2023 was Sh.45,000. Calculate the opening inventory (Y) as at 1 January 2023.

- A. Sh.64,500
- B. Sh.89,500
- C. Sh.35,000
- D. Sh.45,500

(2 marks)

34. Calculate the opening capital (Z) as at 1 January 2023.

- Sh.364,000
- Sh.374,000
- Sh.419,000
- Sh.358,500

(2 marks)

35. Calculate the closing capital as at 31 December 2023.

- Sh.358,500
- Sh.408,500
- Sh.398,500
- Sh.453,500

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer questions 36 to Question 38:

A machine which cost Sh.3,000,000 was acquired on 1 July 2019. It is depreciated at a rate of 15% per annum on a straight-line basis. Full depreciation is provided in the year of acquisition and no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal.

36. Determine the net book value of the machine to be shown in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023.

- Sh.750,000
- Sh.1,200,000
- Sh.1,425,000
- Sh.975,000

(2 marks)

37. Calculate the depreciation expense to be charged in the profit or loss account for the year ended 31 December 2020 if the reducing balance method was used.

- Sh.416,250
- Sh.225,000
- Sh.450,000
- Sh.382,500

(2 marks)

38. Determine the gain or loss if the machinery was disposed of on 1 December 2023 at price of Sh.650,000 under the reducing balance method.

- Gain of Sh.916,019
- Loss of Sh.798,567
- Loss of Sh.916,019
- Gain of Sh.798,567

(2 marks)

39. Which one of the following statements outlines the primary purpose of an adjusted trial balance?

- To list all accounts and their balances after adjustment of entries are made
- To determine the net income or loss during a specific accounting period
- To provide a detailed list of all transactions that occurred during the accounting period
- To prepare the financial statements directly from the unadjusted trial balance

(2 marks)

40. Which one of following represent the internal users of financial information?

- Employees and management
- Internal auditors and suppliers
- Government and employees
- Trading partners and management

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Questions 41 to Question 43:

The following transactions were extracted from the books of Mahindi Enterprises for the month of May 2024:

May 1 Made credit purchases from Tyson Sh.25,000, Nzialu Sh.14,500 and Beryl Sh.35,500
 May 5 Made credit sales to Sawala Sh.41,000, Matheka Sh.34,000 and Zainab Sh. 27,000
 May 7 Credit purchase from Menza Sh.14,700, Tyson Sh.10,000 and Nzialu Sh.19,000
 May 9 Goods returned by Mahindi Enterprises to Tyson Sh.3,500 and Nzialu Sh.5,000
 May 10 Goods returned by Matheka Sh.2,500 and Zainab Sh.3,000
 May 12 Credit purchases from Menza Sh.18,600, Tyson Sh.25,000 and Nzialu Sh.8,000

41. Calculate the total amount recorded on the sales daybook.
A. Sh.102,000
B. Sh.96,500
C. Sh.100,500
D. Sh.94,500 (2 marks)

42. Determine the total amount recorded in the purchases return day book.
A. Sh.5,500
B. Sh.8,500
C. Sh.8,000
D. Sh.6,000 (2 marks)

43. Calculate the total amount recorded in the return inward day book.
A. Sh.6,000
B. Sh 8,500
C. Sh.8,000
D. Sh.5,500 (2 marks)

44. Which of the following entries represent the correct entry of a sale return transaction?
A. Dr: Sale account
Cr: Debtors account
B. Dr: Inventory
Cr: Sales return account
C. Dr: Sale account
Cr: Sale return account
D. Dr: Sale return account
Cr: Debtors account (2 marks)

45. Preferential rights to dividends is only accorded to _____.
A. ordinary shareholders
B. preference shareholders
C. stakeholders
D. bondholders (2 marks)

46. The double entry system of bookkeeping normally results in which of the following balances on the ledger accounts?
A. Debit: Assets and revenues Credit: Liabilities, capital and expenses
B. Debit: Revenues, capital and liabilities Credit: Assets and expenses
C. Debit: Assets and expenses Credit: Liabilities, capital and revenues
D. Debit: Assets, expenses and capital Credit: Liabilities and revenue (2 marks)

47. What is the purpose of the contra entry in the cash book for cash receipts banked?
A. To record sales on credit and income received
B. To reconcile cash in hand and cash in the bank
C. To record cash sales
D. To calculate gross profit (2 marks)

48. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describe the accrual basis of accounting?
A. Revenues and expenses are recorded only when cash is received or paid
B. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when incurred, regardless of when the cash transactions occur
C. Only expenses are recorded when incurred, while revenues are recorded when cash is received and deposited to the bank
D. Financial transactions are recorded only at the end of the fiscal year (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 49 and Question 50:

Samawati Traders records various expenses in their petty cash book, including postage, stationery, petrol, entertainment and advertisement. For the week ending 8 March 2024, the following expenses were drawn from a petty cash balance of Sh.1,500,000:

- June 3: Postage Sh.55,000 and entertainment Sh.70,000
- June 4: Petrol Sh.120,000, postage Sh.45,000, advertisement Sh.75,000 and stationery Sh.105,000
- June 5: Advertisement Sh.100,000, entertainment Sh.30,000 and postage Sh.65,000
- June 6: Petrol Sh.120,000, postage Sh.45,000, entertainment Sh.65,000
- June 7: Entertainment Sh.150,000, petrol Sh.130,000 and advertisement Sh.75,000

49. Calculate the total amount spent during that week.

- A. Sh.1,500,000
- B. Sh.1,250,000
- C. Sh.1,000,000
- D. Sh.1,125,000

(2 marks)

50. Calculate the amount reimbursed to the petty cashier

- A. Sh.375,000
- B. Sh.250,000
- C. Sh.1,250,000
- D. Sh.1,500,000

(2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

WEDNESDAY: 24 April 2024. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper is made up of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. When a cheque is dishonored after being deposited into bank it should be credited to _____.
A. Bank Account
B. Cash Account
C. Drawer's Account
D. Dishonoured Account (2 marks)
2. Which accounting principle states that revenue should be recognised when it is earned and expenses should be recognised when they are incurred?
A. Accrual principle
B. Cost principle
C. Going concern principle
D. Consistency principle (2 marks)
3. Webex Ltd., a company dealing with sales of factory machines, sold factory machines and tools in the month of March 2024. The company incurred Sh.50,000 as carriage outwards on the machines. Carriage expenses incurred should be debited to _____ account.
A. Machinery
B. Carriage outwards
C. Purchases
D. Trading (2 marks)
4. What does the term "debit" generally refer to in accounting?
A. An increase in assets or expenses
B. A decrease in assets or expenses
C. An increase in liabilities or equity
D. A decrease in liabilities or equity (2 marks)
5. What is the main purpose of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)?
A. To create different accounting standards for different countries
B. To provide a single set of global accounting standards for listed companies
C. To help small businesses with their bookkeeping practices
D. To regulate the financial markets internationally (2 marks)
6. What does the term "accounting period" refer to in the context of a business?
A. The specific calendar year the business operates in
B. Any chosen period of time used to measure the financial performance of the business
C. The period between the founding of the business and its closure
D. The tax year as defined by the government (2 marks)
7. Which of the following is **NOT** a source document used to record revenue transactions?
A. Invoice
B. Receipt
C. Purchase order
D. Cheques (2 marks)

8. What is the difference between a sales journal and a sales returns journal?

- The sales journal records all credit sales, while the sales returns journal records all cash sales
- The sales journal records all sales of goods or services, while the sales returns journal records returns of goods previously sold
- The sales journal is used by manufacturers, while the sales returns journal is used by retailers
- There is no difference, they are the same type of journal

(2 marks)

9. What is the purpose of using a petty cash book?

- To record all cash transactions of the business, regardless of amount
- To track small, frequently occurring cash payments for minor expenses
- To reconcile the bank statement with the cash account in the general ledger
- To store cash securely and limit access to authorised personnel

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer question 10 to 17.

Benard Kioko, a sole trader, extracted the following trial balance on 31 December 2023:

Trial balance as at 31 December 2023

	Debit Sh.“000”	Credit Sh.“000”
Capital at 1 January 2023		26,094
Receivables	42,737	
Cash in hand	1,411	
Payables		35,404
Fixtures and fittings at cost	42,200	
Discounts allowed	1,304	
Discounts received		1,175
Inventory at 1 January 2023	18,460	
Sales		491,620
Purchases	387,936	
Motor vehicle at cost	45,730	
Lighting and heating	6,184	
Motor vehicle expenses	2,862	
Rent	8,841	
General expenses	7,413	
Bank overdraft		19,861
Provision for depreciation:		
Fixtures and fittings		2,200
Motor vehicle		15,292
Drawings	<u>26,568</u>	<u>591,646</u>

Additional information:

- Sh.218,000 is owing for motor vehicle expenses
- Sh.680,000 has been prepaid for rent
- Depreciation is to be provided of the year as follows:
 - Motor vehicle: 20% on cost
 - Fixtures and fittings: 10% reducing balance method
- Inventory at the close of business was valued at Sh.19,926,000

10. What is the total value of Benard Kioko's inventory at the end of the year?

- Sh.18,460,000
- Sh.1,466,000
- Sh.19,926,000
- Sh.38,386,000

(2 marks)

11. What is the total amount of depreciation expense for the year?

- Sh.13,146,000
- Sh.7,200,000
- Sh.10,292,000
- Sh.2,200,000

(2 marks)

12. What is the net profit for the year?
 A. Sh.80,974,000
 B. Sh.54,406,000
 C. Sh.73,682,000
 D. Sh.67,037,000 (2 marks)

13. What is the total value of current assets on the statement of financial position?
 A. Sh.64,754,000
 B. Sh.92,430,000
 C. Sh.156,556,000
 D. Sh.220,689,000 (2 marks)

14. What is the total net book value of fixed assets on the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023?
 A. Sh.30,638,000
 B. Sh.45,730,000
 C. Sh.87,930,000
 D. Sh.57,292,000 (2 marks)

15. What is the total value of current liabilities on the statement of financial position?
 A. Sh.35,404,000
 B. Sh.55,483,000
 C. Sh.75,129,000
 D. Sh.90,533,000 (2 marks)

16. What is the total value of owner's equity on the statement of financial position?
 A. Sh.66,563,000
 B. Sh.84,664,000
 C. Sh.110,758,000
 D. Sh.136,852,000 (2 marks)

17. Determine the depreciation for the year on fixtures and fittings using the straight-line method at the rate of 10%.
 A. Sh.2,200,000
 B. Sh.3,944,000
 C. Sh.4,220,000
 D. Sh.6,120,000 (2 marks)

18. Sanches' Trial Balance as at 31 December 2023 contains the following information: 15% bank loan Sh.400,000, interest paid Sh.38,000. The interest that was debited to Profit and Loss Account was _____.
 A. Sh.60,000
 B. Sh.38,000
 C. Sh.22,000
 D. Sh.98,000 (2 marks)

19. An office furniture is purchased for Sh.100,000. The residual value at the end of its expected useful life of 4 years is estimated at Sh.40,000. The amount of depreciation for the first year ending on 31 March 2024 if this furniture was purchased on 1 April 2023 is Sh. _____.
 A. 15,000
 B. 10,000
 C. 8,000
 D. 9,000 (2 marks)

20. Errors are corrected via the journal because _____.
 A. It saves the bookkeeper's time
 B. It saves entering them in the ledger
 C. It is much easier to do so
 D. It provides a good record explaining the double entry records (2 marks)

21. Which of the following **BEST** describes the meaning of purchases?
 A. Goods bought on credit
 B. Goods paid for
 C. Goods bought for resale
 D. Items bought (2 marks)

22. Which of the following transactions are likely to reduce capital of an entity?
 A. Business earning profit in the year of trade
 B. Converting business van into owner's van
 C. Furniture purchase for personal use bought privately
 D. Drawings cash from bank for business use (2 marks)

23. Alexis Ltd.'s cashbook bank balance shows an overdraft of Sh.20,000. What will be the balance after depositing Sh.100,000 into the bank and issuing a cheque of Sh.72,000 for rent?
 A. Sh.48,000 (Dr)
 B. Sh.48,000 (Cr)
 C. Sh.8,000 (Dr)
 D. Sh.8,000 (Cr) (2 marks)

24. Overcasting of cash purchases journal would affect?
 A. Sales Account only
 B. Purchases Account only
 C. Cashbook and Purchases Account
 D. Sales Account and Purchases Account (2 marks)

25. "Double entry accounting system" may be defined as _____.
 A. An accounting system which is useful for small business
 B. An accounting system which involves all the two interested parties of accounting information
 C. An accounting system in which transactions are recorded with single aspect
 D. An accounting system in which business transactions are recorded with dual aspects (2 marks)

26. Copies of credit notes issued would be entered in the _____.
 A. Return-inwards day book
 B. Sales day book
 C. Return-outwards day book
 D. Purchases day book (2 marks)

27. Which of the following is **NOT** a correct representation of the accounting equation?
 A. Assets = Liabilities + Capital + Retained Earnings
 B. Assets - Liabilities = Capital
 C. Assets = Liabilities + Capital
 D. Assets + Liabilities = Capital (2 marks)

28. To whom is dividend paid at a fixed rate in a company?
 A. To equity shareholders
 B. To preference shareholders
 C. To debenture holders
 D. To promoters (2 marks)

29. Cretos Traders received a cash advance of Sh.5,000 from a customer. As a result of this event _____.
 A. Assets increased by Sh.5000 (Debited)
 B. Equity increased by Sh.5000 (Credited)
 C. Liabilities decreased by Sh.5000 (Debited)
 D. Both assets and equity increased by Sh.5000 (Debited and Credited) (2 marks)

30. The primary purpose of the trial balance is to _____.
 A. Discloses the complete effect of a transaction in one place
 B. Makes sure a journal entry is not posted twice
 C. Transfer journal entries to the ledger accounts
 D. Proves the equality of the debit and credit amounts after posting (2 marks)

31. What is economic entity principle?
 A. An accounting principle that requires an entity to disclose all material items that are likely to affect decision making
 B. An accounting principle that require an entity to treat similar item the same way in different period
 C. An accounting principle that states that a business finances should be kept separate from those of the owner
 D. An accounting principle that requires an entity to take the figure which will understate rather than overstate the profit (2 marks)

Use the information provided below to answer question 32, 33 and 34:

John Mutembei commenced transportation business on 1 January 2022. On that date he purchased a motor vehicle for Sh.3,900,000. On 1 January 2023 he purchased another motor vehicle for Sh.5,200,000. John Mutembei provides for depreciation at the rate of 25% per annum on straight line method.

32. Calculate the net book value of Motor vehicle at the end of 2023.

A. Sh.6,175,000
B. Sh.7,150,000
C. Sh.6,825,000
D. Sh.5,850,000 (2 marks)

33. Calculate the accumulated depreciation at the end of year 2023.

A. Sh.1,300,000
B. Sh.1,950,000
C. Sh.2,275,000
D. Sh.3,250,000 (2 marks)

34. Calculate depreciation charge for the year 2023.

A. Sh.2,275,000
B. Sh.975,000
C. Sh.3,250,000
D. Sh.1,300,000 (2 marks)

Use the following information to answer questions 35, 36 and 37:

Antony, Brandon and Ceaser trade as partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio 2:1:1 respectively. Interest on capital is allowed at 5%. No interest on drawings. Brandon is entitled a salary of Sh.200,000 per annum.

The partnership statement of financial position as at 30 September 2022 is as follows:

Assets:	Sh.
Furniture and fittings	1,700,000
Cash	450,000
Inventory	4,150,000
Trade receivables	<u>1,050,000</u>
	<u>7,350,000</u>
Capital and liabilities:	
Capital accounts: Antony	3,000,000
Brandon	1,500,000
Ceaser	1,500,000
Liabilities:	
Trade payables	<u>1,350,000</u>
	<u>7,350,000</u>

Additional information:

- On 30 September 2023 closing inventory was valued at Sh.7,350,000, while trade payables, trade receivables and cash balances were Sh.950,000, 400,000 and 350,000 respectively.
- Cash drawings were as follows: Antony Sh.6,000,000, Brandon Sh.2,000,000 and Ceaser Sh.1,000,000 in addition to which Ceaser took goods worth Sh.850,000.
- Depreciation is to be charged at 12% on furniture and fittings on cost.
- Purchases and sales were Sh.13,981,400 and Sh.13,639,400 respectively.
- Wages and salaries including salary paid to the partner Sh.1,450,000, electricity Sh.40,000 and general expenses Sh.102,000.

35. Calculate the net profit or loss of the partnership.

A. Sh.166,600
B. Sh.2,112,000
C. Sh.2,466,000
D. Sh.228,600 (2 marks)

36. Calculate the profit shared among the partners.

- Sh.966,000
- Sh.1,066,000
- Sh.1,266,000
- Sh.1,612,000

(2 marks)

37. Calculate the share of profit to each partner

- Antony Sh.483,000 Brandon Sh. 241,500 and Ceaser Sh.241,500
- Antony Sh.806,000 Brandon Sh. 403,000 and Ceaser Sh.403,000
- Antony Sh.533,000 Brandon Sh. 266,500 and Ceaser Sh.266,500
- Antony Sh.633,000 Brandon Sh. 316,500 and Ceaser Sh.316,500

(2 marks)

38. The following information was provided by Cele Traders:

Carriage inwards	Sh. 150,000
Purchases	Sh. 3,200,000
Gross profit margin	25%
Gross profit	Sh.1,250,000

Determine the total sales.

- Sh.6,250,000
- Sh.5,000,000
- Sh.7,950,000
- Sh.7,360,000

(2 marks)

39. Which of the following is **NOT** a limitation of financial accounting?

- Inadequate information to determine the price of products manufactured
- Lack of data for comparison of cost of operation of the **firm** with other firms in the industry
- The data available is historical in nature
- Complies with the various legal requirements

(2 marks)

40. The payment of wages to employees was not recorded in Fatuma's Enterprises books. What type of error is this?

- Error of omission
- Error of commission
- Error of principle
- Reversal of entries

(2 marks)

41. In a three-column cashbook, what do the three columns represent?

- All financial transactions
- Cash column, Discount Received Column and Discount Allowed Column
- Cash Column, Bank Column and Discounts Column
- Receipts column, Payment Column and Discounts Column

(2 marks)

42. Desmond Oluoch had the following transactions for the month of December 2023:

- Sold goods to Paul Saget worth Sh.600,000 net of 25% trade discount
- Sold goods to Venus Wanjah worth Sh.300,000 after 33.3% trade discount
- Bought good from Moses Karichuh goods worth Sh.400,000 less 40% trade discount and from Mathew Traders' goods worth Sh. 320,000 after 50% trade discount
- Made cash sales to Susan Mwikali and Zadok Otieno worth Sh.150,000 and Sh. 250,000 respectively

Calculate the total sales for the period.

- Sh.1,300,000
- Sh.900,000
- Sh.1,450,000
- Sh.1,120,000

(2 marks)

43. The long-term assets that have no physical existence but are rights that have value is known as _____.

- Current assets
- Fixed asset
- Intangible assets
- Investment

(2 marks)

44. An accurate, consistent and relevant valuation of stock is essential to ensure that financial reports show a true and fair view of the trading activities. In that regards, inventories should be valued at _____.
A. The higher of cost or net realisable value
B. Strictly measured at cost
C. The lower of cost or net realisable value
D. At net book value (2 marks)

45. Which account does insurance expense belong?
A. Personal Account
B. Nominal Account
C. Real Account
D. Asset Account (2 marks)

46. Tausi Traders provided the following bank transactions for the period ending 31 December 2023:
1. Bank Statement balance as at 31 December 2023 was a debit of Sh. 250,000
2. Cash book balance as at 31 December 2023 reported a debit balance of Sh. 250,000
What was the difference between the cash book balance and bank statement balance?
A. Bank statement showed Sh.500,000 higher than cashbook
B. Cashbook showed Sh.500,000 higher than the bank statement balance
C. The balances were the same
D. Sh.250,000 since the bank statement balance starts from zero (2 marks)

47. Which of the following transactions will appear in the bank statement only but not in the cash book?
A. Standing order
B. Unpresented cheques
C. Accountant's wrong cheque entry
D. Uncredited cheques (2 marks)

48. A document prepared to authorise and describe an expenditure is known as _____.
A. Payment voucher
B. Cash memo
C. Bill
D. Debit (2 marks)

49. A _____ is sent to a supplier when goods are required.
A. Proforma Invoice
B. Purchase order
C. Goods Receipt Note
D. Debit Note (2 marks)

50. In the absence of a partnership deed the following will be done EXCEPT _____.
A. No interest is charged on drawings
B. Assets and liabilities are shared at 5%
C. Profits and losses are shared equally
D. No interest is allowed on capital (2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

WEDNESDAY: 6 December 2023. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper is made up of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. When preparing the statement of profit or loss, why is carriage inwards included in the cost of sales?
 - A. Carriage outwards is included in other revenue expenses
 - B. It should decrease the value of purchases
 - C. It is an expense connected with selling goods
 - D. It is an expense connected with buying goods(2 marks)
2. Which of the following is FALSE?

ASSETS Sh.“000”	LIABILITIES Sh.“000”	CAPITAL Sh.“000”
A. 12,420	4,500	7,920
B. 11,840	5,360	6,480
C. 11,460	4,380	7,840
D. 10,849	4,344	6,505

(2 marks)
3. Which of the following is TRUE?

Accounts	To record	Entry in the account
(i) Assets	An increase	Debit
	A decrease	Credit
(ii) Liabilities	An increase	Credit
	A decrease	Debit
(iii) Capital	An increase	Debit
	A decrease	Credit

 - A. (i) and (ii)
 - B. (ii) and (iii)
 - C. (i) and (iii)
 - D. (i), (ii) and (iii)(2 marks)
4. What is an allowance for doubtful debts?
 - A. Money set aside in case of future bad debts
 - B. Money set aside to replace bad debts
 - C. Money set aside to pay for debtors who fail to pay
 - D. Money set aside to adjust the net profit(2 marks)
5. Which of the following errors could be disclosed by the trial balance?
 - A. Receipt from Kipepeo recorded in Kikapu's account
 - B. Distribution expenses recorded in cash book only
 - C. Purchases of Sh.250,000 was omitted from the books of account
 - D. Credit sales of Sh.300,000 recorded as Sh.30,000 in the books of account(2 marks)
6. When the owner of a business takes goods for their own use, the double entry is _____.
 - A. Debit drawings account, Credit purchases account
 - B. Debit purchases account, Credit drawing account
 - C. Debit drawing account, Credit inventory account
 - D. Debit sales account, Credit inventory account(2 marks)

7. Which of the following statements explain why a bank statement shows a different balance from cash book bank column?
A. Recording too many transactions in a day
B. Customers paying money direct to the bank
C. Withdrawing any time during working hours
D. Failing to balance both bank statement and cash book (2 marks)

8. A cheque paid by the business, but not yet passed through the banking system is _____.
A. Direct deposit cheque
B. A dishonoured cheque
C. An uncredited cheque
D. An unpresented cheque (2 marks)

9. Which one of the following should be accounted for as capital expenditure?
A. Repair of windows
B. Purchase of furniture for resale
C. Legal fees incurred on the purchase of a building
D. The cost of repainting a building (2 marks)

10. Preference shareholders have _____.
A. Preferential right as to dividend only
B. Preferential right in the management
C. Preferential right as to repayment of capital at the time of liquidation of the company only
D. Preferential right as to dividend and repayment of capital at the time of liquidation of the company (2 marks)

11. The accountant of Sama Limited debited rent with Sh.1,000,000 instead of Sh.1,500,000 but, credited sales with Sh.1,500,000 instead of Sh.2,000,000. What type of error was committed by these entries?
A. Error of original entry
B. Compensating error
C. Error of principle
D. Error of reversal of entries (2 marks)

12. Which of the following items will **NOT** appear on the same side of the trial balance?
A. Drawings and accrued expenses
B. Carriage outwards and prepaid expenses
C. Carriage inwards and rental income
D. Opening inventory and purchases (2 marks)

13. The partnership agreement contains the following items **EXCEPT** _____.
A. Partner's capital
B. Profit and loss sharing ratios
C. Partners ages
D. Partners salaries (2 marks)

14. How are the profits divided among partners in the absence of a partnership deed?
A. Depending on the capital invested
B. Depending on the work experience
C. Unequal
D. Equally (2 marks)

15. Why do creditors require accounting information?
A. To ascertain the assets the business has
B. To ascertain the profit the business makes
C. To ascertain the amount a business can borrow
D. To ascertain the money the business has in the bank (2 marks)

16. In the sales ledger control account, bad debts written off should be recorded _____.
A. As a debit
B. As a credit
C. Both debit and credit
D. As a balance carried down (2 marks)

17. What is a “source document”?

- A document that provides information about the business
- A document that provides the accounting information
- A document that provides information concerning the debtors
- A document that provides information concerning the creditors

(2 marks)

18. Define books of original entry.

- These are books in which prime entries are recorded
- These are books where credit sales are recorded first
- These are books where credit purchases are recorded first
- These are books which double entries of transactions are entered

(2 marks)

19. Where is the information to prepare control accounts obtained from?

- Source documents
- Books of original entry
- Invoices and receipts
- Trade receivable and payables

(2 marks)

20. During the month ended 31 October 2023, the following transactions took place in the business of Harry Oliwa:

	March	Sh.
1	Cash sales	205,000
3	Sales to Christine	435,000
8	Sales to Peter	684,000
14	Goods returned by Peter	25,000
22	Christine made payment	430,000
22	Cash discount	5,000

Calculate the net sales for the month of October 2023.

- Sh.1,324,000
- Sh.1,299,000
- Sh.1,119,000
- Sh.1,324,500

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer question 21, 22 and 23.

Antony, Ben, and Clara are in a partnership. The following information was extracted from their partnership accounts:

- Interest on capital is charged at 5% per annum
- Interest on drawings is charged at 10% per annum
- Ben is entitled to a salary of Sh. 4,800,000 per annum
- Capital contributed by partners is as follows:

	Sh.
Antony	25,000,000
Ben	18,000,000
Clara	15,000,000

- Profit and loss sharing ratio between Antony, Ben and Clara is 3:2:1 respectively
- Drawings during the year were as follows:

	Sh.
Antony	3,500,000
Ben	4,600,000
Clara	5,350,000

- The net profit for the year ended 31 October 2023 amounted to Sh.13,728,000

21. Calculate the total interest on drawings from the partnership.

- Sh.998,000
- Sh.810,000
- Sh.1,345,000
- Sh.885,000

(2 marks)

22. Calculate the total interest on capital contributed by partners.

- Sh.2,900,000
- Sh.2,150,000
- Sh.2,000,000
- Sh.1,650,000

(2 marks)

23. Calculate the profit shared amongst the partners.

- Sh.4,683,000
- Sh.13,728,000
- Sh.9,483,000
- Sh.6,028,000

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 24 and Question 25.

On 1 July 2022 Yusuf Ali had an allowance for doubtful debts amounting to Sh.486,000. During the year ended 30 June 2023, bad debts totaled Sh. 1,600,000 debtors outstanding totaled Sh.13,500,000. It is his usual practice to provide for doubtful debts at the rate of 5% of outstanding debtors.

24. Calculate the allowance for doubtful debts for the year ended 30 June 2023.

- Sh.486,000
- Sh.755,000
- Sh.595,000
- Sh.675,000

(2 marks)

25. Calculate the allowance for doubtful debts charged in the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 2023.

- Sh.189,000
- Sh.269,000
- Sh.595,000
- Sh.109,000

(2 marks)

26. What is the balance on the following account on 30 November 2023?

Wages and salaries account			
		Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
September 27	Bank	6,500	November 30 Statement of profit or loss
October	Bank	6,500	20,000
November	Bank	6,500	
Balance Carried Forward		<u>xxxxx</u>	
		<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>

- A debit balance of Sh.500
- A credit balance of Sh.500
- A debit balance of Sh.500,000
- A credit balance of Sh.500,000

(2 marks)

27. On 1 December 2022, Benjamin Wino had Sh.6,580,000 capital invested in his business. As at 30 November 2023, he had non-current assets valued at Sh.4,300,000, current assets valued at Sh.2,800,000, trade payables worth Sh.3,500,000 and a bank loan of Sh.3,000,000. Drawings during the year amounted to Sh.5,300,000.

Calculate the profit or loss for the year ended 30 November 2023.

- Sh.5,820,000 loss
- Sh.680,000 loss
- Sh.680,000 profit
- Sh.5,820,000 profit

(2 marks)

28. During the month of November, the petty cashier was given a desired cash float of Sh.250,000. This money was used for the monthly expenses as follows; transport Sh.56,000, stationery Sh.42,900, meals Sh.69,500, phone airtime Sh.36,000 and cleaning Sh.26,500.

How much will be reimbursed at the end of the period?

- A. Sh.194,000
- B. Sh.250,000
- C. Sh.19,100
- D. Sh.230,900

(2 marks)

Use the information below to answer question 29, 30 and 31.

The details of the motor vehicle accounts of Mali Traders are given below:

- (i) The balances on the following accounts at 1 July 2022 were:
 - Motor vehicle account at cost Sh.3,162,000.
 - Allowance for depreciation of motor vehicle is provided at the rate of Sh. 25% per annum on straight line.
 - Accumulated depreciation on motor vehicle at the start of the year Sh.2,831,500.
- (ii) During the year ended 30 June 2023, a motor vehicle which originally cost Sh.1,413,000 was sold for Sh.330,000. The accumulated depreciation on the vehicle was Sh. 924,000.
- (iii) During the year ended 30 June 2023, a new motor vehicle was purchased for Sh.1,914,000.
- 29. Calculate the depreciation charge for the year ended 30 June 2023.
 - A. Sh.790,500
 - B. Sh.924,000
 - C. Sh.915,750
 - D. Sh.437,250
- 30. Calculate the profit or loss on the motor vehicle disposed for the year ended 30 June 2023.
 - A. Profit Sh.159,000
 - B. Loss Sh.159,000
 - C. Loss Sh.330,000
 - D. Profit Sh.330,000
- 31. Calculate the net book value of motor vehicles as at 30 June 2023.
 - A. Sh.3,663,000
 - B. Sh.831,500
 - C. Sh.5,076,000
 - D. Sh.839,750

(2 marks)

(2 marks)

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer question 32 and 33:

Sara Wingu, a sole proprietor extracted her statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2023, but she was unable to reconcile all the balances.

Sara Wingu

Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2023:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Sales		35,000
Less cost of sales:		
Opening inventory	5,000	
Purchases	xxxx	
Less closing inventory	<u>(6,000)</u>	<u>xxxx</u>
Gross profit		xxxx
Expenses:		
Wages and salary	2,500	
Rent and rate	1,800	
Printing and stationery	800	
Postage and telephone	<u>500</u>	<u>(5,600)</u>
Net profit		<u>6,000</u>

32. Calculate the value of purchases.

A. Sh.24,400
 B. Sh.23,400
 C. Sh.29,400
 D. Sh.35,000 (2 marks)

33. Calculate gross profit.

A. Sh.34,000
 B. Sh.23,400
 C. Sh.11,600
 D. Sh.11,000 (2 marks)

34. In the year ended 30 September 2023, subscriptions received by Boots Club amounted to Sh.2,750,000, of which an amount of Sh.1,020,000 was for the year ending 30 September 2024. Boots Club's books of account show that during the year ended 30 September 2022, there were subscriptions amounting to Sh.360,000 which were not yet received.

Calculate the subscriptions for the year ended 30 September 2023.

A. Sh.1,370,000
 B. Sh.2,750,000
 C. Sh.1,730,000
 D. Sh.2,090,000 (2 marks)

35. On 1 November 2023, the accounts receivable account had a balance of Sh.1,200,000. Total credit sales during the month of November amounted to Sh.2,100,000 and returned goods during the month were valued at Sh.750,000. Payments amounting to Sh.960,000 were received.

What is the outstanding accounts receivable balance as at 30 November 2023?

A. Sh.1,590,000 Debit
 B. Sh.1,590,000 Credit
 C. Sh.810,000 Debit
 D. Sh.810,000 Credit (2 marks)

36. Jumatatu Ltd.'s statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2023 showed a net profit of Sh.4,180,000. It was later discovered that Sh.900,000 paid for the purchase of office printer had been debited to the stationery expense account.

It is the company's policy to depreciate computers and related equipment at 25% per annum on a straight-line basis, with a full year's charge in the year of acquisition.

What would the net profit be after adjusting for this error?

A. Sh.5,305,000
 B. Sh.3,505,000
 C. Sh.4,855,000
 D. Sh.5,080,000 (2 marks)

37. Trisha Traders recorded revenue of Sh.1,458,000, opening inventory of Sh.217,500 and closing inventories of Sh.480,000. The purchase for the period amounted to Sh.792,000.

How much is the gross profit or loss?

A. Sh.1,860,000 profit
 B. Sh.402,000 profit
 C. Sh.402,000 loss
 D. Sh.928,500 profit (2 marks)

38. Prepare Obed Juma's trial balance as at 30 June 2023 from the following balances and close the difference to the suspense account.

Sh.“000”

Motor vehicle	5,000
Sales	3,750
Accounts receivable	2,200
Equipment	1,800
Accounts payable	3,200
Cash at Bank	750

How much is the amount to be reported in the suspense account?

- A. Sh.4,400,000
- B. Sh.2,800,000
- C. Sh.3,000,000
- D. Sh.3,600,000

(2 marks)

39. Lucy Lulu's cash book shows a balance of Sh.100,000 and from review you have noted that a cheque of Sh. 10,000 deposited in her business bank account has not been recorded in the cash book and a standing order amounting to Sh.1,000 has recently been undertaken by the bank. This has not yet been recorded in the cash book.

Calculate the cash book balance after correction.

- A. Sh.110,000 credit balance
- B. Sh.109,000 credit Balance
- C. Sh.91,000 debit balance
- D. Sh.91,000 credit balance

(2 marks)

40. In preparing a company's bank reconciliation statement on 31 October 2023, the following items were causing the difference between the cash book balance and the bank statement balance:

- (i) Bank charges Sh.760,000
- (ii) Error by bank Sh.2,000,000 (cheque incorrectly debited to the account)
- (iii) Uncredited cheques Sh.9,160,000
- (iv) Unpresented cheques Sh.2,950,000
- (v) Direct debit Sh.700,000
- (vi) Cheque paid in by the company and dishonoured Sh.800,000

Which of these items will require an entry in the cash book?

- A. (ii), iv and (vi)
- B. (i), (v) and (vi)
- C. (iii) and (iv)
- D. (iii) and (v)

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer question 41 to question 44:

The trial balance of Jiamini Traders as at 31 October 2023 is provided below:

Description	Sh.	Sh.
Sales		6,000,000
Carriage inwards	20,000	
Salaries and wages	1,000,000	
Purchases	1,800,000	
Returns inwards and returns outwards	40,000	50,000
Motor vehicles at cost	3,000,000	
Equipment at cost	1,500,000	
Cash in hand	450,000	
Discount allowed and discount received	46,000	39,000
Accumulated depreciation on motor vehicles		600,000
Accumulated depreciation on equipment		300,000
Inventory as at 1 November 2022	200,000	
Trade receivable and trade payables	2,500,000	1,800,000
Capital as at 1 November 2022		<u>xxxxxxxx</u>

41. How much was the capital as at 1 November 2022?

- A. Sh.3,000,000
- B. Sh.2,500,000
- C. Sh.2,000,000
- D. Sh.1,767,000

(2 marks)

42. Compute the gross profit for the period ended 31 October 2023 if the closing inventory was valued at Sh.300,000.

- A. Sh.4,230,000
- B. Sh.4,290,000
- C. Sh.4,280,000
- D. Sh.1,770,000

(2 marks)

43. Depreciation on motor vehicles is charged at 20% per annum on a straight line basis and 10% per annum on equipment on a straight line basis. Calculate the net profit for the year ending 31 October 2023.

A. Sh.2,494,000
 B. Sh.2,533,000
 C. Sh.2,433,000
 D. Sh.2,484,000

(2 marks)

44. Compute the value of non-current assets to be shown in the statement of financial position as at 31 October 2023.

A. Sh. 4,500,000
 B. Sh. 3,600,000
 C. Sh. 3,750,000
 D. Sh. 2,850,000

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer question 45 and question 46:

A company disposed of an old motor vehicle on 1 July 2023. The motor vehicle had been acquired on 1 January 2019 at a cost of Sh.4,000,000. The company charges depreciation on motor vehicles at 20% per annum on reducing balance. A full year's depreciation is charged on the date of acquisition and pro-rated in the year of disposal. Cash receipt from the disposal was Sh.600,000. Determine the loss or gain from the disposal.

45. Determine the total depreciation on the motor vehicle.

A. Sh.4,000,000
 B. Sh.3,600,000
 C. Sh.2,525,440
 D. Sh.1,474,560

(2 marks)

46. Determine the loss or gain from the disposal.

A. Sh.600,000 gain
 B. Sh.200,000 gain
 C. Sh.874,560 loss
 D. Sh.1,925,440 loss

(2 marks)

47. The following information was availed by a shopkeeper who does not maintain a complete set of accounts:

	Sh.
Sales (All on credit)	750,000
Inventory as at 1 July 2022	70,000
Inventory as at 30 June 2023	80,000
Trade receivable as at 1 July 2022	50,000
Trade receivables as at 30 June 2023	90,000

The mark up on items sold by the shopkeeper is 20%

What is the figure for purchases to be included in the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 2023?

A. Sh.590,000
 B. Sh.630,500
 C. Sh.615,000
 D. Sh.610,000

(2 marks)

48. The net profit of a firm was reported as Sh.825,400 and it was later discovered that rent income was undercast by Sh.74,000 and bad debts written off amounting to Sh.25,400 were not recorded. How much was the corrected net profit?

A. Sh.899,400
 B. Sh.776,800
 C. Sh.874,000
 D. Sh.924,800

(2 marks)

49. The following information relates to Dixor Ltd for the year ended 30 September 2023:
Net profit after tax Sh.2,178,200.
Dividends were paid at 80 cents per share. There were Sh.1,000,000 issued ordinary shares at the end of 30 September 2023.

Determine the retained profit as at 30 September 2023.

- A. Sh.1,378,200
- B. Sh.1,742,560
- C. Sh.435,650
- D. Sh.2,793,200

(2 marks)

50. The profit earned by a business in the year ended 30 June 2023 was Sh.72,500,000. The proprietor injected new capital of Sh.8,000,000 during the year and withdrew goods for his private use which had cost Sh.2,200,000. If net assets as at 1 July 2022 amounted Sh.101,700,000, what were the net assets on 30 June 2023?

- A. Sh.35,000,000
- B. Sh.39,400,000
- C. Sh.168,400,000
- D. Sh.180,000,000

(2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

WEDNESDAY: 23 August 2023. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper is made up of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. The following information was provided by Wima Traders:

	Sh.
Sales	8,200,000
Opening inventory	1,300,000
Closing inventory	900,000
Purchases	6,400,000
Carriage inwards	200,000

Required:

Determine the cost of goods sold.

- A. Sh.6,800,000
- B. Sh.1,200,000
- C. Sh.7,900,000
- D. Sh.7,000,000

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(2 marks)

2. A firm bought a machine for Sh.1,600,000. It is expected to be used for 5 years then sold for Sh.100,000. What is the annual amount of depreciation if the straight-line method is used?

- A. Sh.320,000
- B. Sh.325,000
- C. Sh.340,000
- D. Sh.300,000

(2 marks)

3. Allowance for doubtful debts is created_____.

- A. When debtors become bankrupt
- B. When debtors cease to be in business
- C. To provide for possible bad debts
- D. To write off bad debts

(2 marks)

4. John Wele, a customer, returned some goods back to Kimbo Traders worth Sh.70,000. What is the correct source document to record the transaction?

- A. Sales invoice
- B. Debit note
- C. Credit note
- D. Cash book

(2 marks)

5. The total payments made by a petty cashier during the month of April 2023 was Sh.88,900. The balance as at 30 April 2023 was Sh.10,500. What was the cash float received on 1 April 2023?

- A. Sh.78,400
- B. Sh.99,400
- C. Sh.10,500
- D. Sh.100,000

(2 marks)

6. You were provided with the following trial balance extract for Milky Traders as at 30 June 2023:

	Debit	Credit
	Sh.	Sh.
Trade Receivable	1,200,000	
Allowance for doubtful debts		70,000

A customer with unpaid balance of Sh.120,000 was untraceable and his account was written off. This is yet to be recorded in the books. Milky Traders makes an allowance for doubtful debt at the rate of 5% of the trade receivable balances.

Determine the allowance for doubtful debts to be reported in the profit or loss account for the period ended 30 June 2023.

- A. Sh.54,000 as income
- B. Sh.54,000 as expenses
- C. Sh.16,000 as income
- D. Sh.16,000 as expenses

(2 marks)

7. Kimbilio Limited's sales for the year ended 31 March 2023 amounted to Sh.39,000,000 and its cost of sales was Sh.21,000,000, dividend income Sh.3,000,000 and the expenses Sh.5,000,000. Determine its net profit.

- A. Sh.18,000,000
- B. Sh.21,000,000
- C. Sh.16,000,000
- D. Sh.13,000,000

(2 marks)

8. The debit balance as per cash book of Mimi Ltd. on 30 June 2023 was Sh.1,700,000, cheques deposited but not credited to the account amounted to Sh. 200,000 and cheques issued but not presented amounted to Sh.250,000. What should the balance as per cash book be?

- A. Sh.1,750,000
- B. Sh.1,650,000
- C. Sh.2,150,000
- D. Sh.450,000

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 9 to Question 13:

Given the following fundamental accounting principles: business entity principle, going concern principle, revenue recognition principle, prudence principle, objectivity principle, cost principle and materiality principle; match each of them with the statement that explains them best:

9. It is assumed from a review of AJ Ltd.'s financial statements that the business is continuing with its operations, because contrary information is not included_____.

- A. Going concern principle
- B. Objectivity principle
- C. Prudence principle
- D. Materiality principle

(2 marks)

10. Hali Ltd. purchased a cleaning machine from a supplier at Sh. 600,000 on credit, but it was recognised as a sale in the books of the suppliers_____.

- A. Prudence principle
- B. Business entity principle
- C. Cost principle
- D. Revenue recognition principle

(2 marks)

11. Amina Moraa the director Ajabu Ltd. must not include personal expenses as business expenses_____.

- A. Cost principle
- B. Revenue recognition principle
- C. Business entity principle
- D. Prudence principle

(2 marks)

12. New furniture is purchased, the accountant records the transaction based on the invoice prepared by seller which is independent and unbiased_____.

- A. Prudence principle
- B. Objectivity principle
- C. Cost principle
- D. Going concern principle

(2 marks)

13. Miwani Ltd. purchased furniture for Sh.500,000. Its recorded as Sh.500,000 although its value in the market is Sh.650,000.

- A. Business entity principle
- B. Revenue recognition principle
- C. Objectivity principle
- D. Cost principle

(2 marks)

Use the following information to answer Question 14 to Question 18:

You are reviewing the books of Mambo Ltd. and in the process, you have identified the following errors in its books of accounts: error of reversal, error of original entry, transposition error, error of omission, error of principle; Match the errors committed with the statement that best identifies them.

14. Invoice is entered in the accounts receivable as Sh.71,000 instead of Sh.17,000.

- A. Error of principle
- B. Error of original entry
- C. Error of reversal
- D. Error of commission

(2 marks)

15. The accountant has not included stationery worth Sh.10,000 in the books of account.

- A. Error of commission
- B. Error of original entry
- C. Error of omission
- D. Transposition error

(2 marks)

16. The accountant entered wages payable as Sh.76,890 instead of Sh.67,980.

- A. Error of principle
- B. Transposition error
- C. Error of reversal
- D. Error of original entry

(2 marks)

17. The accountant entered Sh.36,000 used to pay for the owner's dowry as business expenses.

- A. Error of original entry
- B. Error of principle
- C. Error of commission
- D. Error of omission

(2 marks)

18. The accountant recorded Sh.60,000 in accounts payable instead of accounts receivable.

- A. Transposition error
- B. Error of principle
- C. Error of omission
- D. Error of reversal

(2 marks)

19. The annual reports are to be prepared and published for circulation among the external end users such as_____.

- A. Company, competitors, contributors and employees
- B. Customers, creators, collaborators and contractors
- C. Government, competitors, owners and top management
- D. Shareholders, investors, bankers, debenture holders and creditors

(2 marks)

20. AD Ltd. has current assets of Sh.50,000,000 and total assets of Sh.150,000,000. The company has current liabilities of Sh.30,000,000 and total liabilities of Sh.80,000,000. What is the value of AD Ltd.'s equity?

A. Sh.20,000,000
 B. Sh.30,000,000
 C. Sh.70,000,000
 D. Sh.120,000,000

(2 marks)

The following is a statement of financial position for Kazi Ltd. as at 30 June 2023. Use the following information to answer Question 21 to Question 24:

Kazi Ltd. Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023		
	Sh. “000”	Sh. “000”
Non-current assets:		20,000
Current assets:		
Inventories	5,000	
Trade receivables	3,000	
Investments	?	
Cash and bank balances	<u>500</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Total assets:		30,000
Current liabilities:		
Bank overdraft	1,650	
Trade payables	6,000	
Taxation	1,000	
Dividend (proposed)	200	<u>(8,850)</u>
Net assets		<u>21,150</u>
Non-current liabilities:		
Loan		1,000
Equity:		
Ordinary shares	4,000	
Share premium	4,650	
Retained earnings	11,500	<u>20,150</u>
Total equity and non-current liabilities		<u>21,150</u>

21. As at 1 July 2022 the retained earnings amounted to Sh.7,000,000. What is the profit for the year ended 30 June 2023?

A. Sh.17,500,000
 B. Sh.4,500,000
 C. Sh.4,000,000
 D. Sh.3,500,000

(2 marks)

22. Compute the value of investments for the year ended 30 June 2023.

A. Sh.1,600,000
 B. Sh.1,700,000
 C. Sh.1,500,000
 D. Sh.1,000,000

(2 marks)

23. What is the value of working capital as at 30 June 2023?

A. Sh.8,850,000
 B. Sh.10,000,000
 C. Sh.18,850,000
 D. Sh.1,150,000

(2 marks)

24. The value of each share is Sh.10. How many shares have been issued by the company?

A. 4,000
 B. 400
 C. 400,000
 D. 40,000

(2 marks)

25. Anna sold goods to Gladys on 19 July 2023 worth Sh.600,000. The credit terms are for a 2½% cash discount if payment is received within 14 days. If payment was received on 29 July 2023 then the correct amount paid by Gladys and the discount received respectively would be:

- A. Sh.575,000 Sh.25,000
- B. Sh.615,000 Sh.6,000
- C. Sh.585,000 Sh.15,000
- D. Sh.560,000 Sh.40,000

(2 marks)

26. Which of the following is a component of a partnership deed?

- A. Age of the partners
- B. Profit sharing ratios
- C. Profit made by the partnership
- D. Remuneration of the partner who takes management roles

(2 marks)

27. Nathaniel's books of account provide the following balances:

	Sh.
Opening inventory	1,305,000
Carriage inwards	180,000
Purchases	5,760,000
Purchases returns	382,500
Goods taken for personal use	180,000
Closing inventory	1,417,000

What was the cost of sales?

- A. Sh.5,647,500
- B. Sh.5,265,500
- C. Sh.5,445,000
- D. Sh.5,827,500

(2 marks)

28. Which of the following will **NOT** affect the balancing of the trial balance?

- (i) Rent received accounts were added up incorrectly to give Sh.100,000 and entered in the books.
- (ii) Purchase of motor vehicles of Sh.2,250,000 by cheque was entered in the bank account as Sh.2,520,000.
- (iii) Cheque payment of Sh.200,000 for wages was only entered in the cash book.
- (iv) Credit sales of Sh.400,000 to J. Mwendwa was entered in J. Mwende's account.

- A. (i) and (iv)
- B. (i) and (iii)
- C. (ii) and (iii)
- D. (iii) and (iv)

(2 marks)

29. The entries in a sales ledger control account were as follows:

	Sh.
Sales return	97,500
Sales (credit sales)	3,750,000
Dishonoured cheques	67,500
Purchases control set off	60,000
Receipts from debtors	3,375,000

What is the balance on the sales ledger control account?

- A. Sh.150,000
- B. Sh.375,000
- C. Sh.285,000
- D. Sh.225,000

(2 marks)

30. The trial balance of Mwitu Enterprises failed to agree. On further investigation, the following errors were discovered.

- (i) Purchases were undercast by Sh.315,000
- (ii) Sales undercast by Sh.216,500. The difference was transferred to a suspense account.

What was the balance on the suspense account?

- A. Debit Sh.531,500
- B. Credit Sh.531,500
- C. Debit Sh.98,500
- D. Credit Sh.98,500

(2 marks)

31. Faulty goods costing Sh.210,000 were returned to a supplier, but this was recorded as Sh.120,000 in the ledger accounts. What is the journal entry necessary to correct this error?

	Debit		Credit
	Sh.		Sh.
A. Accounts payable	90,000	Purchases return account	90,000
B. Purchases	90,000	Suspense account	90,000
C. Accounts payable	90,000	Purchases account	90,000
D. Suspense account	90,000	Purchases return account	90,000

32. The following information relates to Sheffa Enterprises for the period ending 31 December 2022:

	Sh.
Sales	2,200,000
Gross profit	200,000
Purchases	1,650,000
Closing inventory	180,000

How much was the opening inventory?

- A. Sh.530,000
- B. Sh.730,000
- C. Sh.170,000
- D. Sh.370,000

(2 marks)

33. Ryan, Jayden and Dora started a partnership business on 1 July 2022, sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. They contributed Sh.30,000,000, Sh.15,000,000 and Sh.10,000,000 in the fixed capital account and 10% of each of their fixed capital, in the current accounts. The partnership deed provides interest on fixed capital at a rate of 10% per annum. Each partner receives an annual salary of Sh.2,000,000.

The following additional information is available:

	Sh.
Gross profit	27,000,000
Operating expenses (including partner's salaries)	20,000,000

Required:

Required: Partners current Accounts as at 30 June 2023.

Partners current Accounts as at 30 June 2023:

- A. Ryan Sh.3,000,000, Jayden Sh.1,500,000, Dora Sh.1,000,000
- B. Ryan Sh.8,750,000, Jayden Sh.5,500,000, Dora Sh.4,250,000
- C. Ryan Sh.8,000,000, Jayden Sh.5,000,000, Dora Sh.4,000,000
- D. Ryan Sh.6,000,000, Jayden Sh.3,000,000, Dora Sh.2,000,000

(2 marks)

34. The following information relates to Kawaida Ltd. for the year ended 30 June 2023:

Determine the retained profit as at 30 June 2023.

- A. Sh.26,332,000
- B. Sh.14,182,000
- C. Sh.33,932,000
- D. Sh.20,182,000

(2 marks)

35. Identify which of the following expenditures are correctly classified:

	Expenditure	Type
(i)	Repairs of motor vehicle	Current expenditure
(ii)	Purchase of building	Capital expenditure
(iii)	Building extension to warehouse	Capital expenditure
(iv)	Cost of erecting new machines	Current expenditure
(v)	Roof repairs	Capital expenditure

- A. (i), (ii) & (iv)
- B. (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
- C. (ii), (iv) & (i)
- D. (i), (ii) & (iii)

(2 marks)

36. On 1 July 2023 the balance of receivables was Sh. 330,000. The following took place during the month of July 2023:

Sales	Sh.1,800,000
Receipts from customers	Sh.1,725,000
Discount allowed	Sh.15,000
Discount received	Sh.45,000
Dishonoured cheque	Sh.135,000
Contra set off	Sh.75,000

Calculate the balance of receivables on 31 July 2023.

- A. Sh.90,000
- B. Sh.60,000
- C. Sh.120,000
- D. Sh.75,000

(2 marks)

37. The following information relates to the equity account of Kijani Kibichi Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023:

	Sh.“000”
Ordinary shares at Sh.100 each (par value)	50,000
10% preference shares	20,000
Share premium	10,000

The directors provided for preference share dividends and Sh.2 per share for ordinary dividends. What are the total dividends payable for the year ended 31 March 2023?

- A. Sh.3,000,000
- B. Sh.12,000,000
- C. Sh.7,000,000
- D. Sh.4,000,000

(2 marks)

38. The following balances relate to the books of Miganih Limited as at 30 June 2023:

	Sh.“000”
Plant and machinery	89,000
Land and buildings	120,000
Inventory	4,600
Accounts payable	6,300
Accounts receivable	5,900
Bank overdraft	790
Loan	4,000
Capital	100,000
Drawings	23,000
Sales	330,000
Purchases	165,000
Sales returns	7,000
Discount allowed	3,200
Discount received	?
Sundry expenses	73,890

Determine the value of discount received omitted from the records

- A. Sh.1,900,000
- B. Sh.9,500,000
- C. Sh.4,500,000
- D. Sh.15,900,000

(2 marks)

39. Which of the following are advantages of historical cost accounting?

- (i) It maintains financial and physical capital
- (ii) The statement of financial position shows the value of the business
- (iii) Reported amounts are objectively verifiable
- (iv) The profit concept is well understood

A. (iii) and (iv)
B. (i) and (ii)
C. (i) and (iii)
D. (ii) and (iv) (2 marks)

40. Which of the following highlights the correct order of the stages in the accounting cycle?
A. Journalising, final accounts, posting to the ledger and trial balance
B. Journalising, posting to the ledger, trial balance and final accounts
C. Posting to the ledger, trial balance, final accounts and journalising
D. Posting to the ledger, journalising, final accounts and trial balance (2 marks)

41. Carriage outward in accounting concern is included as?
A. Direct incomes
B. Cost of sale
C. Expenses
D. Production costs (2 marks)

42. Which of the following is **NOT** a book of original entry?
A. Cash book
B. Sales daybook
C. Return outward journal
D. Purchases ledger (2 marks)

43. Which of the following is **NOT** an intangible asset?
A. Goodwill
B. Patent
C. Copy right
D. Inventory (2 marks)

44. An increase in the allowance for receivable results in:
A. An increase in net current assets
B. A decrease in net current assets
C. An increase in sales
D. A decrease in drawings (2 marks)

45. Expenses are required to be reported in the period in which they are incurred and each accounting transaction has a debit and credit entry. Which concepts do these statements support?
A. Duality concept and prudence respectively
B. Accrual concept and duality concept respectively
C. Going concern and duality concept respectively
D. Duality concept and accrual concept respectively (2 marks)

46. Which of the following users of accounting information will be interested in management accounting information?
A. Financial institutions
B. Shareholders
C. Managers
D. Revenue Authority (2 marks)

47. Non-current assets are those assets held by a business for _____.
A. Converting into cash
B. Revenue generation
C. Resale in the ordinary course of business
D. Production of goods and services (2 marks)

ANSWER: D

48. An account whose balance zeros out at the end of an accounting period without a balance brought forward is referred to as?
A. Nominal account
B. Real account
C. True account
D. Accurate account (2 marks)

49. Tibu Limited acquired a motor vehicle on 1 May 2019 at a cost of Sh.3,000,000. Motor vehicles are depreciated on straight line prorata basis at a rate of 10%. On 1 July 2023, the motor vehicle was disposed for Sh.1,400,000. Calculate the gain or loss on disposal.

- A. Gain of Sh.350,000
- B. Loss of Sh.1,500,000
- C. Loss of Sh.350,000
- D. Loss of Sh.500,000

(2 marks)

50. Which of the following errors might cause the trial balance **NOT** to balance?

- A. Errors of transposition
- B. Errors of omission
- C. Errors of principle
- D. Error of computation

(2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

PILOT PAPER

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

AUGUST 2023.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper is made up of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which of the following is NOT a limitation of financial accounting?
 - A. Inadequate information to fix up the price of products manufactured
 - B. Lack of data for comparison of cost of operation of the firm with other firms in the industry
 - C. The data available is historical in nature
 - D. Complies with the various legal requirements(2 marks)
2. According to Garner vs. Murray, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, the deficiency arising on account of a partner becoming insolvent shall be borne by solvent partners in their:
 - A. Profit and loss sharing ratio
 - B. Capital ratio before dissolution of the firm
 - C. Ratio of permanent capitals
 - D. Equal ratio(2 marks)
3. Which of the following ratio measures the number of times the receivables are rotated in a year in relation to sales?
 - A. Stock turnover ratio
 - B. Debtor's turnover ratio
 - C. Creditor's velocity ratio
 - D. Working capital turnover ratio(2 marks)
4. In order to determine the correct value of the closing stock as at the end of the financial year, the store keeper should?
 - A. Undertake stocktaking
 - B. Deduct the cost of goods sold from sales
 - C. Deduct opening stock from the cost of goods sold
 - D. Estimate the stock balance(2 marks)
5. At the statement of financial position date, the balance on the accumulated provision for depreciation account is _____.
 - A. Deducted from the asset in statement of financial position
 - B. Transferred to statement of profit or loss
 - C. Transferred to the asset account
 - D. Transferred to depreciation account(2 marks)
6. When a company prepares a petty cash book in the books of account, there will be?
 - A. No entries made at all in the general ledger for items paid by petty cash
 - B. The same number of entries in the general ledger
 - C. Fewer entries made in the general ledger
 - D. More entries made in the general ledger(2 marks)

7. If a trial balance's credit and debit balances do not agree, the difference must be entered in which account?
A. The profit and loss account
B. A nominal account
C. The capital account
D. A suspense account (2 marks)

8. If the debit side of the income and expenditure account is greater than the credit side, the balance is termed as _____.
A. Excess of income over expenditure
B. Net income
C. Surplus
D. Deficit

9. The difference between the book value at the beginning of the year and the book value at the end of the year is called _____.
A. Depreciation
B. Appreciation
C. Reduction
D. Computation (2 marks)

10. A company has a bank overdraft amounting to Sh.100,000 and some accounts receivable amounting to Sh.60,000. In this case, the amount of current liabilities is _____.
A. Sh.60,000
B. Sh.100,000
C. Sh.40,000
D. Sh.160,000 (2 marks)

11. As of 1 January 2022, Whimsy's Store Ltd. had a balance in its retained earnings account of Sh.100,000,000. During the year Whimsy's Store Ltd. had revenues of Sh.80,000,000 and expenses of Sh.45,000,000. In addition, the company paid cash dividends of Sh.20,000,000. What is the balance of the retained earnings as at 31 December 2022 for Whimsy's Store?
A. Sh.100,000,000
B. Sh.115, 000,000
C. Sh.135,000,000
D. Sh.155,000,000 (2 marks)

12. What would be the effect on a business' profit, which has been calculated including inventory at cost, on discovering that one of its inventory items which cost Sh.85,000 has a net realisable value of Sh.75,000?
A. An increase of Sh.85,000
B. An increase of Sh.10,000
C. Adjusted to Sh.65,000
D. A decrease of Sh.10,000 (2 marks)

13. Given the following account balances at year end, compute the total intangible assets on the balance sheet of Janssen Enterprises. Cash Sh.1,500,000, accounts receivable Sh.1,000,000, Trademarks Sh.1,200,000, Goodwill Sh.2,500,000, Research and Development Costs Sh.2,000,000.
A. Sh.9,700,000.
B. Sh.5,700,000
C. Sh.3,700,000.
D. Sh.7,700,000. (2 marks)

14. A plant asset with a cost of Sh.900,000 and accumulated depreciation of Sh.800,000 is sold for Sh.80,000. What is the gain or loss on disposal of the plant asset?
A. Sh.20,000 Loss
B. Sh.80,000 Loss
C. Sh.80,000 Gain
D. Sh.20,000 Gain (2 marks)

15. A company has the following assets:
 Buildings and equipment, less accumulated depreciation (of Sh.5,000,000) is Sh.25,000,000
 Patents Sh.2,400,000
 Trade marks Sh.10,000,000
 Land Sh.12,000,000
 Good will Sh.2,000,000
 Cash Sh.8,000,000

Compute the total amount to be reported under Property, Plant, and Equipment _____.

A. Sh.25,000,000
 B. Sh.37,000,000
 C. Sh.47,400,000
 D. Sh.45,000,000 (2 marks)

16. As at 1 January 2022, Jorum Odinga had a prepayment of Sh.300,000 in respect of rent. He paid rent amounting to Sh.1,500,000 on 1 March 2022 for the year ended 31 December 2022. What is the charge to statement of profit or loss in respect of rent for the year ended 31 December 2022?
 A. Sh.1,800,000
 B. Sh.1,200,000
 C. Sh.1,000,000
 D. Sh.1,300,000 (2 marks)

17. As at 30 June 2022, Gachie Traders had a receivables balance of Sh.50,000,000 and an allowance for receivables of Sh.8,000,000. Following a review of receivables, Gachie Traders wishes to write off an irrecoverable debt of Sh.10,000,000 and adjust his allowance to 5% of receivables. What will be the adjusted balance of the allowance for receivables?
 A. Sh.1,650,000
 B. Sh.2,050,000
 C. Sh.2,000,000
 D. Sh.3,450,000 (2 marks)

18. Which of the following best explains what is meant by capital expenditure?
 A. Expenditure on current assets, including repairs and maintenance
 B. Expenditure on expensive assets
 C. Expenditure relating to the issue of share capital
 D. Expenditure relating to the acquisition or improvement of non current assets (2 marks)

19. Which of the following is a book of prime entry and also part of the double-entry system?
 A. The journal
 B. The petty cash book
 C. The sales day book
 D. The purchase ledger (2 marks)

20. A credit balance of Sh.5,000 brought forward on John Kim Account in the books of Wasafi Ltd. means that:
 A. Wasafi Ltd. owes John Kim Sh.5,000
 B. John Kim owes Wasafi Ltd. Sh.5,000
 C. Wasafi Ltd. has paid John Kim Sh.5,000
 D. Wasafi Ltd. will pay Sh.5,000 to John Kim (2 marks)

21. The cash book shows a bank balance of Sh.56,750 overdrawn as at 31 March 2023. It is subsequently discovered that a standing order for Sh.1,250 has been entered twice. Compute the correct bank balance:
 A. Sh.55,500 overdrawn
 B. Sh.59,250 overdrawn
 C. Sh.58,000 overdrawn
 D. Sh.54,250 overdrawn (2 marks)

22. In an accounting system where individual receivables and payables ledger accounts are maintained as an integral part of the double entry, which of the following errors will not be identified by a trial balance?
 A. Overcasting of the sales day book
 B. Under casting of the analysed cash book
 C. Failure to transfer a non-current asset to the disposal account when sold
 D. Transposition error in an individual receivables account (2 marks)

23. Revenue reserves are: _____.

- Accumulated and undistributed profits of a company
- Amounts which cannot be distributed as dividends set aside from profits
- Amounts set aside out of profits to issue dividends
- Amounts set aside out of capital for a specific purpose

(2 marks)

24. Which of the following body issues International Financial Reporting Standards?

- The Auditing Practices Board
- The Stock Exchange
- The International Accounting Standards Board
- The government

(2 marks)

25. Which accounting concept is followed when a business records the cost of a non-current asset even though it does not legally own it?

- Substance over form
- Prudence
- Accruals
- Going concern

(2 marks)

26. The IASB Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements gives five characteristics that make financial information reliable. These five characteristics are: _____.

- Prudence, consistency, understandability, faithful representation, substance over form
- Accruals basis, going concern concept, consistency, prudence, true and fair view
- Faithful representation, neutrality, substance over form, completeness, consistency
- Free from material error, prudence, faithful representation, neutrality, completeness

(2 marks)

27. The accounting concept or convention which, in times of rising prices, tends to underestimate asset values and overstate profits, is the: _____.

- Going concern concept
- Prudence concept
- Realisation concept
- Historical cost concept

(2 marks)

28. The term applied to the periodic expiration of a plant asset's cost is _____.

- Amortisation
- Depletion
- Depreciation
- Cost expiration

(2 marks)

29. A credit balance on a ledger account indicates _____.

- An asset or an expense
- Liability or an expense
- An amount owing to the organisation
- A liability or revenue

(2 marks)

30. A company has the following share capital:

Sh.100 each Ordinary shares	Sh.40,000,000
6% preference shares	Sh.10,000,000

In addition to providing for the year's preference dividend, an ordinary dividend of Sh.2 per share is to be paid. Compute the total dividends (preference and ordinary) for the year:

- Sh.800,000
- Sh.1,000,000
- Sh.600,000
- Sh.1,400,000

(2 marks)

31. Preference shareholders have _____.

- Preferential right as to dividend only
- Preferential right in the management
- Preferential right as to repayment of capital at the time of liquidation of the company
- Preferential right as to dividend and repayment of capital at the time of liquidation of the company.

(2 marks)

32. Wema company started the year with total assets of Sh.21,000,000 and total liabilities of Sh.12,000,000. During the year, the business recorded Sh.33,000,000 in revenues, Sh.16,500,000 in expenses, and dividends of Sh.6,000,000. Determine the net income reported by Wema company for the year.

A. Sh.12,000,000
 B. Sh.16,500,000
 C. Sh.19,500,000
 D. Sh.10,500,000

(2 marks)

33. As at 1 January 2022, Nelly's Store Ltd. had a balance in its retained earnings account of Sh.12,000,000. During the year, Nelly's Store Ltd. had revenues of Sh.68,000,000 and expenses of Sh.54,500,000. In addition, the business paid cash dividends of Sh.6,000,000 and corporate tax of Sh.5,000,000. What was the balance in the retained earnings account as at 31 December 2022 for Nelly's Store Ltd.?

A. Sh.12,000,000
 B. Sh.25,500,000
 C. Sh.13,500,000
 D. Sh.14,500,000

(2 marks)

Use the information provided below to answer question 34 and question 35.

The information below relates to Jaza sole proprietorship for the year ended 31 December 2022:

	Sh.
Stationery consumed	1,500,000
Service revenue	19,000,000
Other operating expenses	10,000,000
Cash	15,000,000
Accounts payable	11,000,000
Loan interest paid	6,000,000
Accounts receivable	4,000,000
Accounts payable	1,000,000
Capital	10,000,000
Equipment	9,500,000
Retained earnings balance brought forward	5,000,000

34. Calculate the net profit (net loss)

A. Sh.1,500,000
 B. Sh.12,000,000
 C. Sh.5,000,000
 D. Sh.8,000,000

,000 (2 marks)

35. Ending retained earnings

A. Sh.6,500,000
 B. Sh.7,000,000
 C. Sh.5,000,000
 D. Sh.8,500,000

(2 marks)

36. Tamul traders received a cash advance of Sh.500,000 from a customer. As a result of this event: _____.

A. Assets increased by Sh.500,000 (Debited)
 B. Equity increased by Sh.500,000 (Credited)
 C. Liabilities decreased by Sh.500,000 (Debited)
 D. Both assets and equity increased by Sh.500,000 (Debited and Credited)

(2 marks)

37. In the first month of operations, the total of the debit entries to the cash account amounted to Sh.300,000 and the total of the credit entries to the cash account amounted to Sh.180,000. The cash account has a _____.

A. Sh.180,000 credit balance
 B. Sh.300,000 debit balance
 C. Sh.120,000 debit balance
 D. Sh.180,000 credit balance

(2 marks)

38. As at 1 November 2022, Okech Enterprises had an accounts receivable balance of Sh.2,000,000. During the month, the company made sales on account of Sh.3,000,000. In addition, Okech Enterprises collected Sh.4,000,000 from customers that owed them money. Determine the accounts receivable balance as at 30 November 2022.

A. Sh.1,000,000 debit
 B. Sh.1,000,000 credit
 C. Sh.5,000,000 debit
 D. Sh.3,000,000 credit (2 marks)

39. Interest on drawings is regarded as _____.

A. Expenditure for the business
 B. Loss for the business
 C. Gain for the business
 D. Liability for the business (2 marks)

40. Discount allowed on the issue of shares is an example of _____.

A. Capital loss
 B. Capital expenditure
 C. Revenue expenditure
 D. Deferred revenue expenditure (2 marks)

41. If the insurance premium paid is Sh.100,000 and prepaid insurance as at the year end is Sh.30,000. The amount of insurance premium shown in the profit and loss account will be _____.

A. Sh.130,000
 B. Sh.100,000
 C. Sh.30,000
 D. Sh.70,000 (2 marks)

42. The annual reports are to be prepared and published for circulation among the external end users such as _____.

A. Company, competitors, contributors and colleagues
 B. Customers, creators, collaborators and contractors
 C. Government, competitors, owners and top management
 D. Shareholders, investors, bankers, debenture holders and creditors (2 marks)

43. Addy Ltd. has current assets of Sh.5,000,000 and total assets of Sh.15,000,000. Addy Ltd. has current liabilities of Sh.3,000,000 and total liabilities of Sh.8,000,000. What is the amount of Addy Ltd.'s owner's equity?

A. Sh.2,000,000
 B. Sh.3,000,000
 C. Sh.7,000,000
 D. Sh.12,000,000 (2 marks)

44. The following extracts were obtained from the income statement of Massa Traders for the year ended 31 December 2022:

	Sh.
Discount received	14,500
Administrative expenses	55,600
Gross profit	281,100
Discounts allowed	10,000

What is the net profit or loss for Massa Traders?

A. 285,600
 B. 211,000
 C. 230,000
 D. 295,600 (2 marks)

45. ABC Company sells 400 units of inventory for Sh.40 each. The inventory originally cost Sh.26 per item. What is ABC company's gross profit on this transaction?

A. Sh.16,000
 B. Sh.10,400
 C. Sh.5,600
 D. Sh.9,600 (2 marks)

46. Which of the following increases with a debit _____? (2 marks)
A. Retained earnings
B. Sales revenue
C. Inventory
D. Note payable

47. Which of the following highlights the correct order of the stages in the accounting cycle? (2 marks)
A. Journalising, final accounts, posting to the ledger and trial balance
B. Journalising, posting to the ledger, trial balance and final accounts
C. Posting to the ledger, final accounts, journalising, and trial balance
D. Final accounts, journalising, posting to the ledger and trial balance

48. A sole proprietor made sales worth Sh.12,000,000. He incurred Sh.5,000,000 as cost of goods sold and Sh.2,000,000 as operating expenses. How much gross profit did he earn? (2 marks)
A. Sh.5,000,000
B. Sh.7,000,000
C. Sh.12,000,000
D. Sh.17,000,000

49. The total of the discount column on the credit side of a three-column cash book is taken to the _____. (2 marks)
A. Debit of discount-allowed account
B. Debit of discount-received account
C. Credit of discount-allowed account
D. Credit of discount-received account

50. A trader buys goods for Sh.500,000 less 20% trade discount. If he settles his account three months later, he would pay _____? (2 marks)
A. Sh.500,000
B. Sh.450,000
C. Sh.400,000
D. Sh.360,000

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 24 April 2023. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Explain the use of the following source documents in the business transactions:

- (i) Goods received note (GRN). (2 marks)
- (ii) Remittance advice note. (2 marks)
- (iii) Debit note. (2 marks)

(b) On preparation of the final books of account of Nari Enterprises, the accountant noted the following errors:

1. Additional capital of Sh.1,000,000 paid into the bank had been credited to sales.
2. Goods worth Sh.700,000 taken by the owner for own use had been debited to general expenses.
3. Private insurance amounting to Sh.98,000 had been debited to the insurance account.
4. Cash from the business deposited into the bank account amounting to Sh.390,000 had been credited to the bank column and debited to the cash column of the cash book.
5. Cash drawings of Sh.40,000 had been credited to the bank column of the cash book.
6. Returns inward of Sh.116,800 from Tandy had been entered erroneously in Trendy's account.
7. The sale of a motor van of Sh.3,000,000 had been credited to motor van expenses account.

Required:

Prepare journal entries to correct the errors. (Narrations are required).

(14 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Wendy Dani is a sole proprietor. The following trial balance was extracted from her books as at 31 March 2023:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Sales		40,000
Purchases	35,000	
Sales returns and purchases returns	500	620
Inventory (1 April 2022)	10,000	
Allowance for doubtful debts		80
Salaries and wages	3,000	
Rates	600	
Phone and internet expenses	100	
Furniture and fittings (cost)	4,000	
Motor van (cost)	3,000	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	980	700
Bad debts written off	20	
Capital		17,900
Bank balance	300	
Drawings	1,800	
	<u>59,300</u>	<u>59,300</u>

Additional information:

1. As at 31 March 2023, inventory was valued at Sh.13,500,000 (net realisable value) and Sh.12,000,000 (cost).
2. As at 31 March 2023, accrued wages were valued at Sh.500,000 and rates pre-paid amounted to Sh.50,000.
3. The allowance for doubtful debts is to be increased to 10% of accounts receivable as at 31 March 2023.
4. Phone and internet charges outstanding as at 31 March 2023, amounted to Sh.22,000.
5. Depreciation is to be provided per annum as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Furniture and fittings	10%	Straight line
Motor van	20%	Straight line

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2023. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION THREE**

(a) Highlight **FOUR** uses of a trial balance. (4 marks)

(b) Explain the following accounting concepts:

- (i) Substance over form. (2 marks)
- (ii) Completeness. (2 marks)
- (iii) Neutrality. (2 marks)
- (iv) Prudence. (2 marks)

(c) Amuah Traders have provided you with the following cash transactions for the month of March 2023:

March: 1 Balances as at bank Sh.3,840,000 and Sh.2,400,000 cash in hand.

1 Paid rent amounting to Sh.240,000 in cash.

2 Made annual payment for internet amounting to Sh.38,400 in cash.

4 Paid electricity expenses of Sh.24,000 in cash.

8 Sold goods and was paid in cash an amount of Sh.592,000.

10 Received payment of Sh.89,200 through cheque from Wayne Limited.

11 Deposited Sh.1,088,000 into the bank account from the business.

13 Made payment through cheque amounting to Sh.2,202,500 to Caol Waters Ltd.

20 Paid for advertisement amounting to Sh.115,200 in cash.

29 Sent a cheque to Konny of Sh.720,000.

31 Drew a cheque for own use amounting to Sh.480,000.

31 Deposited Sh.1,240,800 cash into the bank from the business.

Required:

Two column cash book duly balanced as at 31 March 2023.

(8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION FOUR**

Muri and Kami are in a partnership trading under the name Murika Partnership. Muri and Kami share profits and losses in the ratio 2:3 respectively. The following trial balance was extracted from their books as at 31 December 2022:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Sales		405,950
Purchases	226,040	
Capital accounts:		
Muri		90,000
Kami		80,000
Current accounts:		
Muri		28,000
Kami		18,000
Drawings:		
Muri	24,800	
Kami	17,000	
Building (net book value)	220,000	
Furniture and fittings	84,000	
Accumulated depreciation on furniture and fittings		12,400
Interest on loans	4,500	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	94,000	63,000

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Bank balance	28,310	
Bad debts written off	6,500	
Allowance for doubtful debts		4,600
Inventory (1 January 2022)	54,600	
Discounts allowed	2,100	
Salaries and wages	84,000	
Loans		150,000
Carriage outwards	<u>6,100</u>	
		<u>851,950</u>

Additional information:

1. As at 31 December 2022, inventory was valued at Sh.12,000,000.

2. Depreciation is provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Building	2.5%	Reducing balance
Furniture and fittings	10%	Straight line

3. As at 31 December 2022, accrued salaries amounted to Sh.400,000.

4. The partnership agreement provides for interest on drawings at 5% per annum and interest on capital at 10% per annum.

5. Only Kami is entitled to an annual salary of Sh.12,000,000.

6. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be reduced by Sh.1,200,000.

7. Interest on loans is charged at a rate of 5% per annum.

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss and appropriation account for the year ended 31 December 2022. (8 marks)

(b) Partners' current accounts as at 31 December 2022. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) There are various types of errors in financial accounting. Some errors affect the trial balance and some errors do not affect the trial balance.

In light of the above, highlight:

(i) **FIVE** errors affecting the trial balance. (5 marks)

(ii) **FOUR** errors not affecting the trial balance. (4 marks)

(b) On 3 April 2023, Mutua Mule, a sole trader received this bank statement for the month of March 2023. As at that date, his bank balance was Sh.7,937,500 while his cash book balance was Sh.11,832,500.

His accountant investigated the matter and discovered the following discrepancies:

1. Bank charges of Sh.15,000 had not been entered in the cash book.
2. Cheques drawn by Mutua Mule amounting to Sh.112,500 had not been presented to the bank.
3. Receipts amounting to Sh.132,500 had not been entered in the cash book.
4. A cheque amounting to Sh.492,500 deposited into the bank on 31 March 2023 had not yet been credited by the bank.
5. Standing order payments amounting to Sh.310,000 had not been entered in the cash book.
6. A payment amounting to Sh.749,000 had been entered as Sh.794,000 in cash book.
7. A cheque amounting to Sh.75,000 received on 12 March 2023 was dishonoured by the bank and returned. No record had been made in the cash book.
8. Mutua Mule's opening cash balance of Sh.1,646,250 had been brought forward as a debit balance instead of a credit balance.

Required:

(i) Adjusted cash book. (7 marks)

(ii) Bank reconciliation statement as at 31 March 2023. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 5 December 2022. Morning Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Identify the accounting principles applied in each of the following statements:

- (i) John Mrefu withdrew Sh.200,000 from the business bank account for his personal use. (1 mark)
- (ii) Rita Neno is confident that her business will be in existence in year 2035. (1 mark)
- (iii) The accountant of one Traders did not pay the electricity bill last month, but has accounted for it. (1 mark)

(b) Distinguish between the various needs and interests of the following users of accounting information:

- (i) "Investors" and "lenders". (4 marks)
- (ii) "Employees" and "government". (4 marks)

(c) The following information is provided by the petty cashier of Dawa Traders for the month of November 2022:

November 1	Received Sh.206,400 from the chief accountant
November 2	Purchased newspapers and printing papers for Sh.4,800.
November 3	Paid for data bundles worth Sh.1,600.
November 7	Paid a supplier, Purity, Sh.12,800.
November 10	Paid an amount of Sh.21,600 for fuel.
November 11	Purchased stationery for Sh.24,000.
November 12	Purchased mops and cleaning detergents for Sh.5,440.
November 15	Paid for motor vehicle repairs for Sh.25,600.
November 22	Paid for fuel of Sh.16,000
November 28	Paid for cleaning services of Sh.6,400.

The petty cashier had Sh.33,600 on 1 November 2022.

Required:

Prepare a petty cash book with the following headings:

- (i) Internet and stationery.
- (ii) Transport.
- (iii) Cleaning.
- (iv) Ledgers.

(9 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Citing relevant examples, explain the difference between “real accounts” and “nominal accounts”. (4 marks)

(b) Discuss **FOUR** limitations of the historical cost accounting method. (8 marks)

(c) Chakula Traders is a wholesale distributor of foodstuff. They offer credit terms to their customers. Allowance is made for doubtful debts based on the outstanding accounts receivable and general economic conditions.

The following data was collected from the books of account of Chakula Traders for the year ended 30 June:

	2020	2021	2022
	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.
Accounts receivable (before allowance for doubtful debts)	1,960,140	1,482,600	2,165,100
Bad debts	17,640	12,600	65,100
Allowance for doubtful debts	10%	13%	15%

The allowance for doubtful debts as at 1 July 2019 amounted to Sh.140,000.

Required:

(i) Allowance for doubtful debts account for each of the three years. (4 marks)

(ii) Extract of the statement of profit or loss for the years ended 30 June 2020, 2021 and 2022. (2 marks)

(iii) Extract of the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, 2021 and 2022. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following balances were extracted from the books of Pillar Limited as at 30 June 2022:

	Sh. “000”	Sh. “000”
Ordinary share capital		100,000
Purchases	240,800	
Sales		575,300
Building (cost)	180,000	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	96,800	45,500
Discount allowed	18,000	
Discount received		24,000
Equipment	109,100	
Motor vehicles	34,700	
Accumulated depreciation (1 July 2021):		
Building		60,000
Equipment		41,400
Motor vehicles		18,200
Retained earnings (1 July 2021)		31,200
General reserve		60,000
Directors' emoluments	82,600	
Salaries and wages	81,500	
Administrative expenses	3,600	
Insurance	7,300	
Bank balance	17,900	
Inventory (1 July 2021)	81,300	
Bad debt written off	<u>2,000</u>	
	<u>955,600</u>	<u>955,600</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 30 June 2022 was valued at Sh.24,000,000.
2. As at 30 June 2022, accrued insurance expenses amounted to Sh1,700,000 while outstanding salaries and wages amounted to Sh.4,500,000.
3. Depreciation is to be provided per annum as follows:

Building	2.5% on reducing balance
Equipment	10% on straight line basis
Motor vehicles	20% on reducing balance
4. Provide for audit fees and corporate tax for the year ended 30 June 2022 at Sh.6,000,000 and Sh.35,500,000 respectively.
5. Directors proposed:
 - Transfer of Sh.7,500,000 to the general reserve.
 - Dividend of 10% for ordinary shares.

Required:

(a)	Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 June 2022.	(12 marks)
(b)	Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022.	(8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION FOUR**

The trial balance of One Zero Ltd. did not balance and thus the difference was posted to a suspense account. The following is One Zero's statement of financial position as at 30 September 2022:

	Sh. “000”	Sh. “000”
Non-current assets		
Premises	90,000	
Equipment	<u>78,000</u>	
		168,000
Current assets		
Inventory	64,200	
Accounts receivable	28,800	
Cash	1,200	
Bank	7,500	
Suspense account	<u>3,000</u>	104,700
		272,700
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		<u>(22,200)</u>
		<u>250,500</u>
Financed by:		
Ordinary share capital		180,000
Retained earnings		<u>70,500</u>
		<u>250,500</u>

Additional information:

Thorough investigation of the books of account revealed the following errors:

1. Purchase day book entries for July 2022 had been undercast by Sh.1,200,000.
2. A receipt of Sh.2,400,000 from a debtor had been credited to sales.
3. An accrual of Sh.318,750 for insurance charges had been omitted from the books.
4. A bad debt of Sh.207,000 had not been written off from the books of account.
5. The sales account had been under cast by Sh.360,000.
6. The bank debit column in the cashbook for August 2022 was undercast by Sh.2,160,000.
7. On 30 September 2022 cheques of Sh.1,890,000 were received from customers and the transactions were not recorded in the books of account until 7 October 2022.
8. Discount allowed of Sh.1,020,000 had not been recorded in the books of account.
9. No entry had been made for a refund of Sh.2,190,000 paid by cheque to a customer who had returned some goods.
10. Payment to a supplier Sharon Lilo of Sh.2,300,000 had been erroneously entered in another suppliers account named Sharon Jana.

Required:

(a) Journal entries to correct the above errors. (10 marks)
(Narrations not required)

(b) Suspense account duly balanced. (2 marks)

(c) Corrected statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2022. (4 marks)

(d) Adjusted statement of financial position as at 30 September 2022. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION FIVE**

(a) Distinguish between the following terms:

(i) “General ledger” and “subsidiary book”. (4 marks)

(ii) “Ordinary shares” and “preference shares”. (4 marks)

(b) The following balances were extracted from the books of Kwale Wholesalers as at 30 September 2022:

Sh.“000”

Accounts receivable ledger balances as at 1 October 2021:

Debit	101,533
Credit	2,657

Accounts payable ledger balances as at 1 October 2021:

Debt	4,818
Credit	59,737

Credit sales 868,643

Cash sales 94,788

Discount allowed 9,857

Credit purchases 411,499

Discount received 8,374

Receipt from debtors 839,120

Interest charged on overdue customer accounts 15,200

Returns inward 44,310

Payment to creditors 386,224

Contra set off 26,796

Carriage outwards 6,317

Purchases returns 1,298

Cash purchases 154,248

Allowance for doubtful debts 5,776

Balances as at 30 September 2022

Accounts receivable ledger (Credit)	14,620
Accounts payable ledger (Debit)	26,135

**Additional information:**

1. A cheque for Sh.1,325,000 from Kiu Limited, a credit customer, has been returned by bank marked “refer to drawer”.
2. Bad debts of Sh.4,615,000 are to be written off and the allowance for doubtful debts is to be raised to 10% of the debts balances at 30 September 2022.
3. On 30 September 2022, a cheque for Sh.928,000 was received from the liquidator of Mirare Traders. This customer owed Kwale wholesalers Sh.6,800,000 when it ceased to trade in May 2020, at the height of Covid-19 pandemic. The debt had been written off as a bad debt in the year ended 30 September 2021. No entry in respect of this amount received has yet been made in the books.

Required:

(i) Accounts receivable control account for the year ended 30 September 2022. (6 marks)

(ii) Accounts payable control account for the years ended 30 September 2022. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

PILOT PAPER

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

December 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Highlight four source documents used in accounting. (4 marks)

(b) Describe three external users of accounting information indicating the information needs for each user. (6 marks)

(c) Discuss five disadvantages of a sole proprietorship as a form of business. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The following balances were extracted from the books of Mzalendo Ltd as at 31 December 2020:

	Debit Sh.“000”	Credit Sh.“000”
Trade receivables and trade payables	4,500	3,960
General reserves (I January 2020)		3,800
Gross profit for the period		9,500
Inventories (31 December 2020)	3,200	
Ordinary share capital		7,000
10% preference capital		2,000
Bad debts written off	120	
Salaries and wages	2,940	
Furniture and fittings (Cost Sh.7million)	5,600	
Land at cost	13,695	
Revenue reserves (I January 2020)		2,100
Directors fees	900	
Cash balance	150	
12% Debentures		3,000
Discounts Allowed and Discounts received	170	85
Allowance for doubtful debts		400
Debenture interest paid	300	
Rental income		800
Interim preference dividends paid	180	
Interim ordinary dividends paid	130	
Corporation tax paid	410	
Prepaid director fees	150	
Accrued rental income	200	
	<u>32,645</u>	<u>32,645</u>

Additional information:

1. Provisions as at 31 December 2020 are to be made as follows:
Audit fees Sh.360,000
Outstanding debenture interest.
2. Included in the salaries and wages is Sh.140,000 which relates to the month of January 2021.

3. Allowances for doubtful debts are to be made at 10% of net trade receivables.
4. Furniture and fittings are to be depreciated at 10% per annum on the net book values.
5. The directors have recommended that Sh.700,000 be transferred to general reserves. Outstanding preference dividends and a 5% ordinary dividend be paid for the whole year.

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020.	(12 marks)
(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020.	(8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)	

QUESTION THREE

(a) Explain two reasons why it is necessary to prepare a bank reconciliation statement.	(4 marks)
(b) On 2 May 2020, Mapato Ltd. received their monthly bank statement which showed an overdraft of Sh.212,900. This amount did not agree with the credit balance of Sh.607,600 shown in the bank column of the cashbook.	

Upon investigation the following was revealed:

1. The bank statement recorded that a cheque for Sh.18,500 paid into the bank had been subsequently dishonored. The company was unaware of this.
2. Bank charges for the month of April 2020 amounting to Sh.4,800 had been omitted from the cashbook.
3. A page in the cashbook of debits entries had been undercast by Sh.52,100 and the incorrect total carried forward in the next page.
4. A hire purchase agreement for equipment had been entered into by the company that required Sh.12,000 to be paid every month for the two years. The first payment was due on 20 February 2020. These amounts were correctly entered by the company, but the bank had inadvertently debited another company.
5. A dividend cheque received for Sh.34,000 had been entered twice in the cashbook.
6. The company's agent had deposited a cheque of Sh.155,000 into Mapato Ltd. bank account, but this was not indicated on the bank statement.
7. A standing order of Sh.11,000 had been duly paid by the bank, but there was no record in the cashbook.
8. A cheque totaling Sh.492,000 had been delivered to suppliers on 30 April 2020 but none of these had been presented to the bank.
9. A cheque for Sh.15,400 had been received from a customer on 25 April 2020 had been entered in the cashbook as at Sh.14,500.

Required:

(i) An updated cashbook as at 30 April 2020.	(10 marks)
(ii) Bank reconciliation statement as at 30 April 2020.	(6 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)	

QUESTION FOUR

Pendo and Bora are partners running a retail business. Their partnership deed provides for the following:

- Profit and loss to be shared equally.
- Interest on capital at the rate of 5% per annum.
- Bora to get a salary of Sh.30,000 per month.
- The partners to be adding capital of Sh.500,000 to the fixed capital at the start of every year.

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of the partnership as at 31 December 2020:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Purchases and sales	6,500	9,430
Inventory (1 January 2020)	800	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	1,200	600
Motor vehicle at cost	2,400	
Furniture and fittings at cost	1,400	
Accumulated depreciation (1 January 2020):		
Motor vehicle		960
Furniture and fittings		400
Freehold land	1,000	
Discounts	100	180
Rent and rates	230	

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Salaries and wages	1,300	
Bank balance	400	
Capital accounts:		
Pendo		2,500
Bora		2,000
Current accounts:		
Pendo		110
Bora		150
Drawings:		
Pendo	480	
Bora	<u>520</u>	
	<u>16,330</u>	<u>16,330</u>

Additional Information:

1. Inventory as at 31 December 2020 was valued at Sh.1,000,000.
2. The trial balance figures above does not include the additional capitals made on 1 January 2020 as per the partnership deed.
3. As at 31 December 2020, rent and rates paid in advance amounted to Sh.30,000.
4. Salaries and wages outstanding as at 31 December 2020 amounted to Sh.200,000.
5. Depreciation was to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Motor vehicle	20%	Straight line
Furniture and fittings	10%	Reducing balance

Required:

- (a) Statement of profit or loss and appropriation account for the year ended 31 December 2020. (8 marks)
- (b) Partners current accounts. (4 marks)
- (c) Partners capital accounts. (2 marks)
- (c) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

The following information relating to trade receivables was extracted from the books of Tiwi Ltd:

Year to 30 June	Trade receivables balance	Allowance for doubtful debts	Provision for discount allowed
	Sh.	%	%
2017	400,000	10	2
2018	660,000	10	2
2019	520,000	10	2
2020	580,000	10	2

Required:

- (a) Allowance for doubtful debts account. (6 marks)
- (b) Provision for discounts allowed account. (6 marks)
- (c) Income statement extracts for each year. (4 marks)
- (d) Statement of financial position extracts at each reporting date. (4 marks)

(Total; 20 marks)

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KASNEB

ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

PILOT PAPER

September 2015.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

QUESTION ONE

(a) Briefly explain the accounting equation. (2 marks)

(b) Mark Swaleh retired from employment on 30 April 2015 and was paid retirement benefits amounting to Sh.216,500. With this money Mr. Swaleh started a business in Nairobi on 1 June 2015.

His transaction for the month were as follows:

June: 1 Started business with Sh.216,500 in cash.
 2 Opened a bank account depositing Sh.168,000.
 4 Paid by cheque six months rent in advance Sh.72,000.
 8 Bought furniture by cheque Sh.24,000.
 15 Purchased goods for sale Sh.19,500 by cheque.
 18 Withdrew Sh.3,500 from the bank for office use.
 21 Sold goods for cash Sh.28,800.
 23 Deposited into the bank Sh.42,300.
 25 Purchased goods on credit from J. Barkarey with credit terms of 2/10 net 30 for Sh.21,000.
 26 Sold goods for Sh.36,000 receiving payment by cheque.
 27 Paid J. Barkarey in cash the amount due in full after discounts.
 27 Sold goods on credit to T. Kings for Sh.14,300.
 28 Paid wages in cash Sh.7,400.
 29 Paid transport in cash Sh.2,400.
 29 Withdrew from bank for personal use Sh.12,000.
 30 Paid electricity Sh.4,800 in cash and insurance premium Sh.15,000 by cheque.
 30 Received Sh.13,800 cash from T. Kings in full settlement of amounts due from him

Required:

A three column cash book to record the transactions in the month of June 2015 bringing down balances to 1 July 2015. (12 marks)

(c) The following balances were extracted from the accounting records of Zintam Company Ltd. for the year ended 30 June 2015:

	Sh.“million”
7% preference share capital of Sh.10 each	4,800
Ordinary share capital of Sh.10 each	21,600
Share premium account	2,400
Buildings	24,000
Motor vehicles	7,800
Accumulated depreciation	6,000
- Buildings	600
- Motor vehicles	1,200
- Equipment	3,600
Equipment	13,080
Trade receivables	6,000
Trade payables	66,960
Purchases	86,760
Sales	240
Return outwards	300
Return inwards	

	Sh.“million”
Directors remuneration	2,100
Salaries	5,220
Motor vehicles expenses	1,500
Office expenses	1,680
Carriage outwards	240
Inventory	4,080
Investments	1,920
Cash in hand	1,320
Retained profits	3,240
Debenture interest	144
Investment income	180
Preference dividend	168
Bad debts	660
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 July 2014)	840
Land at cost	12,168
General reserve	2,640

Required:

Trial balance as at 30 June 2015.

(6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The following information relating to trade receivables was extracted from books of Tiwi Ltd.:

Year to 30 June	Trade receivables Balance	Allowance for doubtful debts		Provision for discount allowed
		Sh.	%	
2012	400,000	10	2	
2013	660,000	10	2	
2014	520,000	10	2	
2015	580,000	10	2	

Required:

(a) Allowance for doubtful debts account. (6 marks)

(b) Provision for discounts allowed account. (6 marks)

(c) Income statement extracts for each year. (4 marks)

(d) Statement of financial position extracts at each reporting date. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Tulep Naliasi a sole trader, on 30 April 2015:

	Sh.	Sh.
Capital		4,380,000
Buildings at cost	1,680,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	1,641,000	
Furniture and fittings at cost	372,000	
Inventory	1,488,000	
Purchases and sales	14,112,000	16,632,000
Receivables and payables	1,404,000	1,042,800
Discounts allowed and received	292,800	178,800
Return inwards and outwards	24,000	43,200
Rent received		66,000
Loan		288,000
Prepaid rates 1 May 2014	7,200	
Investment income		225,000
Accrued electricity 1 May 2014		40,800
Irrecoverable debts	78,000	

	Sh.	Sh.
Wages and salaries	1,690,800	
Drawings	384,000	
Electricity	207,600	
Bank balances	163,200	
Rates and insurance	72,000	
Provision for depreciation: Furniture and fittings		240,000
Motor vehicles		<u>480,000</u>
	<u>23,616,600</u>	<u>23,616,600</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 30 April 2015 was valued at Sh.2,040,000.
2. As at 30 April 2015 rates prepaid amounted to Sh.5,400.
3. Outstanding wages and salaries amounted to Sh.10,200 on 30 April 2015.
4. Depreciation on motor vehicles and furniture and fittings is to be provided at 10% and 5% respectively on reducing balance.
5. As at 30 April 2015 accrued electricity amounted to Sh.30,200.

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 30 April 2015. (10 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 30 April 2015. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Explain the following terms:

(i) Rights issue. (2 marks)

(ii) Bonus issue. (2 marks)

(b) The following balances were extracted from the books of Juxtaposed Ltd. as at 30 June 2015:

	Sh. "000"
36,000,000 ordinary shares of Sh.20 each	720,000
12,000,000 8% preference shares of Sh.20 each	240,000
Inventory	503,112
Accounts receivables and prepayments	163,200
Accounts payable and accruals	82,332
Bank balance	46,776
10% debentures	96,000
General reserves	168,000
Irrecoverable debts	2,040
Gross profit for year ended 30 June 2015	489,048
Wages and salaries	169,200
Rates and insurance	8,460
Postage and telephone	3,720
Electricity	7,296
Debenture interest	4,800
Directors remuneration	15,000
General expenses	18,648
Motor vehicles	40,800
Office furniture and equipment	164,640
Land	793,200
Retained earnings	145,512

Additional information:

1. The amount of insurance premium includes a premium of Sh.1,440,000 paid in March 2015 covering six months from 1 March 2015.
2. A bill for Sh.2,740,000 in respect of electricity for the period ended 30 June 2015 had not been paid.

3. Motor vehicles are depreciated at 20% per annum and office furniture and equipment are depreciated at 10% per annum. Depreciation is based on reducing balance method.
4. Provisions are to be made for:
 - Audit fee Sh.4,800,000
 - Outstanding debenture interest
5. A dividend of 5% be provided for ordinary shareholders in addition to preference dividends.

Required:

(i) Income statement for year ended 30 June 2015. (8 marks)
(ii) Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015. (8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Arrow and Barrow are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio 1:2 respectively. The following is their trial balance as at 30 June 2015:

	Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
Buildings (cost Sh.300 m)	200,000	
Fixtures at cost	44,000	
Provision for depreciation on fixtures		13,200
Receivables	64,972	
Payables		44,600
Cash at bank	2,708	
Opening inventory	167,916	
Sales		494,600
Purchases	341,664	
Carriage outwards	5,152	
Discounts allowed	460	
Loan interest	16,000	
Office expenses	9,664	
Salaries and wages	75,668	
Irrecoverable debts	2,012	
Allowance for irrecoverable debts		1,600
Loans		16,000
Capital:	Arrow	140,000
	Barrow	116,000
Current accounts:	Arrow	5,224
	Barrow	1,192
Drawings:	Arrow	25,600
	Barrow	22,600
		978,416
		978,416

Additional information:

1. Inventory on 30 June 2015 amounted to Sh.225,360,000.
2. Office expenses Sh.384,000 and wages Sh.800,000 are to be accrued at the year end.
3. Fixtures are depreciated at 10% on a reducing balance basis while buildings are depreciated at 5% on straight line basis.
4. Allowance for doubtful debts to be adjusted to Sh.1,280,000.
5. Arrow draws a salary of Sh.3,200,000 per annum while partners capital attracts interest at 5% per annum.
6. Partners drawings are charged interest at 10% in the year they are drawn.

Required:

(a) Income statement and appropriation account for year ended 30 June 2015. (12 marks)
(b) Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015. (8 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

KASNEB

ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

TUESDAY: 17 November 2015.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

Ben Omwenga started a transport business on 1 January 2012 operating under the name Msafiri Services. He bought motor vehicles as follows:

Year 2012:

- On 1 January, he purchased a motor vehicle (KBM 4413G) at Sh.1,200,000.
- On 1 July, he bought a second motor vehicle (KBM 6291K) at Sh.800,000.

Year 2013:

- On 1 April, he bought a third motor vehicle (KBP 1540F) at Sh.900,000.
- On 30 September, he bought a fourth motor vehicle (KBQ 1940X) at Sh.1,000,000.

Year 2014:

- On 30 April, KBM 4413G was disposed of for Sh.900,000.
- On 30 June, KBM 6291K was involved in an accident and was written off. The insurance company paid a compensation of Sh.680,000.
- On 31 March, KBP 1540F was traded in with KCA 9450Y which was valued at Sh.1,200,000. Ben Omwenga paid the dealer Sh.400,000 in cash.

Depreciation on the motor vehicles is to be provided at the rate of 15% per annum on the straight line method on a *pro rata* basis.

Required:

For the years ended 31 December 2012, 2013 and 2014, prepare:

(a) Motor vehicles account. (6 marks)

(b) Provision for depreciation account. (8 marks)

(c) Motor vehicle disposal account. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The following information was extracted from the books of Job Onyango, a sole trader, as at 31 October 2015:

	Sh.
Building (Cost)	1,800,000
Salaries and wages	1,000,600
Office furniture (Cost)	264,500
Cash at bank	840,000
Cash in hand	184,600
Accounts payable	1,320,000
Electronic tax register (Cost)	48,000
Telephone and postage	66,400
Stationery	36,300
Office expenses	92,300
Carriage inwards	120,700
Transport expenses	690,900
Rent received	240,000
Sales returns	245,800
Accounts receivable	3,880,200
Discount received	40,400

	Sh.
Insurance	72,600
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 November 2014)	180,000
Bad debts written off	80,200
Inventory (1 November 2014)	680,400
Returns outwards	148,200
Sales	10,125,400
Purchases	6,100,200
Drawings	850,300
Capital	5,000,000

Additional information:

1. Inventory remaining as at 31 October 2015 was valued at Sh.880,600.
2. Insurance paid in advance as at 31 October 2015 amounted to Sh.16,600.
3. Depreciation is to be provided on cost as follows:
 - Building 2½% per annum.
 - Electronic Tax Register 20% per annum.
 - Office furniture 10% per annum.
4. Job Onyango decided to write off additional bad debts of Sh.20,200.
5. Salaries outstanding as at 31 October 2015 amounted to Sh.40,200.
6. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be maintained at 5% of the outstanding debts.
7. Rent receivable as at 31 October 2015 amounted to Sh.25,500.
8. Job Onyango discovered that one invoice for Sh.80,000 received from a supplier in September 2015 had not been entered in the records.

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 31 October 2015. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 October 2015. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The trial balance of Cosmas Mashaka as at 30 September 2015 failed to balance. The difference of Sh.23,910 was on the credit side of the trial balance. A suspense account was opened with that difference.

After a thorough scrutiny of the books of account, the following errors were discovered:

1. The sales journal was undercast by Sh.12,000.
2. The purchases returns journal was undercast by Sh.8,000.
3. Bank charges of Sh.6,000 entered in the cash book, had not been posted to the ledger.
4. Discount received column in the cash book was undercast by Sh.10,000.
5. Purchase of goods for private use valued at Sh.5,000 by the proprietor (Cosmas Mashaka) was included in the purchases account.
6. Purchase of a motor vehicle on 1 October 2014 for Sh.800,000 was recorded in motor vehicle expenses account. Depreciation on the motor vehicle should be at the rate of 25% per annum on cost.
7. Closing inventory on 30 September 2015 was undercast by Sh.20,000.
8. A sale of goods on credit to Joy Mwikali at Sh.980 was correctly entered in the sales journal book but posted to her account as Sh.890.
9. Purchase of goods on credit from Joseph Mogaka at Sh.790 was entered in the respective records as Sh.970.

Required:

(a) Journal entries to correct the above errors. (10 marks)

(b) Suspense account duly balanced. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of corrected net profit if profit before correction of the errors was Sh.1,100,820. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Explain the following terms in relation to issue of shares:

(i) Rights issue. (2 marks)

(ii) Bonus issue. (2 marks)

(b) The following information was extracted from the books of Chuma Ltd. as at 30 September 2015:

	Sh. '000'	Sh. '000'
Issued and fully paid capital:		
Ordinary shares of Sh.10 each	80,000	
10% preference shares of Sh.10 each	10,000	
Share premium	20,000	
General reserve	4,000	
Retained earnings	12,000	
Inventory (30 September 2015)	125,000	
Cost of sales	515,000	
8% debentures		15,000
Trade receivables and trade payables	69,000	30,000
Land at cost	230,000	
Building at cost	60,000	
Equipment at cost	10,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	40,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 October 2014):		
Building		2,400
Equipment		1,900
Motor vehicles		8,000
Sales		960,000
Rent received		700
Allowance for doubtful debts		5,000
Bank overdraft		65,000
Interest on debentures paid	600	
Administrative expenses	80,670	
Sales and distribution costs	78,000	
Cash in hand	5,730	
	<u>1,214,000</u>	<u>1,214,000</u>

Additional information:

1. As at 30 September 2015, the following balances were relevant:

	Sh. '000'
• Rent income receivable.	20
• Prepaid sales and distribution costs.	6,610

2. The allowance for doubtful debts was to be reduced to Sh.3,450,000.
 3. Corporation tax is estimated to be Sh.87,000,000.
 4. A half of the interest on debentures was still outstanding as at 30 September 2015.
 5. Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Non-current asset	Rate per annum	Method
Land	Nil	-
Building	2%	Straight line
Equipment	10%	Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	10%	Straight line

6. The directors have proposed that a dividend be paid to preference shareholders and to the ordinary shareholders (10 percent) after a transfer of Sh.11,000,000 to the general reserve.

Required:

(i) Income statement for the year ended 30 September 2015. (8 marks)
 (ii) Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2015. (8 marks)
 (Total: 20 marks)

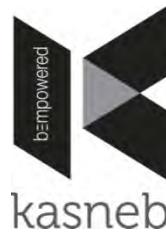
QUESTION FIVE

(a) Explain five different users of the financial statements of a business entity citing what each party would be interested in and why. (10 marks)

(b) Describe how the “petty cash imprest system” operates. (4 marks)

(c) Explain the following terms as used in financial accounting:

(i) Accruals. (2 marks)
 (ii) Provisions. (2 marks)
 (iii) Reserves. (2 marks)
 (Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 1 August 2022. Morning paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Explain four advantages of preparing financial statements. (4 marks)

(b) Jane Mutisya, a sole trader, extracted the following trial balance as at 31 December 2021:

	Debit Sh.	Credit Sh.
Capital (1 January 2021)		130,500
Trade receivables	205,000	
Trade payables		172,500
Cash in hand	14,010	
Furniture and fitting at cost	211,000	
Discount received		6,000
Inventory (1 January 2021)	92,300	
Sales		2,437,750
Purchases	1,897,950	
Motor vehicles at cost	228,650	
Heating and lighting	30,500	
Motor vehicle expenses	16,250	
Rent expenses	53,750	
General expenses	47,375	
Bank		100,500
Accumulated depreciation:		
- Furniture		11,000
- Motor vehicles		76,460
Drawings	<u>137,925</u>	<u>2,934,710</u>
		<u>2,934,710</u>

Additional information as at 31 December 2021:

- Accrued motor vehicle running expenses amounts to Sh.26,000.
- Prepaid rent expenses and prepaid general expenses amounted to Sh.22,500 and Sh.12,500 respectively.
- Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Motor vehicle	20%	On cost
Furniture and fittings	10%	On reducing balance
- Inventory was valued at Sh.102,500.
- During the financial year ended 31 December 2021, Jane took some goods costing Sh.40,000 for personal consumption and some cash amounting to Sh.2,500 for personal expenses. These transactions had not been recorded in the books.
- An allowance for doubtful debts is to be maintained at 5% of the trade receivables balance at the end of the year.

Required:

(i) Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2021. (8 marks)

(ii) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The newly employed accountant of Hekima Ltd. extracted a trial balance which failed to balance. He placed the difference in a suspense account as shown below:

Hekima Ltd. trial balance as at 31 March 2022

	Debit Sh.	Credit Sh.
Discount allowed	200,000	
Discount received		232,000
Motor vehicle at cost	33,280,000	
Trade receivables	1,384,000	
Trade payables		3,040,000
Prepayments	400,000	
Inventory	1,968,000	
Bank overdraft		608,000
Accruals		640,000
Drawings	14,384,000	
Capital		39,814,000
Sales		37,728,000
Accumulated depreciation on motor vehicles		5,656,000
Purchases	29,320,000	
Operating expenses	5,040,000	
Allowance for doubtful debts		152,000
Suspense account	<u>1,894,000</u>	<u>87,870,000</u>

On further investigation the following were discovered:

1. Purchases day book for January 2002 was undercast by Sh.1,120,000.
2. A payment to a creditor by cheque of Sh.340,000 was erroneously credited to the creditors account, but was correctly posted in the bank.
3. The sales for the month of March 2022 were overcast by Sh.992,000.
4. An amount of discount received of Sh.100,000 was debited to discount allowed account.
5. A payment of Sh.162,000 for operating expenses was debited to the operating expenses account as Sh.216,000.
6. An amount of Sh.644,000 from a debtor was only recorded in the cashbook and no other entry was made.
7. On 1 April 2021, a motor vehicle was purchased at a cost of Sh.1,600,000. This was debited to purchases account.
8. Depreciation on the motor vehicles is charged at a rate of 10% per annum.

Required:

(a) Journal entries to correct the above errors. (8 marks)
(Narrations not required)

(b) Suspense account duly balanced. (6 marks)

(c) A corrected trial balance as at 31 March 2022. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) (i) Describe the term “bank reconciliation”. (2 marks)

(ii) Identify four items that may cause the balance as per bank statement and the cashbook (bank column) at a given date to differ. (4 marks)

(b) Explain three books of prime entry. (6 marks)

(c) The following information relates to the business of Beshy Enterprises for the month of March 2022:

March 1: Opening cash balance was Sh.675,000 and the bank had an overdraft of Sh.1,875,000.

2: Paid for stationery Sh.85,000 cash.

4: Received cheque from Jessica Wambui Sh.2,275,000 after allowing a discount of Sh.12,500.

5: Settled in full Linet Achieng’s account of Sh.71,500 by cheque after being granted a 10% cash discount.

9: Deposited Sh.500,000 to the bank account from the business.

12: Withdrew Sh.81,250 for personal use from cash account.

19: Bought a printer worth Sh.750,000 on account and paid half the amount by cheque.

22: Paid Asili Sacco loan of Sh.187,500 by cheque.

23: Withdrew Sh.200,000 for office use.

31: Paid salaries of Sh.150,000 in cash and Sh.437,500 by cheque.

31: Sold some equipment and received Sh.293,750 in cash.

Required:

Three column cashbook duly balanced as at 31 March 2022.

(8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Currently, many business organisations are operating computerised accounting systems.

Required:

(i) Evaluate four benefits of a computerised accounting system. (4 marks)

(ii) Outline four challenges of a computerised accounting system. (4 marks)

(b) The following information was extracted from the books of Miradi Enterprises for the month of January 2022:

Balance as 1 January 2022:

	Sh.
Sales ledger	182,460 (debit)
Purchases ledger	4,220 (credit) 89,800 (credit) 1,760 (debit)

Transactions during the month of January 2022:

Purchases on credit	462,700
Allowance for doubtful debts	2,580
Receipts from customers by cheque	547,400
Credit notes received from suppliers	66,000
Debt collection expenses	12,000
Interest charged on customers overdue account	21,500
Sales on credit	735,100
Credit notes issued to customers	36,800
Discount received	22,100
Payments to creditors by cheque	308,260
Contra settlements	60,920
Cash sales	164,520
Customer cheques dishonoured	9,780
Cash receipts from credit customers	84,020
Refunds to customers for overpayment of accounts	1,060
Discounts allowed	14,640
Balances as at 31 January 2021:	
Sales ledger	2,720 (credit)
Purchase ledger	1,340 (debit)

Required:

(i) Sales ledger control account as at 31 January 2022. (6 marks)

(ii) Purchases ledger control account as at 31 January 2022. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Paula and Erica are in a partnership under the following agreements:

- Interest on partners' capital be provided at the rate of 10% per annum.
- Paula to be paid an annual salary of Sh.102,000,000
- Paula and Erica to share profits and losses equally.

The following trial balance was extracted from their books as at 31 December 2021:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Capital account:		
Paula	788,270	
Erica	590,340	
Current account:		
Paula	145,650	
Erica	181,420	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	445,240	291,320
Opening inventory	566,760	
Freehold premises at cost	630,000	
Furniture and fittings at cost	370,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	480,000	
Sales		5,139,520
Purchases	3,598,080	
Rent and rates	98,400	
Lighting and heating expenses	33,640	
Discounts allowed and discounts received	12,360	5,800
Salaries and wages	594,600	
General expenses	67,880	
Bad debts	24,880	
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 January 2021)		34,480
Accumulated depreciation (1 January 2021):		
Motor vehicles		256,000
Furniture and fittings		112,500
Motor vehicle running costs	53,040	
Drawings:		
Paula	166,480	
Erica	119,360	
Bank balance	<u>284,580</u>	
	<u>7,545,300</u>	<u>7,545,300</u>

Additional information:

- As at 31 December 2021, inventory was valued at Sh.600,880,000.
- As at 31 December 2021, rates paid in advance amounted to Sh.6,400,000.
- As at 31 December 2021, lighting and heating due amounted to Sh.7,640,000.
- Allowance for doubtful debts is to be increased to Sh.39,240,000.
- Depreciation is to be provided on non-current assets as follows:

	Non-current asset	Rate per annum
	Motor vehicles	15% on cost
	Furniture and fittings	10% on cost
6.	Erica ordered goods for her personal use at a cost of Sh.4,880,000 and this amount was paid by the firm and debited to purchases account.	
7.	After the above trial balance was prepared, an advice was received from the firm's bank stating that Sh.2,240,000 charges had been debited to the firm's current account.	

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss and appropriation account for the year ended 31 December 2021. (8 marks)

(b) Partners' current accounts as at 31 December 2021. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 4 April 2022. Morning paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Explain three qualities of useful accounting information needed for decision making. (6 marks)

(b) Outline four benefits of using Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) when making payments to suppliers, compared to a cheque. (4 marks)

(c) Explain five end users of accounting information, indicating clearly their areas of interest. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

John Ndambuki, a sole trader extracted the following trial balance as at 31 March 2022:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Capital (1 April 2021)		100,000
Sales		400,100
Inventory (1 April 2021)	40,000	
Purchases	200,000	
Land and buildings at cost	60,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	80,000	
Equipment at cost	36,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 April 2021):		
• Motor vehicles	20,000	
• Equipment	7,200	
18% Long term loan	25,000	
Discount allowed and discount received	1,600	2,800
Returns outward		1,800
Carriage inwards	2,000	
Carriage outwards	3,000	
Trade receivables and trade payables	15,100	12,500
Interest on loan paid	2,250	
Administrative expenses	80,000	
Sales and distribution costs	30,800	
Bad debts written off	1,500	
Allowances for doubtful debts (1 April 2021)		850
Bank balance	3,000	
Drawings	15,000	
	<u>570,250</u>	<u>570,250</u>

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Additional information:

- As at 31 March 2022, the closing inventory was valued at Sh.38,000,000.
- The administrative expenses outstanding as at 31 March 2022 was Sh.1,000,000.
- The sales and distribution costs paid in advance as at 31 March 2022, amounted to Sh.800,000.
- As at 31 March 2022 the half year interest on loan was still owing.

5. Alex Musau, a debtor had returned goods on 25 March 2022 worth Sh.100,000 at selling price. No record was made in either trade receivables account or sales account. These goods were included in the closing inventory above.

6. The allowances for doubtful debts be maintained at 5% on trade receivables.

7. Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate	Method
Motor vehicles	25%	Straight line
Equipment	20%	Reducing balance

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 March 2022. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Explain three factors that cause property, plant and equipment (PPE) to depreciate. (6 marks)

(b) The trial balance of JJ Enterprise as at 31 December 2021 showed a difference which was posted to a suspense account. Draft final accounts for the year ended 31 December 2021, were prepared showing a net profit of Sh.94,480,000.

The following errors were subsequently discovered:

1. Sales of Sh.700,000 to J. Kim had been debited to J. Kem.
2. A payment of Sh.650,000 for rates had been entered on the debit side of the rates account as Sh.850,000.
3. The sales journal had been undercast by Sh.4,000,000.
4. Purchases from J. Thara amounting to Sh.1,530,000 had been received on 31 December 2021 and included in the closing inventory at that date, but the invoice had not been entered in the purchases journal.
5. Repairs to a machine, amounting to Sh.780,000 had been charged to machinery account.
6. A cheque for Sh.3,000,000 being rent received from JK which had not been invoiced, had only been entered in the cashbook.

Required:

(i) Journal entries without narratives, necessary to correct the above errors. (6 marks)

(ii) Show the effect of each of these adjustments on the net profit in the draft financial statements and the correct profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2021. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Wiseman operates an electronic retail shop. Currently, he has not employed an accountant and therefore using his limited knowledge in accounting.

He prepared his trial balance for the year ended 31 March 2022 as follows:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Land		400,000
Sales	960,000	
Purchases		720,000
Carriage inwards	10,000	
Drawings	35,000	
Rent expenses		15,000
Rates		8,000
Insurance	800	
Postage and internet	450	
Stationery		1,210
Sales promotion expenses	400	
Salaries and wages		24,000
Bad debts written off		600
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 April 2021)		720
Accounts receivable	12,800	

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Accounts payable	6,800	
Cash in hand		140
Cash at bank		25,070
Inventory (1 April 2021)	14,350	
Motor vehicles at cost		280,000
Accumulated depreciation (1 April 2021)		112,000
Capital		468,300
	<u>1,040,600</u>	<u>2,055,040</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 31 March 2022 was valued at Sh.16,250,00.
2. Included in the purchases is the purchase of equipment and office computers worth Sh.120,000,000.
3. Depreciation is to be provided on cost as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum
Equipment and office computer	10%
Motor vehicles	15%

4. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be increased to Sh.800,000.
5. The following expenses were outstanding as at 31 March 2022:

	Sh.
Stationery	190,000
Rent	300,000
Rates	200,000
6. The following expenses were prepaid as at 31 March 2022:	
	Sh.
Sales promotion expenses	80,000
Insurance	180,000

Required:

(a) Re-write the trial balance in the correct way. (6 marks)

(b) Statement of profit or loss for year ended 31 March 2022. (14 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Pete and Chanda are in partnership sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 3:2 respectively.

Their trial balance on 30 September 2021 was as follows:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Capital Accounts:		
Pete		33,000
Chanda		22,000
Current accounts:		
Pete		3,500
Chanda		4,500
Sales		95,000
Inventory (1 October 2020)	15,000	
Staff salaries	8,000	
Rent and rates	4,500	
Electricity and Water	2,750	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	7,350	7,200
Delivery expenses	3,500	
Drawings:		
Pete	4,000	
Chanda	5,000	
Equipment: Cost	60,000	
Accumulated depreciation		6,000
Purchases	57,100	
Bank balance	<u>4,000</u>	<u>171,200</u>

Additional information:

1. The closing inventory as at 30 September 2021 was valued at Sh.20,000,000.
2. During the financial year ended 30 September 2021, goods worth Sh.1,500,000 were destroyed by fire. Insurance company accepted the claim amounting to Sh.1,000,000.
3. As at 30 September 2021, electricity paid in advance amounted to Sh.250,000.
4. The partnership agreement provided the following:

		Sh.“000”
Annual salaries:	Pete	1,000
	Chanda	2,000
Interest on drawings:	Pete	100
	Chanda	150
Interest on capital:	Pete	3,300
	Chanda	2,200

5. Pete guaranteed Chanda that his total income from the partnership shall not be less than Sh.9,000,000 in any year.
6. Depreciation is to be charged on equipment at the rate of 10% on reducing balance basis.

Required:

- (a) Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2021. (9 marks)
- (b) Partners' current accounts. (5 marks)
- (c) Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2021. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 30 August 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Citing an example in each case, explain the following terms:

(i) Prepayment. (2 marks)
(ii) Accrual. (2 marks)

(b) Celia Atieno lost her job after her employer closed shop due to effects of COVID-19 pandemic. With her savings amounting to Sh.950,000 she started a general supplies shop in January 2021. Her transactions for the month were as follows:

January: 1 Started business with Sh.950,000 in cash.
2 Bought goods on credit from Jancy Traders Sh.180,000.
3 Credit sales: Bidii Ltd. Sh.66,000, Swaju Investment Sh.25,000, Swan Ltd. Sh.43,000.
4 Purchased goods in cash Sh.230,000.
5 Bought second-hand motor van for Sh.256,000 paying by cheque.
7 Paid motor expenses Sh.12,000 cash.
9 Credit sales: Paris Traders, Sh.24,000, Calvary Group, Sh.26,000, Finly Ltd. Sh.68,000.
11 Purchased goods on credit: Jancy Traders Sh.240,000, Davincy Ltd. Sh.62,000.
13 Purchases returned to Jancy Traders Sh.25,000.
19 Sales returns from Swaju Investments Sh.11,000.
20 Cash drawings by the proprietor Sh.44,000.
21 Payments made to Davincy Ltd. Sh.62,000 cash.
23 Received payment from Bidii Ltd. Sh.66,000 through a cheque.
25 Received payments from Swan Ltd. Sh.43,000 through a cheque.
28 Purchases returned to Jancy Traders Sh.42,000.
29 Purchased stationery Sh.4,000 paying cash.
30 Credit sales: Swaju Investments Sh.42,000, Calvary Group Sh.54,000.

Required:

(i) The relevant ledger accounts and close them as at 31 January 2021. (12 marks)
(ii) Trial balance as at 31 January 2021. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain the following terms as used in presentation of accounting information:

(i) Dual aspect. (2 marks)
(ii) Materiality. (2 marks)
(iii) Going concern. (2 marks)

(b) The following information was extracted from the books of Mworia Traders for the month of June 2021:

Balance as at 1 June 2021	Sh.“000”
Purchases ledger	800 (Credit)
Sales ledger	560 (Debit)

Transactions during the month of April 2021 were as follows:

	Sh.“000”
Payment to suppliers	6,400
Total receipts from customers	12,100
Discount received	520
Discount allowed	490
Purchases: Cash	8,410
Credit	15,200
Sales: Cash	1,300
Credit	17,500
Cash refunded from credit suppliers	60
Returns outward	310
Returns inward	250
Increase in allowance for doubtful debts	35
Bad debts written off	30
Contra settlement	850
Dishonoured cheques (included in receipts)	210
Interest on overdue debts charged to debtors	140
Refund to cash customers	120
Bills receivable	330

Required:

(i) Sales ledger control account as at 30 June 2021. (7 marks)

(ii) Purchases ledger control accounts as at 30 June 2021. (7 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The trial balance of Mamboleo Enterprises as at 31 December 2020 failed to balance. The debit balance was Sh.1,724,300 while the total of credit balance was Sh.1,713,200. A suspense account was opened with the difference.

Further investigation revealed the following errors:

1. Computers costing Sh.40,000 had been recorded as a debit entry in the repairs and maintenance account.
2. Total purchases in the period were understated by Sh.20,000 although the total value of creditors was correctly recorded.
3. Bank charges of Sh.400 had been omitted entirely from the ledger.
4. Total telephone expenses were overstated by Sh.28,000.
5. Purchase returns of Sh.1,100 were recorded as a debit entry in the sales returns account, but the correct entry had been made in the trade payables control account.
6. Rental expenses of Sh.10,980 were entered incorrectly as Sh.11,880 in the expense account, but were entered correctly in bank account in the ledger.
7. Credit purchases amounting to Sh.35,000 had been omitted from the books of accounts.

Required:

(i) Journal entries to correct the above errors. (14 marks)

(ii) Suspense account duly balanced. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Kamwea Ltd. as at 30 September 2020:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Bank balance	800	
Trade receivables	32,100	
Trade payables		23,800
Inventory (1 October 2019)	29,000	
Land and buildings at cost	80,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 October 2019)		8,000
Equipment at cost	32,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 October 2019)		9,600
Retained earnings		13,600
General reserves		12,000
Ordinary shares of Sh.100 each		70,000
10% debentures		12,000
Purchases	82,100	
Sales		161,600
Carriage inwards	300	
Carriage outwards	700	
Debenture interest paid	600	
Salaries	38,500	
Business rates	1,500	
Office expenses	900	
Sundry expenses	200	
Directors' remuneration	11,900	
	<u>310,600</u>	<u>310,600</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 30 September 2020 was valued at Sh.31,700,000.
2. A half year interest on 10% debentures was outstanding as at 30 September 2020.
3. The following information relates to the company as at 30 September 2020:

	Sh.“000”	
Accruals: Business rates	200	
Office expenses	25	
4. Depreciation charge should be provided as follows:		
Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Land and buildings	5%	Straight-line
Equipment	15%	Straight-line
5. The directors have proposed that the ordinary shareholders be paid Sh.5 per share after transferring Sh.1,000,000 to general reserves.		
6. The tax charged for the year amounted to Sh.10 million. This was outstanding as at 30 September 2020.		

Required:

- (a) Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2020. (10 marks)
- (b) Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2020. (10 marks)

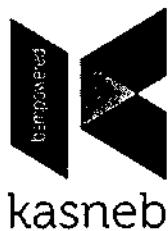
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Citing five users of accounting information, highlight their interests in such information. (10 marks)
- (b) State five benefits that a firm could derive from acquiring an accounting software. (5 marks)
- (c) Distinguish between "rights issues" and "bonus issues". (2 marks)
- (d) Explain three types of reserves associated with company accounts. (3 marks)

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(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 17 May 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL workings.

QUESTION ONE

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Farida Enterprises as at 30 September 2020:

	Sh. '000"	Sh. '000"
Capital account		12,300
Trade receivables and trade payables	4,000	1,600
Purchases and sales	24,400	36,600
Returns inward and returns outward	600	400
Discount allowed and discount received	300	400
Inventory (1 October 2019):	3,000	
Rates and insurance	3,000	
Allowances for doubtful debts		300
Rent received		1,000
Bad debts written off	600	
Staff salaries and wages	4,000	
Carriage inwards	200	
Carriage outwards	700	
Electricity and water	1,500	
Motor vehicles at cost	4,800	
Equipment at cost	2,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 October 2019):		
• Motor vehicles		1,200
• Equipment		400
Bank balance	<u>5,100</u>	<u>54,200</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 30 September 2020 amounted to Sh.3,600,000.
2. As at 30 September 2020, insurance paid in advance amounted to Sh.500,000.
3. As at 30 September 2020, electricity outstanding amounted to Sh.300,000 while rent due but not received amounted to Sh.200,000.
4. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be decreased by Sh.100,000.
5. During the year, goods estimated at Sh.2,000,000 were stolen and the insurance accepted claim for Sh.1,000,000.
6. Depreciation is to be provided on cost as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum
Motor vehicles	25%
Equipment	20%

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 30 September 2020. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2020. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Identify four errors that cannot be revealed by a trial balance. (4 marks)

(b) The totals of the draft trial balance of Kongolo as at 30 September 2020 did not balance. The difference was posted to the suspense account.

Draft final accounts were prepared which showed a profit of Sh.6,126,480. Subsequent investigations revealed the following errors:

- One of the pages of the sales book totalling Sh.308,280 had not been posted to the sales account.
- The year-end inventory sheets had been overcast by Sh.66,000.
- The discount allowed column in the cash book had been undercast by Sh.5,400.
- The last page of the purchases day book totalling Sh.430,740 had been posted to the purchases account as Sh.430,470.
- An invoice of Sh.3,840 was correctly entered in the sales day book but posted as Sh.5,840 in the customer's account.
- An entry in the purchases day book of Sh.4,920 had not been posted to the supplier's account.
- An error had been made in balancing of the petty cash book. The correct balance was Sh.15,000 and not Sh.1,500.
- Loan interest paid amounting to Sh.30,000 was posted to the loan account.

Required:

(i) Journal entries to correct the errors enumerated above. (8 marks)

(ii) Suspense account showing the disposal of the original difference. (4 marks)

(iii) Statement showing the corrected net profit. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Summarise two differences between debentures and equity shares. (4 marks)

(b) The following information was extracted from the ledger of Karaja Traders as at 31 October 2020:

	Sh."000"
Land	40,000
Buildings	80,000
Fixtures and fittings	88,000
Motor vehicles	45,000
Allowance for doubtful debts	2,570
Accumulated depreciation:	
Land and buildings	16,000
Fixtures and fittings	44,000
Motor vehicles	27,000
Trade receivables	66,000
Prepaid expenses	1,380
Trade payables	47,800
Accrued expenses	460

Additional information:

- During the year, motor vehicles which had cost Sh.15,000,000 and which had a net book value of Sh.3,000,000 were sold for Sh.4,500,000.
- Depreciation is yet to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Buildings	2%	Straight-line
Fixtures and fittings	25%	Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20%	Straight-line

No depreciation is charged on land.

- Trade receivables of Sh.1,340,000 are to be written-off as bad and the allowance for doubtful debts is to be adjusted so that it is 5% of trade receivables.

Required:

Prepare the following ledger accounts for the year ended 31 October 2020:

(i) Bad debts.	(2 marks)
(ii) Allowance for doubtful debts.	(2 marks)
(iii) Assets disposal.	(3 marks)
(iv) Accumulated depreciation (land and buildings).	(3 marks)
(v) Accumulated depreciation (fixtures and fittings).	(3 marks)
(vi) Accumulated depreciation (motor vehicles).	(3 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Bondo, Chilungu and Donde are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1.

The trial balance of the partnership as at 31 October 2020 was as follows:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Capital accounts:		
Bondo		270,000
Chilungu		180,000
Donde		90,000
Current accounts:		
Bondo		10,500
Chilungu	7,500	
Donde		4,500
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 November 2019)		15,000
Trade payables		525,000
Trade receivables	345,000	
Bank balance	37,500	
Purchases	1,275,000	
Sales		2,250,000
Rents and rates	60,000	
Motor vehicle expenses	20,000	
Office expenses	40,000	
Selling expenses	210,000	
Inventory (1 November 2019)	300,000	
Building at cost	900,000	
Motor vehicle at cost	300,000	
Accumulated depreciation:		
Building		180,000
Motor vehicle		120,000
Drawings:		
Bondo	60,000	
Chilungu	45,000	
Donde	45,000	
	<u>3,645,000</u>	<u>3,645,000</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 31 October 2020 was Sh.450,000,000.
2. Non-Current assets are to be depreciated on cost at the following rates:

Buildings	-	5% per annum.
Motor vehicles	-	20% per annum.
3. Rates prepaid on 31 October 2020 amounted to Sh.30,000,000.
4. On 31 October 2020, an amount of Sh.26,625,000 was owing in respect of selling expenses.
5. A debt of Sh.7,500,000 is to be written-off.
6. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be adjusted to 5% of outstanding debtors as at 31 October 2020.

7. The partnership agreement provides that:

- Donde is to be allowed a salary of Sh.90,000,000 per annum.
- 10% interest per annum is to be allowed on capital account balances.
- No interest is allowed on current accounts.
- No interest is charged on drawings.

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss and appropriation account for the year ended 31 October 2020. (8 marks)

(b) The partners' current accounts as at 31 October 2020. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 31 October 2020. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) The objective of financial statements is to provide information about the changes in financial performance and financial position of an entity that is useful to a wide range of users in making economic decisions.

Required:

List five users of financial information clearly explaining their information needs. (10 marks)

(b) Explain the following terms as used in financial accounting:

(i) Journal proper. (3 marks)

(ii) Trial balance. (2 marks)

(iii) Sales ledger. (2 marks)

(iv) Purchases ledger. (2 marks)

(v) Personal accounts. (1 mark)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 23 November 2020.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) In the context of company's accounts, describe the following terms:

- (i) Preference shares. (2 marks)
- (ii) Ordinary shares. (2 marks)
- (iii) Share premium. (2 marks)
- (iv) Bonus issues. (2 marks)
- (v) Issued share capital. (2 marks)

(b) The following information was extracted from the books of accounts for Uwezo Ltd. during the year ended 30 April 2020:

Particulars	Opening balances	Closing balances
	1 May 2019 (Sh.“000”)	30 April 2020 (Sh.“000”)
Land and buildings	200,000	180,000
Furniture and fittings	75,000	70,000
Motor vehicles	120,000	100,000
Cash in hand	7,000	21,000
Cash at bank	-	87,000
Accounts receivable	42,000	96,000
Accounts payable	64,000	72,000
Inventories	28,000	18,000
Bank overdraft	78,000	-
Long term loan	50,000	40,000

Additional information:

Drawings made during the financial year amounted to Sh.14,200,000.

Required:

Ascertain the profit for the financial year ended 30 April 2020.

(10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain the use of each of the following documents used in business transactions:

- (i) Local purchase order. (2 marks)
- (ii) Debit note. (2 marks)
- (iii) Catalogue. (2 marks)

(b) The following transactions were extracted from the books of Odhiambo Enterprises for month of March 2020:

March 2020:

- 1 Balance brought forward: Cash Sh.26,000, bank Sh.360,000.
- 2 Purchased goods and paid by cheque Sh.48,000.
- 2 Purchased goods on credit from the following; Tom Sh.36,000, Sanny Sh.40,000, Faith Sh.60,000 and Evans Sh.24,000.
- 3 Paid rent by cheque Sh.18,000.
- 4 Paid wages in cash Sh. 7,200,
- 4 Sold goods on credit to Ann Sh.12,000, Biden Sh.16,000, Samuel Sh.20,000 and Wetu Sh.30,000.
- 5 Sold goods in cash Sh.14,000.
- 6 Bought Stationery in Cash Sh.4,500.
- 8 Paid the following suppliers by cheque in each case deducting 5% cash discounts; Tom, Sanny, Faith and Evans.
- 9 Withdraw Sh.22,000 from the bank for business use.
- 10 Cheque received from Peter who had bought some furniture from the business in the month of February 2020 amounting to Sh.36,000 was returned by the bank, stamped insufficient funds.
- 14 The following paid their accounts in cash in each case deducting 2½% cash discount; Ann, Biden, Samuel and Wetu.
- 17 Sold goods in cash to the following: Penina Sh.18,000, Sara, Sh.12,000 and Hezron Sh.15,000.
- 24 Paid wages by cash Sh.12,000.
- 26 Banked Sh.30,000 from the cash till.

Required:

A duly balanced three-column cash book.

(14 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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QUESTION THREE

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Moses Kivindyo as at 31 December 2019:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Purchases and sales	293,500	430,000
Carriage inwards	2,100	
Drawings	31,000	
Equipment at cost	150,000	
Accumulated depreciation for equipment (1 January 2019)		35,000
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	5,120	3,600
Bad debts written off	400	
Allowance for doubtful debts		400
Rent	5,200	
Business rates	2,600	
Insurance	550	
Postage	250	
Stationery	986	
Capital		43,353
Inventory (1 January 2019)	6,520	
Cash at bank	3,257	
Cash in hand	120	
Advertising expenses	250	
Wages	10,500	
	<u>512,353</u>	<u>512,353</u>

Additional information:

1. Depreciation on equipment is to be provided at the rate of 10% on cost.
2. The allowance for doubtful debts is to be increased to 10% of the year end balance.
3. Purchases invoices valued at Sh.12,000,000 were discovered in a desk drawer. Half of them have been paid by cheque but no record was in the cash book. The rest are outstanding.
4. Accruals as at 31 December 2019 were as follows:

Sh.“000”

Rent	150
Business rates	200
Stationery	16

5. Prepayments as at 31 December 2019 were as follows:

Sh.“000”

Insurance	150
Advertising	50

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2019.

(12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019.

(8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Examine five purposes of control accounts.

(5 marks)

(b) The accounts clerk of Mawe Traders extracted the trial balance for the year ended 31 March 2020. It was observed that the total debits exceeded the total credits by Sh.476,000.

Investigations done by the accountant revealed the following:

1. Sh.44,000 received from Juma traders (a debtor) had been debited to his account.
2. A cash purchases of Sh.4,640 had been recorded in the cash book only.
3. A payment by Munene (a debtor) of Sh.300,000 through Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) direct to the bank had not been entered in the debtors account.
4. Returns outward account had not been credited with an amount of Sh.122,640.
5. Sales had been overcast by Sh.30,000.
6. Credit purchases of Sh.50,000 from a creditor J. Kaka was correctly entered in the purchases account but was credited in the account of J. Kariuki another creditor.

Required:

(i) The necessary journal entries with narrations to correct the above errors.

(12 marks)

(ii) Suspense account duly balanced.

(3 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Pendo and Bora are partners running a retail business. Their partnership deed provides for the following:

- Profit and loss to be shared equally.
- Interest on capital at the rate of 5% per annum.
- Bora to get a salary of Sh.30,000 per month.
- The partners to be adding capital of Sh.500,000 to the fixed capital at the start of every year.

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of the partnership as at 31 December 2019:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Purchases and sales	6,500	9,430
Inventory (1 January 2019)	800	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	1,200	600
Motor vehicle at cost	2,400	
Furniture and fittings at cost	1,400	
Accumulated depreciation (1 January 2019):		
Motor vehicle		960
Furniture and fittings		400
Freehold land	1,000	
Discounts	100	180
Rent and rates	230	
Salaries and wages	1,300	
Bank balance	400	
Capital accounts: Pendo		2,500
Bora		2,000
Current accounts: Pendo		110
Bora		150
Drawings: Pendo	480	
Bora	520	
	<u>16,330</u>	<u>16,330</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 31 December 2019 was valued at Sh.1,000,000.
2. The trial balance figures above does not include the additional capitals made on 1 January 2019 as per the partnership deed.
3. As at 31 December 2019, rent and rates paid in advance amounted to Sh.30,000.
4. Salaries and wages outstanding as at 31 December 2019 amounted to Sh.200,000.
5. Depreciation was to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Motor vehicle	20%	Straight line
Furniture and fittings	10%	Reducing balance

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss and appropriation account for the year ended 31 December 2019. (10 marks)

(b) Partners' current accounts. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

TUESDAY: 26 November 2019.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Explain four limitations of financial statements. (8 marks)

(b) The following information was extracted from the books of Future Traders for the month of October 2019:

Balance as at 1 October 2019

	Sh.“000”
Purchases ledger	360,000 (Credit)
Sales ledger	220,000 (Debit)
Transactions during the month of October 2019:	
Purchases: Cash	800,000
Credit	4,160,000
Sales: Cash	640,000
Credit	6,800,000
Refunds to cash customers	40,000
Contra settlement	360,000
Bad debts written off	12,000
Increase in allowance for doubtful debts	6,400
Returns inward	80,000
Returns outward	160,000
Cash refunds from credit suppliers	32,000
Interest on overdue customer debts	8,200
Discounts received from credit suppliers	256,000
Discounts allowed to credit customers	260,000
Total payments to credit suppliers	3,360,000
Total receipts from credit customers	6,100,000

Required:

(i) Sales ledger control account as at 31 October 2019. (6 marks)

(ii) Purchases ledger control account as at 31 October 2019. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Mavuno Feeds Enterprises is a small scale business that sells animal feeds.

The following information relates to June 2019, its first month of trading:

June 2019: Particulars

- 1 Started business with Sh.175,000 in cash
- 2 Deposited Sh.140,000 of the cash into the bank account
- 3 Bought goods for cash worth Sh.7,500
- 4 Bought stationery on credit worth Sh.17,000 from Nathan
- 5 Bought goods on credit from Eva Sh.18,000, Paul Sh.24,500, Tony Sh.5,500 and Mark Sh.17,000
- 6 Paid rent balance by Cheque Sh.2,750

7 Sold goods on credit to Nancy Sh.4,500, Otieno Sh.7,500, Mureithi Sh.9,500 and Tamasha Sh.12,000
8 Bought furniture from Juhudi Carpenters on credit Sh.24,000
12 Paid wages in cash for casuals Sh.6,000
14 Returned goods worth Sh.3,000 and Sh.2,000 to Tony and Paul respectively
15 Bought an old machine by cheque Sh.35,000
16 Received a loan from Havvy by cheque Sh.30,000
17 The following goods were returned to the business; Nancy Sh.1,000 and Mureithi Sh.2,000
18 Cash sales Sh.4,500
21 Sold goods on credit to Pamela Sh.5,750, Otieno Sh.5,000 and Tamasha Sh.17,000
24 Paid the following by cheque; Paul Sh.22,500 and Tony Sh.2,500
25 Received a cheque from Pamela Sh.5,750 and Otieno Sh.12,500
28 Received an additional loan from Havvy Sh.10,000 in cash
30 Received Sh.25,000 from Tamasha in cash

Required:

Required:

(a) Relevant ledger accounts. (12 marks)

(b) Trial balance as at 30 June 2019. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Using examples in each case, describe the following types of accounting errors:

- (i) Error of original entry. (2 marks)
- (ii) Error of commission. (2 marks)
- (iii) Error of principle. (2 marks)
- (iv) Compensating error. (2 marks)

(b) Bahati Enterprises operates a hardware shop. The accountant prepared a trial balance which failed to balance with the debits exceeding the credits with Sh.75,420. The difference was placed in a suspense account awaiting investigations.

The following errors were later discovered and when corrected, the suspense account balance was eliminated:

The following errors were later discovered:

1. Sales return day book was under cast by Sh.10,000.
2. A creditors balance of Sh.15,400 was omitted from the creditors schedule.
3. A credit sale of Sh.57,000 was entered in the debtor's account as Sh.75,000.
4. Rent received of Sh.21,000 was treated in the account as an expense.
5. An invoice of Sh.36,500 received was not recorded in the books.
6. A bad debt recovered of Sh.14,200 was correctly recorded in the debtors account and no other record was made in the books.
7. A credit note of Sh.4,560 sent to a debtor was debited in his account as Sh.5,460.

Required:

(i) Journal entries to correct the above errors. (7 marks)
(ii) Suspense account to clear the difference in the trial balance. (5 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Explain the following terms as used in accounting:

- (i) Accrual basis of accounting. (2 marks)
- (ii) Substance over form. (2 marks)
- (iii) Cost principle. (2 marks)
- (iv) Monetary unit assumption. (2 marks)

(b) The following trial balance was extracted from the books of ABC Enterprises, a sole trader as at 31 October 2019:

	Debit Sh.“000”	Credit Sh.“000”
Freehold property at cost	120,000	
Equipment at cost	80,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 November 2018):		
Freehold property		20,000
Equipment		38,000
Purchases	250,000	
Sales		402,200
Inventory (1 November 2018)	50,000	
Discounts allowed	18,000	
Discounts received		4,800
Returns outward		15,000
Salaries and wages	58,800	
Bad debts written off	4,600	
Interest on loan	5,100	
Rent	17,700	
Trade payables		-36,000
Trade receivables	38,000	
Cash in hand	300	
Bank balance	1,300	
Allowance for bad debts		500
Drawings	24,000	
Long term loan		30,000
Capital		<u>121,300</u>
	<u>667,800</u>	<u>667,800</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 31 October 2019 amounted to Sh.42,000,000.
2. Salaries and wages outstanding as at 31 October 2019 was Sh.800,000.
3. Rent paid in advance as at 31 October 2019 amounted to Sh.300,000.
4. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be adjusted to 2% of trade receivables.
5. Depreciation for non-current assets is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Method	Rate per annum
Freehold property	Straight line	1.5%
Equipment	Reducing balance	25%

Required:

Income statement for the year ended 31 October 2019.

(12 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Green Gas Ltd., has an authorised capital of 1,000,000 ordinary shares of Sh.10 each. The company's trial balance as at 30 September 2019 was as follows:

	Sh.“million”	Sh.“million”
Freehold Land	6,200	
Motor vehicles at cost	5,200	
Fixture and fittings at cost	4,600	
Accumulated depreciation (1 October 2018):		
Motor vehicles		3,000
Fixtures and fittings		2,500
Retained profit (1 October 2018)		800
General reserves (1 October 2018)		200
Ordinary share capital		7,800
10% debentures		2,040
Trade receivables and Trade payables	1,700	1,400
Purchases and sales	5,718	9,560
Administrative expenses	250	

	Sh.“million”	Sh.“million”
Bad debts written off	146	
Inventory (1 October 2018)	650	
Debentures interest paid	102	
Salaries and wages	900	
Directors emoluments	420	
Insurance	60	
Bank and cash balance	954	
Assets held for investment.	440	
Investment income		40
	<u>27,340</u>	<u>27,340</u>

Additional information:

1. Insurance paid in advance as at 30 September 2019 was Sh.9,000,000.
2. Salaries and wages outstanding as at 30 September 2019 amounted to Sh.51,000,000
3. Inventory as at 30 September 2019 was valued at Sh.960 million.
4. Provision for corporation tax for the year ended 30 September 2019 was Sh.300 million.
5. Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

	Rate per annum
Asset	10% on straight line basis
Fixtures and fittings	20% on reducing balance basis

6. Directors have proposed for:

- Dividends of 10% for ordinary shares.
- Transfer of Sh.60 million to general reserves.
- Provision for outstanding debenture interest.

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 30 September 2019.

(12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2019.

(8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 20 May 2019.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Enumerate four objectives of financial accounting. (4 marks)

(b) Highlight four advantages of preparing a trial balance. (4 marks)

(c) Discuss four qualities of useful accounting information. (12 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) John and Ken are in partnership sharing profits and losses equally.

The following list of balances were extracted from their books of account as at 31 December 2018:

	Sh.“000”
Freehold property at cost	40,000
Motor vehicles at cost	8,000
Equipment at cost	6,000
Accumulated depreciation (1 January 2018):	
- Motor vehicles	2,000
- Equipment	1,200
Accounts receivable	10,000
Accounts payable	6,000
Bank balance (debit)	2,400
Carriage outwards	5,560
Salaries and wages	8,840
Purchases	66,600
Inventory (1 January 2018)	8,000
Returns inward	1,600
Cash drawings: John	4,000
Ken	2,000
Current accounts: John (credit)	8,000
Ken (credit)	6,000
Capital accounts: John	24,000
Ken	18,000

Additional information:

1. The salaries and wages outstanding as at 31 December 2018 amounted to Sh.200,000.
2. The carriage outwards paid in advance as at 31 December 2018 amounted to Sh.160,000.
3. The partnership agreement provides for the following:
 - Interest will be allowed on the fixed capital at the rate of 10% per annum.
 - John is entitled to an annual salary of Sh.2,400,000.
 - Interest shall be charged on cash drawings at the rate of 10% per annum.
4. Sales per month which accrued evenly throughout the year were Sh.8,150,000.
5. Inventory as at 31 December 2018 was valued at Sh.10,000,000.

6. During the year, partners took goods for personal use amounting to Sh.2,400,000 and Sh.1,600,000 for John and Ken respectively.
 7. Depreciation is to be provided for as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Motor vehicles	25%	Straight line
Equipment	20%	Reducing balance

Required:

(a) Income statement and appropriation account for the year ended 31 December 2018. (10 marks)
 (b) Partners' current accounts. (4 marks)
 (c) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Alibeba Traders on 31 March 2019:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Freehold property at cost	80,000	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	32,000	38,000
Discounts allowed and discounts received	1,000	1,500
Wages and salaries	42,200	
Returns inward and returns outward	210	350
Drawings	600	
Insurance	900	
General expenses	1,800	
Bank balance	14,500	
Suspense account	4,200	
Purchases and sales	182,000	290,650
Inventory (1 April 2018)	14,000	
Bank charges	90	
Equipment	16,400	
Motor vehicle	10,600	
Capital		70,000
	400,500	400,500

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 31 March 2019 was valued at Sh.16,500,000.
 2. After a thorough scrutiny, the following errors were discovered:
 (i) Purchases of office equipment for Sh.2,600,000 was entered in the purchases account.
 (ii) Bank charges omitted from the books amounted to Sh.910,000.
 (iii) Sales were undercast by Sh.20,000,000.
 (iv) Discounts allowed were overcast by Sh.200,000.
 (v) Returns inward credited to returns outward account amounted to Sh.200,000.
 (vi) Purchases were undercast by Sh.10,000,000.
 (vii) Accounts payable were overcast by Sh.14,000,000.

Required:

(a) Journal entry to correct the above errors.
 (narrations not required). (6 marks)
 (b) Suspense account duly balanced. (4 marks)
 (c) Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2019. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The following balances were extracted from the books of Mzalendo Ltd. as at 31 December 2018:

	Debit Sh.“000”	Credit Sh.“000”
Trade receivables and trade payables	4,500	3,960
General reserves (1 January 2018)		3,800
Gross profit for the period		9,500
Inventories (31 December 2018)	3,200	
Ordinary share capital		7,000
10% preference capital		2,000
Bad debts written off	120	
Salaries and wages	2,940	
Furniture and fittings (cost Sh.7 million)	5,600	
Land at cost	13,695	
Revenue reserves (1 January 2018)		2,100
Directors fees	900	
Cash balance	150	
12% debentures		3,000
Discounts allowed and discounts received	170	85
Allowance for doubtful debts		400
Debenture interest paid	300	
Rental income		800
Interim preference dividends paid	180	
Interim ordinary dividends paid	130	
Corporation tax paid	410	
Prepaid directors fees	150	
Accrued rental income	200	
	<u>32,645</u>	<u>32,645</u>

Additional information:

1. Provisions as at 31 December 2018 are to be made as follows:
 - Audit fees Sh.360,000.
 - Outstanding debenture interest.
2. Included in the salaries and wages is Sh.140,000 which relates to the month of January 2019.
3. Allowances for doubtful debts are to be made at 10% of net trade receivables.
4. Furniture and fittings are to be depreciated at 10% per annum on the net book values.
5. The directors have recommended that:
 - Sh.700,000 be transferred to general reserves.
 - Outstanding preference dividends and a 5% ordinary dividend be paid for the whole year.

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2018. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Highlight four reasons why it is important to make a provision for depreciation on non-current assets. (4 marks)

(b) Onyango is the proprietor of a private college and makes most of his payments and receipts through the bank. The tuition fees is directly deposited in the bank or by use of cheques.

The summary of the cash book (bank column) for the month of April 2019 was provided by the accountant as follows:

Cash book (bank column)		
	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Balance b/d	2,000	Total payments
Total receipts	53,640	66,900
		Fees refunds
Balance c/d	<u>11,320</u>	<u>60</u>
		<u>66,960</u>

A thorough scrutiny of the records revealed the following:

1. The opening balance in the bank account shown above was understated by Sh.100,000.
2. A standing order of Sh.534,000 in respect of purchase of a college bus was processed through the bank on 27 April 2019 but had not been entered in the accounting records.
3. Cheques totalling Sh.14,100,000 had been entered in the cash book on 28 April 2019 and paid into the bank on the same day but had not been credited as a receipt in the bank statement.
4. A cheque received for hiring out college premises for a youth seminar during the holidays of Sh.226,800 paid into the bank had not been entered in the cash book.
5. Unpresented cheques as at 30 April 2019 were as follows:

Cheque number	Amount (Sh.)	Date issued
4863	1,470.000	10 April 2019
4848	1,200.000	15 April 2019
4872	2,150.000	19 April 2019
4884	1,060.000	29 April 2019

6. The balance on the bank statement as at 30 April 2019 was an overdraft of Sh.22,962,000.
7. A cheque payment to a supplier for Sh.1,502,400 was incorrectly entered in the accounting records as a receipt.
8. Bank charges included in the bank statement but not in the cash book amounted to Sh.210,000.

Required:

(i) Updated cash book as at 30 April 2019. (8 marks)

(ii) Bank reconciliation statement as at 30 April 2019. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 26 November 2018.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Explain the following accounting concepts:

- (i) Going concern. (2 marks)
- (ii) Consistency. (2 marks)
- (iii) Prudence. (2 marks)
- (iv) Accrual. (2 marks)

(b) The following transactions were extracted from the books of Hawa Traders for the month of October 2018:

October 1	Balances brought forward:	Sh.
	- Cash in hand	392,500
	- Cash at bank	635,000
	- Capital	1,027,500
October 3	Bought goods and paid by cash Sh.102,500.	
October 4	Purchased goods on credit from Kamata Traders for Sh.145,000 less 10% trade discount.	
October 7	Sold goods on credit to Muthee for Sh.222,500 less 20% trade discount.	
October 9	Withdrew Sh.12,500 cash for personal use.	
October 12	Sold goods to Kasina for Sh.160,000 and received a cheque.	
October 15	Paid Sh.125,000 by cheque to Kamata Traders in full settlement of the debt.	
October 18	Muthee returned goods worth Sh.10,000.	
October 20	Received cash amounting to Sh.100,000 from Muthee.	
October 21	Purchased goods on credit from Hello Ltd. valued at Sh.217,500.	
October 23	Issued a cheque of Sh.150,000 to Hello Ltd. and received a discount of Sh.7,500.	
October 24	Purchased furniture worth Sh.20,000 from Urembo Furniture Ltd. on credit.	
October 26	Deposited Sh.55,000 from the cash in hand to the bank account.	
October 28	Goods worth Sh.15,000 were returned to Hello Ltd.	
October 29	Paid wages in cash amounting to Sh.45,000 and issued a cheque of Sh.250,000 for advertisements.	

October 30 Made cash sales of Sh.545,000.

October 30 Banked Sh.500,000 from the cash in hand.

October 31 Received Sh.47,500 in cash from Muthee and allowed a discount of Sh.2,500.

October 31 Goods worth Sh.10,000 were taken for personal use.

Required:

A duly balanced three-column cash book.

(12 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Nancy and Regina are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2.

Their partnership agreement provides as follows:

- Interest is to be allowed on capital at the rate of 10% per annum.
- Interest is to be charged on drawings at the rate of 5% per annum.
- Nancy and Regina are entitled to annual salaries of Sh.18 million and Sh.12 million respectively.
- Nancy guaranteed Regina that Regina's total income from the partnership shall not be less than Sh.23 million per annum.

The partnership's trial balance as at 30 September 2018 is as follows:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Buildings at cost	200,000	
Equipment at cost	100,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 October 2015):		
Buildings	10,000	
Equipment	20,000	
Capital accounts:		
Nancy	200,000	
Regina	100,000	
Current accounts:		
Nancy	8,200	
Regina	2,800	
Gross profit	390,000	
Discount received	10,000	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	36,000	21,000
Allowance for doubtful debts	1,700	
Drawings:		
Nancy	40,000	
Regina	20,000	
Staff salaries and wages	100,000	
Sales and distribution costs	90,700	
Discounts allowed	12,000	
Office expenses	60,000	
Insurance and rates	42,000	
Bad debts	8,000	
Inventory (30 September 2018)	38,000	
Bank balance	16,000	
Cash in hand	1,000	
	<u>763,700</u>	<u>763,700</u>

Additional information:

1. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be increased by Sh.100,000 as at 30 September 2018.
2. As at 30 September 2018, insurance prepaid amounted to Sh.2,000,000 while accrued sales and distribution costs amounted to Sh.300,000.

3. Depreciation is provided on cost as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum (%)
Buildings	5
Equipment	20

Required:

(a) Income statement and appropriation account for the year ended 30 September 2018. (10 marks)

(b) Partners' current accounts as at 30 September 2018. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2018. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Kona Ltd. as at 30 June 2018:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Land and buildings	115,360	
Motor vehicles at cost	44,800	
Accumulated depreciation on motor vehicles (1 July 2017)		26,880
Directors' emoluments	29,120	
Purchases and sales	841,120	1,099,952
Inventory (1 July 2017)	76,160	
Retained earnings (1 July 2017)		45,136
General expenses	2,436	
Salaries and wages	183,680	
Electricity	3,640	
Bank balance	30,184	
Interim dividend paid	5,460	
Motor vehicles running expenses	4,816	
Insurance	4,648	
Discounts allowed and discounts received	9,408	6,384
Bad debts written off	2,016	
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 July 2017)		1,232
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	103,376	85,120
Debenture interest paid	1,680	
400,000 ordinary shares at Sh.280 each		112,000
Share premium		25,200
6% debentures		56,000
	<u>1,457,904</u>	<u>1,457,904</u>

Additional information:

1. Goods worth Sh.504,000 purchased on credit on 28 June 2018 were in transit and had not been entered in the books by close of business on 30 June 2018.
2. As at 30 June 2018, outstanding motor vehicles running expenses amounted to Sh.392,000 while prepaid insurance amounted to Sh.672,000.
3. Inventory as at 30 June 2018 was valued at Sh.91,280,000.
4. Depreciation on motor vehicles is to be provided at the rate of 20% per annum on cost.
5. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be increased to Sh.1,344,000.
6. Audit fees and corporation tax are to be provided for at Sh.5,600,000 and Sh.11,200,000 respectively.
7. The directors have proposed a final dividend at the rate of 10% of the outstanding ordinary share capital.

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 30 June 2018. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Joyce Biba operates a small retail business and has not employed an accountant. She relies on her limited accounting knowledge.

Below is the trial balance she prepared for the year ended 30 September 2018:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Building at cost		31,000
Fixtures at cost	6,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	13,000	
Accumulated depreciation:		
• Building		2,400
• Fixtures	1,800	
• Motor vehicles	3,250	
Carriage outwards		440
Carriage inwards	310	
Returns inward		900
Returns outward		1,100
Discounts allowed		600
Discounts received	1,200	
Accounts payable	3,400	
Accounts receivable		7,050
Telephone and postage	390	
Stationery		210
Office expenses	420	
Transport		1,930
Rent receivable		1,400
Bank balance	1,640	
Insurance expenses		225
Bad debts written off		325
Inventory (1 October 2017)	4,100	
Salaries and wages		6,000
Inventory (30 September 2018)	6,080	
Capital		24,000
Purchases		35,200
Sales	74,285	
Drawings		3,095
	<u>115,875</u>	<u>115,875</u>

Additional information:

- During the year ended 30 September 2018, Joyce had taken goods worth Sh.1,200,000 for personal use. This was not recorded in the books of account.
- As at 30 September 2018, prepaid insurance amounted to Sh.75,000 while outstanding salaries and wages amounted to Sh.660,000.
- Rent receivable accruing as at 30 September 2018 amounted to Sh.600,000.
- Allowance for doubtful debts is to be maintained at the rate of 5% of the accounts receivable.
- Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum (%)	Method
Building	5	Cost
Fixtures	10	Cost
Motor vehicles	15	Reducing balance

Required:

- The corrected trial balance as at 30 September 2018. (5 marks)
- Income statement for the year ended 30 September 2018. (9 marks)
- Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2018. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Explain the use of each of the following source documents in business transactions:

- (i) VAT invoice. (2 marks)
- (ii) Credit note. (2 marks)
- (iii) Statement of account. (2 marks)
- (iv) Receipt. (2 marks)
- (v) Pay in slip/cash deposit slip. (2 marks)

(b) The trial balance extracted from the books of Jewel Traders showed a total debit of Sh.5,630,400 while the credit side amounted to Sh.5,593,800.

The accountant later discovered the following errors:

1. A cheque for Sh.36,200 received from a debtor was entered in all the books as Sh.20,000.
2. Discounts allowed worth Sh.14,100 were credited to the discounts received accounts in the ledger.
3. Rent received of Sh.13,200 had been credited to the premises account.
4. Sales day book was undercast by Sh.56,400.
5. A credit note for Sh.8,400 issued to a debtor had been entered correctly in the returns account, but had not been posted to the relevant personal account.
6. A credit note for Sh.13,800 received from a supplier had not been recorded in any book.

Required:

- (i) Journal entries to correct the above errors.
(No narrations required). (6 marks)
- (ii) Suspense account duly balanced. (4 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I
INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 21 May 2018.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Discuss four limitations of financial accounting information. (8 marks)

(b) The following balances were extracted from the books of Jembe Ltd. for the month of April 2018:
Sh. "000"

Balances as at 1 April 2018:

Trade receivables ledger

- Debit	420,000
- Credit	1,484

Trade payables ledger

- Credit	240,100
- Debit	1,708

Transactions during the month:

Dishonoured cheques from credit customers	13,230
Cash receipts from credit customers	205,170
Refund to customers for overpayments	1,470
Contra settlements	87,850
Discounts received	45,780
Payments to creditors by cheque	996,520
Discounts allowed	50,645
Receipts from customers by cheque	830,235
Allowance from suppliers	16,912
Credit purchases	1,085,098
Cash purchases	74,270
Credit sales	1,318,100
Cash sales	107,870

Balances as at 30 April 2018:

Trade receivables ledger (credit)	2,205
Trade payables ledger (debit)	770

Required:

(i) Trade receivables control account for the month ended 30 April 2018. (7 marks)

(ii) Trade payables control account for the month ended 30 April 2018. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Twende Ltd. has an authorised share capital of Sh.10,000,000 divided into 500,000 ordinary shares of Sh.20 each. On 1 April 2018, the directors invited interested members of the public to apply for the purchase of shares at par. The closing date for application was 15 April 2018. Applications were received for 600,000 ordinary shares and paid in full. The allotment was made on 20 April 2018 and excess application money refunded.

Required:

(i) Journal entries, including narrations, to record the above transactions. (6 marks)

(ii) Ledger accounts to record the above transactions. (4 marks)

(b) The accountant of Biomark Limited balanced the cash book on 31 December 2017. He obtained a debit balance of Sh.4,488,000 in the bank column. He obtained the bank statement on the same date which showed a balance of Sh.3,069,600.

On further examination of the books, the following differences were discovered:

1. A standing order for the purchase of equipment on credit of Sh.768,000 was in the bank statement and not the cash book.
2. Cheques totalling Sh.616,800 had been entered in the cash book, but had not been presented to the bank by 31 December 2017.
3. Bank charges amounting to Sh.48,000 had not been recorded in the cash book.
4. Cheques totalling Sh.1,881,600 had been entered in the cash book and deposited in the bank, but not yet credited into the account as at 31 December 2017.
5. A dividend receipt of Sh.672,000 was deposited directly into the bank account. There is no record of this deposit in the cash book.
6. The bank charged Sh.9,600 for a new cheque book. This was not recorded in the cash book.

Required:

(i) The updated cash book as at 31 December 2017. (6 marks)

(ii) Bank reconciliation statement as at 31 December 2017. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Ray Mrefu on 31 December 2017:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Freehold property at cost	600,000	
Equipment at cost	540,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	420,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 January 2017)		
- Equipment	54,000	
- Motor vehicles	84,000	
Purchases and sales	936,000	1,575,000
Trade receivables and trade payables	120,000	90,000
Returns inward and returns outward	15,000	6,000
Carriage inwards	3,000	
Carriage outwards	24,000	
Salaries and wages	210,000	
Electricity and water	144,000	
Rates and insurance	66,000	
Sales and distribution expenses	360,000	
Bad debts	30,000	
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 January 2017)		9,000
Capital account		1,500,000
Drawings	51,000	
Inventory (1 January 2017)	114,000	
Bank balance	45,000	
Rent received		360,000
	<u>3,678,000</u>	<u>3,678,000</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 31 December 2017 was valued at Sh.120,000,000.
2. Accrued electricity expenses as at 31 December 2017 amounted to Sh.6,000,000.
3. Insurance prepaid as at 31 December 2017 amounted to Sh.18,000,000.
4. Rent receivable outstanding as at 31 December 2017 amounted to Sh.60,000,000.
5. Goods costing Sh.12,000,000 were destroyed by fire during the year. The insurance company has accepted a claim for Sh.9,000,000 only. No record was made for this transaction.
6. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be maintained at a rate of 5% per annum of the trade receivables.

7. Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum (%)	Method
Equipment	10	Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20	Straight line

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Rachel and Violet are in partnership trading under the name Ravi Traders. The following is the partnership's trial balance as at 31 March 2018:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Capital account:		
Rachel		25,000
Violet		20,000
Current account:		
Rachel		424
Violet	127	
Drawings:		
Rachel	3,600	
Violet	4,200	
Land at cost	12,000	
Buildings at cost	30,000	
Provision for depreciation on buildings		6,000
Motor vehicles at cost	18,000	
Provision for depreciation on motor vehicles		4,500
Fixtures and fittings	4,200	
Provision for depreciation on fixtures and fittings		1,250
Trade receivables and trade payables	9,200	
Inventory (1 April 2017)	7,000	
Purchases and sales	39,300	70,808
Distribution expenses	920	
Discounts allowed	340	
Loan interest	840	
Office expenses	570	
Salaries and wages	6,700	
Bad debts	185	
12% bank loan		7,000
Cash in hand	1,400	
	<u>138,582</u>	<u>138,582</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 31 March 2018 was valued at Sh.120,000,000.
2. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be provided at the rate of 2.5% per annum of the outstanding trade receivables at the end of the year.
3. Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum (%)	Method
Buildings	2.5	Cost
Motor vehicles	15	Cost
Fixtures and fittings	10	Reducing balance

4. The partnership deed provided the following:

- Violet to receive a salary of Sh.3,000,000 per annum.
- Interest be charged on drawings at the rate of 10% per annum.
- Interest be allowed on capital balance at the rate of 5% per annum.
- Rachel and Violet to share profit and losses in the ratio 3:2 respectively.

Required:

(a) Income statement and appropriation account for the year ended 31 March 2018. (10 marks)

(b) Partners' current accounts as at 31 March 2018. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Analyse three errors that might not affect the balancing of a trial balance. (6 marks)

(b) The trial balance of Yellow Sun Ltd. failed to agree on 31 March 2018. The debit side exceeded the credit side by Sh.360,000. After thorough scrutiny, the following errors were discovered:

1. The total of discount received column in the cash book had been overcast by Sh.180,000.
2. The return of goods worth Sh.120,000 from Zaituni, a debtor, had been credited in Zaituni's account and debited to purchases account.
3. A page of the purchases journal had been undercast by Sh.360,000.
4. The return of goods worth Sh.460,000 to Muindi, a supplier, had been completely omitted from the books of accounts.
5. A total in one of the pages of the sales journal has been carried forward as Sh.980,000 instead of Sh.1,880,000.

Required:

(i) Journal entry to correct the above errors. (Narrations not required). (5 marks)

(ii) Suspense account duly balanced. (3 marks)

(iii) Corrected income statement for the year ended 31 March 2018. The net profit before correction was Sh.1,540,000. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 27 November 2017.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Highlight four source documents used in accounting. (4 marks)

(b) Describe three external users of accounting information indicating the information needs for each user. (6 marks)

(c) Discuss five disadvantages of a sole proprietorship as a form of business. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The accountant of Twende Kazi Ltd. discovered that the statement of financial position for the company did not balance. He put the difference in a suspense account. The following is the statement of financial position of Twende Kazi Ltd. as at 30 September 2017:

	Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
			Net book value
Non-current assets:			
Premises			36,000
Equipment			15,600
Motor vehicles			<u>12,540</u>
			64,140
Current assets:			
Inventory (30 September 2017)		26,826	
Accounts receivable	14,277		
Allowance for doubtful debts	(1,392)	12,885	
Prepayments		858	
Bank and cash balance		<u>6,540</u>	47,109
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable		15,048	
Accruals		<u>768</u>	(15,816)
Suspense account			95,433
			(9,789)
			<u>85,644</u>
Financed by:			
Ordinary share capital			84,000
Revenue reserve			<u>1,644</u>
			<u>85,644</u>

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After thorough scrutiny of the books of account, the following errors were discovered:

1. Discounts received of Sh.792,000 had been debited to the discounts allowed account.
2. The sales account had been undercast by Sh.6,000,000.
3. The purchase returns daybook had been correctly entered and totalled at Sh.3,696,000 but had not been posted to the ledger.
4. A credit sale of Sh.882,000 had been debited to a customer's account as Sh.1,287,000.
5. A motor vehicle bought at a cost of Sh.4,200,000 four years ago has been sold at Sh.1,800,000. No entries other than in the bank account had been passed through the books. The motor vehicle was depreciated at a rate of 20% per annum on a straight-line basis on a residual value of Sh.600,000.

6. Accrued electricity expenses of Sh.336,000 had been omitted.
 7. A bad debt of Sh.936,000 had not been written off and allowance for doubtful debts is to be maintained at a rate of 10% of the accounts receivable.

Required:

(a) Suspense account duly balanced. (3 marks)
 (b) Statement of adjustments to show the correct net profit for the year ended 30 September 2017. (9 marks)
 (c) Corrected statement of financial position as at 30 September 2017. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

Alex, Brian and Charles are in partnership sharing profit and losses in the ratio 3:2:1 respectively. Their partnership agreement provides as follows:

- Charles is entitled to an annual salary of Sh.2,700,000.
- Interest is to be allowed on capital at the rate of 10% per annum.
- Alex and Brian guaranteed that the total income of Charles from the firm shall not be less than Sh.15,000,000.

The partnership's trial balance as at 30 June 2017 is as follows:

	Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
Capital accounts:		
Alex	90,000	
Brian	60,000	
Charles	30,000	
Current accounts:		
Alex	9,000	
Brian	6,000	
Charles	1,500	
Drawings:		
Alex	22,320	
Brian	14,880	
Charles	6,000	
Inventory as at 30 June 2017	36,000	
Gross profit		288,000
Premises at cost	63,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	60,000	
Equipment at cost	90,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 July 2016):		
Motor vehicles	12,000	
Equipment	9,000	
Rent	39,000	
Salaries and wages	72,000	
Water and electricity	9,900	
Office expenses	12,000	
Distribution expenses	58,500	
Bad debts	3,000	
Allowance for doubtful debts		1,350
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	33,000	27,150
Cash and bank balances	<u>11,400</u>	<u>532,500</u>
	<u>532,500</u>	<u>532,500</u>

Additional information:

- As at 30 June 2017, accrued distribution expenses amounted to Sh.1,500,000 while rent paid in advance was Sh.3,000,000.
- Depreciation is provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Motor vehicles	20%	Straight line
Equipment	10%	Reducing balance
- Allowance for doubtful debts is to be increased to 5% of the accounts receivable.

Required:

(a) Income statement and appropriation account for the year ended 30 June 2017. (9 marks)

(b) Partners' current accounts. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2017. (7 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Jenga Taifa Ltd. as at 30 September 2017:

	Sh. "000"	Sh. "000"
Purchases and sales	516,000	955,000
Carriage inwards	14,500	
Carriage outwards	34,000	
Discounts allowed and discounts received	14,000	36,500
Salaries and wages	73,000	
General expenses	22,000	
Rent and rates	45,000	
Electricity and water	23,500	
Insurance	10,500	
Selling expenses	21,250	
Director's fees	52,500	
Repairs and maintenance	8,750	
Interim dividend paid	15,000	
Fixtures and fittings at cost	102,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	61,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 October 2016)		
Fixtures and fittings	16,500	
Motor vehicles	25,500	
Ordinary shares (Sh.10 par value)	150,000	
Share premium	37,500	
Revenue reserve (1 October 2016)	53,500	
General reserve	25,000	
Inventory (1 October 2016)	157,500	
Trade receivables and trade payables	230,000	80,000
Bank overdraft		21,000
	<u>1,400,500</u>	<u>1,400,500</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 30 September 2017 was valued at Sh.182,000,000.
2. An allowance for doubtful debts is to be made at a rate of 2.5% of the trade receivables balance.
3. Prepayments and accruals as at 30 September 2017 were as follows:

	Prepayment Sh. "000"	Accrual Sh. "000"
Salaries and wages		3,000
Insurance	2,000	
Selling expenses		500
Auditor's fees		7,000
4. Depreciation is to be charged as follows:		
Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Fixtures and fittings	10%	Straight line
Motor vehicles	25%	Reducing balance
5. Corporation tax is to be charged at a rate of 30% of the reported profit for the year.		
6. The directors have proposed the following:		
- A final dividend of Sh.3 per share be paid.		
- A transfer of Sh.12,500,000 to the general reserve.		

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 30 September 2017. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 30 September 2017. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) The following transactions relate to the business of Jayden Kibe for the month of October 2017:

Date	Details	Sh. "000"
October 1	Balance brought forward	
	- Cash	400
	- Bank overdraft	20,650
3	Introduced additional capital by cheque	15,000
8	Bought equipment by cheque	3,000
10	Cash sales	17,500
14	Withdrew cash from bank for office use	5,000
16	Paid salaries by cash	4,500
18	Bought a motor vehicle by cheque	25,000
25	Receipt from customers by cheques. The accounts have a 5% cash discount:	
	- Bilha Ltd.	20,000
	- R and R Merchants Ltd.	9,000
	- Cool Baby Ltd.	18,000
28	Payment to creditors by cheques, having deducted 10% cash discounts:	
	- Zuri Ltd.	27,000
	- Pamba Ltd.	1,350
30	Paid rent in cash	300
30	Banked all cash in hand except Sh.250,000	

Required:

Three column cash book duly balanced on 31 October 2017.

(10 marks)

(b) Dora Johari started her transport business on 1 July 2015. She purchased the following vehicles on the same day:

- KZ 414A - Pickup at Sh.4,500,000.
- KB 410C - Lorry at Sh.6,000,000.
- KD 300B - Lorry at Sh.15,000,000.

Year 2016:

- 1 January - KL 330A - Pickup at Sh.3,600,000.
- 30 June - KE 111B - Lorry at Sh.12,000,000.
- 30 September - KG 200A - Lorry at Sh.18,000,000.

Year 2017:

- Disposed KZ 414A for Sh.3,600,000 cash on 1 March.
- Disposed KL 330A for Sh.2,250,000 cash on 1 July.
- Traded-in KB 410C with KH 275D costing Sh.7,500,000. The dealer requested Dora Johari to pay an additional Sh.3,000,000 in cash. The trade-in transaction was completed on 30 June 2017.
- Dora Johari provides depreciation at the rate of 20% per annum on cost on a pro-rata basis.

Required:

For each of the years ending 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017, prepare:

(i) Motor vehicles provision for depreciation account. (6 marks)

(ii) Motor vehicles disposal account. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

KASNEB

ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 22 May 2017.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Outline four contents of a valid invoice as a source document. (4 marks)

(b) Citing suitable examples, explain the meaning of the following terms:

- (i) Accounting concepts. (2 marks)
- (ii) Accounting bases. (2 marks)

(c) Distinguish between First-in-First Out (FIFO) and weighted average cost as used in the accounting for inventory. (2 marks)

(d) Double N Traders commenced trading on 1 January 2015. During the two years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016, the following debts were written off to bad debts account on the stated dates:

Sh. "000"

31 August 2015	J. Oyaro	425
30 September 2015	S. Mwaboza	700
28 February 2016	K. Munyi	900
31 August 2016	C. Owayo	300
30 October 2016	J. Timberlake	1,250

On 31 December 2015, total debtors amounted to Sh.20,250,000. It was decided to make an allowance for doubtful debts of 5% of the debtors. On 31 December 2016, the debtors balance stood at Sh.23,650,000. Allowance for bad debts was maintained at 5% of debtors.

The accountant of Double N Traders did not provide for the bad debts nor did he recognise the bad debts expense in the two years.

Required:

- (i) Debtors account at each year end. (4 marks)
- (ii) Bad debts account. (3 marks)
- (iii) Allowance for bad debts account. (3 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

Nyakati Limited showed a difference on their trial balance of Sh.14,650,000. This was posted to a suspense account so that the accounts for the year ended 31 March 2017 could be prepared. The following statement of financial position was produced:

Nyakati Limited					
Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017					
	Sh."000"		Cost	Depreciation	Net book value
Capital	125,000	Fixed Assets	Sh."000"	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Profit for the year	33,500	Freehold premises	60,000	-	60,000
	158,500	Motor vehicles	25,000	11,935	13,065
		Fixtures and fittings	1,500	750	750
			86,500	12,685	73,815
Current liabilities		Current assets			
Creditors and accruals	41,360	Inventories		75,410	
Bank overdraft	1,230	Debtors		37,140	
	42,590	Cash in hand		75	112,625
					186,440
		Suspense account			14,650
	201,090				201,090

On checking the books to eliminate the suspense account, the following errors were found:

1. The debit side of the cash book was undercast by Sh.10,000,000.
2. A credit item of Sh.5,000,000 in the cash book on account of a new building has not been posted to the nominal ledger.
3. The purchase day book has been summarised for posting to the nominal ledger but an item of purchases of Sh.100,000 has been entered in the summary as Sh.1,000,000 and a further transport charge of Sh.450,000 has been entered as Sh.45,000.
4. An item of rent received amounting to Sh. 45,000 was posted twice to the nominal ledger from the cash book.
5. The debit side of the debtors' control account was undercast by Sh.100,000.
6. On reconciling the bank statement with the cash book, it was discovered that bank charges of Sh.3,250,000 had not been entered in the cash book.
7. Depreciation of motor vehicles was undercharged by Sh.500,000.
8. Inventories were undervalued by Sh.1,250,000.
9. Suppliers' invoices totalling Sh.2,110,000 for goods included in the inventories had been omitted from the books.

Required:

- (a) Journal entries necessary to eliminate the balance on the suspense account. (6 marks)
- (b) Suspense account duly balanced. (6 marks)
- (c) Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017 after correcting the errors. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Chrispine Oduma, a sole trader as at 30 April 2017:

	Sh.‘000”	Sh.‘000”
Capital (1 May 2016)		78,282
Trade receivables	128,211	
Cash in hand	4,233	
Trade payables		106,212
Fixtures and fittings at cost	126,600	
Discount allowed	3,912	
Discount received		3,525
Inventory (1 May 2016)	55,380	
Sales		1,474,860
Purchases	1,163,808	
Motor vehicles at cost	137,190	
Lighting and heating	18,552	
Motor vehicles running expenses	8,586	
Rent payable	26,523	
General expenses	22,239	
Bank overdraft		59,583
Accumulated depreciation (1 May 2016):		
• Fixtures and fitting		6,600
• Motor vehicles		45,876
Drawings	<u>79,704</u>	<u>1,774,938</u>
		1,774,938

Additional information:

1. The following balances were available as at 30 April 2017:

	Sh.
• Accrued motor vehicles running expenses	218,000
• Prepaid rent	680,000

2. Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Method	Rate per annum
• Motor vehicles	Straight line	20%
• Fixtures and fittings	Reducing balance	10%

3. Inventory as at 30 April 2017 was valued at Sh.59,778,000.

Required:

Income statement for the year ended 30 April 2017.

(8 marks)

(b) You have been preparing the accounts for your client Jane Ambani for the year ended 31 December 2016. Jane has commented that the bank balance in her account is always different from the balance shown on her bank statement.

In your working papers for Jane's accounts, you have noted the following issues:

1. The reconciled bank balance as at 31 December 2015 was Sh.2,573,000 (debit).
2. The total value of cheques recorded for the accounting period in the cheque journal was Sh.147,684,000.
3. The total value of lodgements recorded for the accounting period in the cash book was Sh.146,093,000.
4. A cheque had been incorrectly recorded in the cheque journal with a value of Sh.1,765,000. The correct value of Sh.1,675,000 had been debited on the bank statement.
5. Standing order totalling Sh.3,600,000 had been debited by the bank, but not recorded in the cheque journal.
6. During the year, Jane had a short-term surplus of cash and Sh.40,000,000 had been transferred to a deposit account for a period of 6 weeks. When the deposit matured, the original amount of Sh.40,000,000 together with the interest earned of Sh.312,000 were credited by the bank to the current account. None of those transactions had been recorded in Jane's books.
7. Bank charges of Sh.563,000 had been debited by the bank, but had not been recorded in Jane's books.
8. A lodgement of Sh.12,386,000 had been entered in the cash book on the last day of the accounting period. This had not been credited on the bank statement until the second working day of the month of January 2017.
9. The following cheques were issued during the accounting period but were not debited on the bank statement until after the end of the accounting period:

Cheque Number	Amount Sh."000"
782413	1,425
782414	824
782430	681
782456	2,643
782465	832

10. The closing balance on the bank statement was Sh.8,760,000 overdrawn.

Required:

(i) Adjusted cash book as at 31 December 2016. (8 marks)
 (ii) Bank reconciliation statement as at 31 December 2016. (4 marks)
 (Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Pete and Chanda have been in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 respectively. Their agreement also provides the following:

- Interest be allowed on capital at the rate of 10% per annum.
- Interest be charged on drawings and current accounts with a debit balance at the rate of 10% per annum.
- Chanda is entitled to a salary of Sh.1,200,000 per year.

Their trial balance after the preparation of trading account on 31 March 2017 was as follows:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Capital accounts:		
Pete		6,000
Chanda		3,000
Current accounts:		
Pete		2,000
Chanda	1,000	
Drawings:		
Pete	3,600	
Chanda	2,400	
10% loan from Pete		4,000
12% loan from Boresha Bank Ltd.		6,000
Gross profit for the year		16,000
Inventory (31 March 2017)	3,200	
Administrative expenses	3,800	
Sales and distribution expenses	6,200	
Freehold property at cost	10,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	6,000	

	Sh.‘000”	Sh.‘000”
Accumulated depreciation (1 April 2016):		
- Freehold property	1,000	
- Motor vehicles	2,400	
Interest on bank loan paid	360	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	4,800	3,000
Bank balance	<u>2,040</u>	
	<u>43,400</u>	<u>43,400</u>

Additional information:

1. The following balances were available as at 31 March 2017:

	Sh.‘000”
• Accrued administrative expenses	200
• Sales and distribution expenses prepaid	1,200
2. A half year interest on loan from bank is owing.	
3. Depreciation is provided on cost as follows:	
Asset	Rate per annum
Freehold property	5%
Motor vehicles	20%

Required:

(a) Income statement and appropriation account for the year ended 31 March 2017. (10 marks)

(b) Partners' current accounts. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Summarise four objectives of accounting. (8 marks)

(b) The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Bentum Ltd. on 31 March 2017:

	Sh.‘000”	Sh.‘000”
Issued and fully paid capital:		
Ordinary share capital of Sh.20 each	80,000	
10% preference shares of Sh.20 each	50,000	
Share premium	20,000	
General reserve	4,000	
Retained earnings	16,000	
Inventory (1 April 2016)	18,000	
Purchases and sales	220,000	400,000
Returns inwards and returns outwards	7,000	6,000
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	24,000	18,000
Administrative expenses	42,600	
Sales and distribution expenses	64,400	
10% Debentures		40,000
Rent received		1,100
Interest on debentures paid	2,000	
Freehold property at cost	120,000	
Equipment at cost	60,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	80,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 April 2016):		
- Equipment	6,000	
- Motor vehicles	16,000	
Bank balance	25,100	
Suspense account		6,000
	<u>663,100</u>	<u>663,100</u>

Additional information:

1. The following information relates to the firm as at 31 March 2017:

	Sh.“000”
• Inventory	24,000
• Administrative expenses owing	100
• Sales and distribution expenses prepaid	300
• Rent receivable due	100
• Corporation tax (estimated)	18,000

2. A half year interest on debentures is owing.

3. Suspense account is due to the following errors:

- Total sales journal was undercast by Sh.10 million.
- Total returns inwards of Sh. 2 million for the month of March 2017 was erroneously credited to returns outwards account.

4. Depreciation should be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Equipment	10%	Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	20%	Straight line

5. Directors have proposed that dividend be paid on preference shares and Sh.4 per ordinary share after transfer of Sh.10 million to general reserve.

Required:

(i) Suspense account duly balanced. (2 marks)

(ii) Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2017. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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KASNEB

ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 21 November 2016.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Explain the term "accounting policy". (2 marks)

(b) The trial balance of SBE Ltd. failed to agree as at 30 September 2016. After a thorough scrutiny of the accounts, the following errors were discovered:

1. Sales journal had been undercast by Sh.200,000.
2. A total of Sh.4,000 from the return inwards journal was posted to the credit side of the return outwards account.
3. A customer's personal account had been correctly credited with discount allowed of Sh.120,000 but no corresponding entry was made.
4. Purchases journal had been overcast by Sh.180,000.
5. A receipt of cash amounting to Sh.30,000 from JJ Enterprises had been credited in the cash book and debited in JJ enterprises' account.
6. Credit sales of Sh.800,000 to Ox Ltd. were debited to Oxtail Ltd's account.

Required:

(i) Journal entries to correct the above errors. (6 marks)
(No narrations required)

(ii) Suspense account duly balanced showing the original difference in the trial balance. (6 marks)

(iii) Corrected income statement for the year ended 30 September 2016. The net profit before correction was Sh.348,000. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain the following accounting concepts:

(i) Faithful representation. (2 marks)

(ii) Comparability. (2 marks)

(iii) Relevance. (2 marks)

(b) The following balances were extracted from the books of Rain and Shine Ltd. for the month of September 2016:

Sh.
"000"

Balance as at 1 September 2016:

Trade receivables ledger	
- Debit	51,000
- Credit	2,050
Trade payables ledger	
- Credit	30,750
- Debit	600

Transactions during the month:

Discounts allowed	4,110
Refund to customer for overpayments	330
Cash receipts from credit customers	33,750
Bill of exchange receivable	20,800
Contra settlement	19,240
Payment to creditors by cheques	80,575
Discounts received	10,900
Credit sales	241,500

Receipt from customers by cheques	106,550
Purchases on credit	135,000
Customers' dishonoured cheques	3,075
Balance as at 30 September 2016:	
Trade receivables ledger (credit)	1,050
Trade payables ledger (debit)	435

Required:

(i) Accounts receivable control account for the month ended 30 September 2016. (9 marks)
(ii) Accounts payable control account for the month ended 30 September 2016. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The following information was extracted from the books of Berry Ltd. as at 30 June 2016:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Issued and fully paid capital:		
Ordinary shares of Sh.10 each	40,000	
10% preference shares of Sh.10 each	20,000	
Share premium	22,000	
Revaluation reserve	26,000	
General reserve	14,000	
Retained earnings	28,000	
10% debentures	12,000	
Sales	196,000	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	10,000	6,200
Inventory (30 June 2016)	10,400	
Cost of sales	117,600	
Freehold land and buildings (Land cost Sh.20,000,000)	140,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	40,000	
Equipment at cost	25,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 July 2015):		
- Buildings	2,400	
- Motor vehicles	8,000	
- Equipment	5,000	
Administrative expenses	13,800	
Sales and distribution costs	10,400	
Interest on debentures	600	
Discount received		1,600
Bank balance	12,000	
Cash in hand	2,000	
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 July 2015)		600
	<u>381,800</u>	<u>381,800</u>

Additional information:

- Accrued administrative expenses as at 30 June 2016 amounted to Sh.200,000.
- Sales and distribution cost prepaid as at 30 June 2016 amounted to Sh.400,000.
- Allowance for doubtful debts is to be increased by Sh.400,000.
- Corporate tax is estimated at Sh.12,000,000.
- A half of the annual interest on debentures was outstanding as at 30 June 2016.
- Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Buildings	2%	Straight line
Motor vehicles	20%	Straight line
Equipment	20%	Reducing balance

- The directors have proposed the following:
 - A dividend be paid to preference shareholders.
 - A dividend of Sh.1.60 per share to the ordinary shareholders after transfer of Sh.2,000,000 to the general reserve.

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 30 June 2016. (12 marks)
(b) Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2016. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The following trial balance was extracted from the books of Jessica Pendo as at 31 October 2016:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Motor vehicle at cost	16,950	
Equipment at cost	20,010	
Furniture and fittings at cost	2,400	
Inventory as at 1 November 2015	217,230	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	114,300	76,900
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 November 2015:		
- Motor vehicle		3,390
- Equipment		4,002
- Furniture and fittings		240
Capital		143,393
Drawings	85,800	
Cash at bank	13,260	
Cash in hand	336	
Returns inward and returns outward	6,330	3,720
Carriage inwards	2,280	
Carriage outwards	8,550	
Sundry expenses	648	
Office expenses	2,235	
Insurance	2,976	
Wages and salaries	117,000	
Rent	24,600	
Telephone expenses	2,040	
Motor vehicle expenses	4,470	
Purchases and sales	<u>764,430</u>	<u>1,174,200</u>
	<u>1,405,845</u>	<u>1,405,845</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 31 October 2016 was Sh.268,212,000.
2. A customer who owed Jessica Pendo Sh.2,300,000 was declared bankrupt.
3. An allowance for doubtful debts of 2% is to be created.
4. The assets are depreciated on a straight line basis at the following rates per annum:

Motor vehicles	25%
Equipment	20%
Furniture and fittings	10%

5. Insurance prepaid as at 31 October 2016 was Sh.576,000.
6. Wages and salaries accruing as at 31 October 2016 was Sh.3,000,000.

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 31 October 2016. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 October 2016. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- (a) Describe five characteristics of partnerships. (10 marks)
- (b) James Nzuri balances his cash book at the end of every month and compares it with his bank statement for reconciliation. On 31 October 2016, the balances did not agree. The cash book bank column showed an overdraft of Sh.1,496,000. The debit balance on the bank statement as at 31 October 2016 was Sh.3,061,600.

After inspecting his books, James Nzuri discovered the following issues:

1. Cheques totalling to Sh.784,000 had been entered in the cash book, but the cheques had not been presented to the bank as at 31 October 2016.
2. Payment for goods worth Sh.30,240 from debtors through electronic funds transfer (EFT) had not been entered in the cash book.

3. A standing order for a credit purchase of a motor vehicle of Sh.71,200 was processed through the bank on 27 October 2016, but had not been entered in the cash book.
4. Bank charges of Sh.12,000 were included in the bank statement but had not been recorded in the cash book.
5. A cheque payment to a supplier for Sh.200,320 was incorrectly entered in the cash book as a receipt.
6. A cheque for Sh.16,000 received from a debtor and deposited with the bank was returned stamped "Account closed".
7. Cheques received and entered in the cash book but not yet credited in the bank amounted to Sh.1,880,000.

Required:

(i) Updated cash book as at 31 October 2016. (7 marks)

(ii) Bank reconciliation statement as at 31 October 2016. (3 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

MONDAY: 23 May 2016.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

The following balances were extracted from the books of Jane Wande, a sole proprietor, on 31 March 2016.

	Sh. '000"	Sh. '000"
Sales		942,330
Purchases	720,000	
Carriage inwards	10,000	
Drawings	35,000	
Rent	15,000	
Rates	8,000	
Insurance	800	
Postage and telephone	450	
Stationery	1,210	
Sales promotion	400	
Salaries and wages	24,000	
Bad debts written off	600	
Allowance for doubtful debts (1 April 2015)		720
Accounts receivable	12,800	
Accounts payable		6,800
Cash in hand	140	
Cash at bank	7,400	
Inventory (1 April 2015)	14,350	
Motor vehicle (cost)	280,000	
Accumulated depreciation (1 April 2015)		112,000
Capital		<u>68,300</u>
	<u>1,130,150</u>	<u>1,130,150</u>

Additional Information:

1. Inventory as at 31 March 2016 was valued at Sh.16,250,000.

2. The following expenses were prepaid as at 31 March 2016:

	Sh.
• Sales promotion expenses	80,000
• Insurance	180,000

3. The following expenses were outstanding as at 31 March 2016:

	Sh.
• Stationery	190,000
• Rent	300,000
• Rates	200,000

4. Allowance for doubtful debts is to be increased to Sh.800,000.

5. Included in the purchases is the purchase of equipment and office computers worth Sh.120,000,000.

6. Depreciation is to be charged on cost as follows:

Motor vehicle	15%
Equipment and computers	10%

Required:

(a) Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2016. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain four qualities of a good accounting package applicable to a medium sized business enterprise today. (8 marks)

(b) John Wambua maintains his petty cash on the imprest system. The petty cash amount was set at Sh.80.000 per month for the year 2016. On 1 February 2016, the opening balance brought forward was Sh.18.500.

The following transactions took place during the month of February 2016:

February 1 : Withdrew cash from the bank to restore the imprest.
 3 : Postage stamps Sh.4,500.
 4 : Bus fare reimbursed Sh.2,800.
 6 : Petrol Sh.2,500.
 8 : Stationery Sh.8,600.
 10 : Postage stamps Sh.3,500.
 12 : Bus fare reimbursed Sh.4,600.
 14 : Newspapers for 2 weeks Sh.2,800.
 16 : Petrol for motor cycle (used by messenger) Sh.3,000.
 18 : Periodicals for the office Sh.2,500.
 20 : Airtime for cellphone Sh.4,200.
 21 : Internet charges Sh.3,800.
 22 : Bus fare reimbursed to a staff member Sh.2,500.
 23 : Petrol for motor cycle Sh.2,500.
 24 : Office parcel sending charges Sh.2,200.
 26 : Airtime and internet charges Sh.10,200.

Required:

Petty cash book showing the cash in hand as at 29 February 2016 and the amount of cash to be drawn from the bank to restore the imprest. (12 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

The trial balance of John Tabu on 31 March 2016 was as follows:

	Sh.‘000’	Sh.‘000’
Capital		50,000
Motor vehicles	8,000	
Equipment	10,500	
Inventory (1 April 2015)	12,000	
Purchases and sales	169,000	270,000
Land and building	70,000	
Accounts receivable and accounts payable	28,000	32,000
Discounts allowed and discounts received	600	1,250
Wages and salaries	37,000	
Returns inward and returns outward	150	200
Drawings	700	
Insurance	800	
General expenses	2,800	
Bank	12,000	
Suspense account	2,100	
	<u>353,450</u>	<u>353,450</u>

Additional information:

- Closing inventory was valued at Sh.14,000,000.
- After a thorough scrutiny the following errors were discovered:
 - Sales were undercast by Sh.10,000,000.
 - Discount allowed was overcast by Sh.100,000.
 - Returns inwards credited to returns outward account was Sh.100,000.
 - Purchases were undercast by Sh.5,000,000.
 - Accounts payable were overcast by Sh.7,000,000.
 - Bank charges omitted from the books amounted to Sh.500,000.

Required:

(a) Journal entry to correct the above errors (narration not required).

(6 marks)

(b) Suspense account duly balanced. (4 marks)

(c) Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2016. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

Mark and Luke are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1 respectively. The following is their trial balance as at 31 March 2016:

	Sh."000"	Sh."000"
Capital accounts:		
Mark	45,000	
Luke	30,000	
Current accounts:		
Mark	5,000	
Luke	2,000	
Freehold property at cost	87,600	
Equipment at cost	10,000	
Motor vehicles at cost	28,000	
Accumulated depreciation (30 March 2015):		
Equipment	2,000	
Motor vehicles	7,000	
Inventory (1 April 2015)	12,000	
Purchases	270,000	
Sales		360,000
Staff salaries	18,000	
Administrative expenses	65,040	
Sales and distribution cost	43,360	
Accounts receivable and accounts payables	14,000	8,000
Bank overdraft		25,000
Cash in hand	5,000	
Drawings accounts:		
Mark	6,000	
Luke	3,000	
Rent received	<u>78,000</u>	
	<u>562,000</u>	<u>562,000</u>

Additional information:

1. Closing inventory was valued at Sh.15,000,000.
2. Rent income received in advance amounted to Sh.6,000,000.
3. Partner's salary totalling Sh.3,000,000 has been debited to staff salaries and credited to Mark's current account.
4. Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Equipment	20%	Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25%	Straight line

5. Partnership agreement also provides the following:
 - Interest shall be charged on drawings at the rate of 5% per annum.
 - Interest shall be allowed on capital at the rate of 10% per annum.
 - Mark shall be entitled to an annual salary of Sh.3,000,000.

Required:

(a) Income statement and appropriation account for the year ended 31 March 2016. (10 marks)

(b) Partners current account. (4 marks)

(c) Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2016. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Explain four qualities that good accounting information should possess in order to be useful to the users. (8 marks)

(b) Describe the following types of reserves:

- (i) Capital reserves. (3 marks)
- (ii) Revenue reserves. (3 marks)
- (iii) Revaluation reserves. (3 marks)
- (iv) Share premium. (3 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

WEDNESDAY: 15 December 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer ALL questions. Marks allocated to each question are shown at the end of the question. Show ALL your workings.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Giving appropriate examples, describe the following types of errors:

- (i) Error of omission. (3 marks)
- (ii) Error of commission. (3 marks)
- (iii) Error of principle. (3 marks)

(b) The cash book balance of Jambo Traders as at 30 November 2021 was a debit balance of Sh.4,000,500, while the bank statement balance showed a credit balance of Sh.3,788,500.

On investigation, the following was discovered:

1. Cheques drawn but not presented for payment amounted to Sh.590,000.
2. A direct debit by the bank amounting to Sh.30,000 was not recorded in the cash book.
3. Dividends received worth Sh.130,000 was recorded in the bank statement but was not recorded in the cash book.
4. Bank charges amounting to Sh.50,000 and commission charges of Sh.2,000 were not recorded in the cash book.
5. Cheques received but not credited by the bank amounted to Sh.850,000.
6. A cheque drawn in favour of Peter Kamau worth Sh.400,000 was recorded by the bank as Sh.40,000.
7. A cheque worth Sh.150,000 received on 15 November 2021 was dishonoured by the bank and returned on 3 December 2021. No record had been made in the cash book.
8. An error in the cash book was discovered on the opening balance of Sh.500,000 which had been recorded as Sh.50,000 in one of the pages.

Required:

- (i) Adjusted cash book. (7 marks)
- (ii) Bank reconciliation statement as at 30 November 2021. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

The following information was extracted from the books of Tom Obi, a sole trader as at 31 August 2021:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Purchases and sales	13,000	21,800
Inventory (1 September 2020)	600	
Carriage inwards	350	
Staff salaries and wages	1,744	
Discount allowed and discount received	490	600
Returns inwards and returns outward	800	400
Carriage outwards	450	
Rates and insurance	520	
Office expenses	1,000	
Water and electricity	720	

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Bad debts written-off	190	
Allowances for bad debts (1 September 2020)		160
Account receivables and account payables	3,410	1,300
Rent received		780
Capital		2,998
Drawings	140	
Buildings (cost)	5,000	
Equipment (cost)	1,000	
Furniture and fittings (cost)	480	
Accumulated depreciation (1 September 2020):		
- Buildings		200
- Equipment		360
- Furniture and fittings		96
Bank overdraft		1,200
	<u>29,894</u>	<u>29,894</u>

Additional information on 31 August 2021:

	Sh.“000”
1. Closing inventory was valued at	750
2. Rent received in advance	60
3. Accrued rates	60
4. Prepaid insurance	30
5. Accrued electricity	80
6. During the year, Tom Obi took goods for personal use worth Sh.200,000 without recording.	
7. Tom Obi decided to write-off additional bad debts amounting Sh.10,000.	
8. Allowance for doubtful debts be maintained at the rate of 5% of outstanding debts.	
9. Depreciation is to be provided as follows:	

Asset	Rate	Method
Buildings	2%	Straight line
Equipment	20%	Reducing balance
Furniture and fittings	10%	straight line

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 August 2021. (12 marks)

(b) Statement for financial position as at 31 August 2021. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

S and P are partners in a retail business. The balances in their ledger account as at 30 June 2021 are as follows:

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Capital account: S		128,000
P		96,000
Current account: S		7,040
P		4,064
Drawings: S	8,320	
P	19,200	
Trade receivables	23,760	
Returns inward	1,904	
Returns outward		5,040
Carriage inwards	5,184	
Office expenses	10,928	
Insurance	5,360	
Bank balance	72,288	
Motor vehicles: Cost	144,000	
Accumulated depreciation		56,640
Fixtures and fittings: Cost	36,000	
Accumulated depreciation		2,880
Inventory (1 July 2020)	15,616	

	Sh.“000”	Sh.“000”
Purchases	244,608	
Sales		444,400
Discount allowed and discount received	3,616	5,008
Office salaries	86,976	
Rent and rates	23,328	
Salesmen salaries	54,720	
Commission received		6,736
	<u>755,808</u>	<u>755,808</u>

Additional information:

1. Inventory as at 30 June 2021 was valued at Sh.16,544,000.
2. An allowance for doubtful debts is to be charged at the rate of 5% per annum.
3. The partnership agreement provides for the following:
 - Interest on capital to be charged at the rate of 1% per annum.
 - Annual salary of Sh.1,280,000 to be paid to P.
 - S and P to share profits and losses in the ratio 3:1 respectively.
4. Depreciation is to be provided as follows:

Asset	Rate per annum	Method
Motor vehicles	20%	Reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	5%	Reducing balance

Required:

- (a) Statement of profit or loss and appropriation account for the year ended 30 June 2021. (9 marks)
- (b) Partner's current accounts. (5 marks)
- (c) Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The following balances remained in the books of Kivindyo Ltd. as at 31 August 2021 after the trading account was prepared:

	Sh.
Motor vehicles (cost Sh.7,880,000)	5,360,000
Furniture and equipment (cost Sh.10,528,000)	7,088,000
Land and buildings (cost)	34,440,000
Revenue reserves (1 September 2020)	3,450,000
Share capital: 1,600,000 Sh.20 ordinary shares	32,000,000
600,000 10% Sh.20 preference shares	12,000,000
Share premium account	1,600,000
Gross profit	16,301,600
Trade receivables	5,470,000
Trade payables	3,976,400
Bank balances	1,559,200
10% debentures	3,200,000
General reserves	3,600,000
Postage and telephone	156,000
Bad debts written off	68,000
Salaries and wages	4,640,000
Rent and rates	360,000
Insurance	122,000
Electricity and water	243,200
Directors' fees	500,000
Debenture interest	160,000
General expenses	1,621,600
Inventory (31 August 2021)	14,370,000

Additional information:

1. Insurance includes Sh.60,000 paid in March 2021 for 12 months to 28 February 2022.
2. Depreciation on furniture and equipment and motor vehicles is to be provided at the rate of 15% per annum and 25% per annum on cost respectively.

3. Provisions are to be made for:

	Sh.
Audit fees	258,000
Electricity and water	109,600
Directors fees	460,000
Bad debts	64,000

4. The directors have approved for the following appropriations:

- A dividend of 5% on the ordinary shares be paid.
- Sh.1,200,000 to be transferred to general reserve.
- Preference share dividend be paid.

5. Provision for corporation tax for the year amounted to Sh.1,737,000.

Required:

(a) Statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 August 2021. (12 marks)

(b) Statement of financial position as at 31 August 2021. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Describe four purposes of financial accounting. (8 marks)

(b) Explain the following accounting concepts:
(i) Going concern. (2 marks)
(ii) Accrual. (2 marks)
(iii) Consistency. (2 marks)

(c) Explain three advantages of maintaining petty cash book on imprest basis to an enterprise. (6 marks)

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(Total: 20 marks)