CIMA BA3 - Fundamentals of Financial Accounting

1. Refer to the Exhibit.

| Data: | £ 000's |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Sales | 30000 |
| Inventory at beginning of year: | |
| raw materials 🐇 | 1000 |
| work-in-progress | و <mark>ر 200</mark> |
| finished goods | 3400 |
| Inventory at end of year: | S. S |
| raw materials | 1100 |
| work-in-progress | 400 |
| finished goods | 3000 |
| Purchases of raw materials | 5000 |
| Returns inwards | 500 |
| Returns outwards | 750 |
| Carriage inwards | 400 |
| Carriage outwards | 600 |
| Direct labour | 4000 |

The following information relates to a business at its year end: The prime cost of goods manufactured during the year is:

| A. \$5,550,000 | |
|----------------|--|
| B. \$8,150,000 | |
| C. \$8,350,000 | |
| D. \$8,800,000 | |

Answer(s): C

2. The balance on LMN's cash account at 31 December 20X6 is \$108,000 (debit) On performing the monthly bank reconciliation the following is discovered.

 \cdot a payment of \$2,000 made to a supplier has not yet appeared on the bank statement,

 \cdot an automated receipt from a customer for \$5,000 has not yet been recorded in the cash book, and

 \cdot a pigment to a supplier of \$1,500 was incorrectly recorded in the cash book as \$1,050 The balance showing on the bank statement at 31 December 20X6 is

| A. \$111,450 | |
|--------------|--|
| B. \$101,450 | |
| C. \$114,550 | |
| D. \$104,550 | |

Answer(s): A

3. Refer to the Exhibit.

| | Income Statement | Statement of Financial Position |
|---|---|---|
| | ~~~ \$~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | The second se |
| A | 1,050 | prepayment of \$750 |
| В | 1,050 | accural of \$750 |
| С | 1,800 | no entry |
| D | 750 | prepayment of 1,050 |

On 1 May year 1 a company pays insurance of \$1,800 for the period to 30 April year 2 What is the charge to the income statement and the entry in the statement of financial position for year 1 ended 30 November?

Answer(s): A

4. Which one of the following statements best describes the usefulness of the income statement account of a company:

A. To evaluate its profitability over the past year

B. To assess its potential profitability for the coming year

C. To assess management performance over the past year

D. To evaluate the return on capital employed

Answer(s): A

5. A company that is VAT-registered has sales for the period of \$245,000 (excluding VAT) and purchases for the period of \$123,375 (including VAT). The opening balance on the VAT account was \$18,000 credit. The VAT rate is 17.5%.

What will be the closing balance on the VAT account at the end of the period?

| A. \$6,500 debit | |
|--------------------|--|
| B. \$42,500 credit | |
| C. \$375 debit | |
| D. \$36,375 credit | |

Answer(s): B

6. A business has expanded rapidly during the current year. As a result the accounting records have been building up and the management accountant is having problems producing reports for each department head.

Which of the following would be the best solution if introduced?

A. Extra working hours

B. Accounting codes

D. Department head produce their own reports

Answer(s): B

7. Which of the following is not a book of prime entry?

| A. Purchases daybook | |
|----------------------|--|
| | |
| B. Cash book | |
| | |
| C. Sales ledger | |
| | |
| D. Journal | |
| | |

Answer(s): C

8. At the end of the year, the non-current asset register showed assets with a net book value of \$170,300. The non-current asset accounts in the nominal ledger showed a net book value of \$150,300.

The difference could be due to a disposed asset not having been removed from the non- current asset register, which had.

A. Disposal proceeds of \$25,000 and a profit on disposal of \$5,000

B. Disposal proceeds of \$25,000 and a net book value of \$5,000

C. Disposal proceeds of \$25,000 and a loss on disposal of \$5,000

D. Disposal proceeds of \$10,000 and a net book value of \$10,000

Answer(s): A

9. Which of the following represent items of income for a business?

| A. Discount received, revenue & carriage outwards |
|---|
| B. Revenue, bank interest & bad debts |
| C. Discount allowed, bank interest & revenue |
| D. Revenue, discount received & bank interest |
| |

Answer(s): D

10. CORRECT TEXT

The balances of the trial balance of CDE for the year ended 31 May 20X4 is as follows

| North Control of Contr | \$'000 |
|--|--------|
| Trade payables | 215 |
| Bank overdraft | 150 |
| Retained earnings - accumulated losses | 920 |
| Trade receivables 🖏 🚓 🧖 | 395 |
| Inventory | 750 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 25,500 |
| Share capital | ? |

What must the balance on the share capital account be at 31 May 20X4 if the trial balance is to balance? Give your answer in \$'000

| \$ | 1 | | S. | 000 |
|----|---|---|----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 4. | |

A. See Explanation section for answer.

Answer(s): A

11. CORRECT TEXT

GG has the following statement of profit or loss extract for the year ended 31 December 20X3

| | \$000 | |
|-----------------------|-------|--|
| Operating profit | 800 | |
| Finance income | 100 | |
| Finance costs | (200) | |
| Profit before tax | 700 | |
| Income tax | (150) | |
| Profit for the period | 550 | |

What is the interest cover for GG for the year ended 31 December 20X3?

| A. 8 times | | |
|-------------|--|--|
| B. 0 times. | | |
| C. 5 times | | |
| D. 5 times | | |
| | | |

Answer(s): B

12. AB sold a machine for \$15,000 The machine had originally cost \$160,000 and al the dale of disposal had a carrying value of \$26,000.

The journal entry lo record this disposal is:

A)

| Dr | Accumulated depreciation | \$135,000 | |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Dr | Bank | \$15,000 | |
| Dr | Profit or loss in the year | \$10,000 | |
| | Cr | Machine account | \$160,000 |

B)

| Dr | Machine account | \$160,000 | |
|----|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | Cr | Accumulated depreciation | \$135,000 |
| | Cr | Bank | \$15,000 |
| | Cr | Profit of loss in the year | \$10,000 |

C)

| Dr | Bank | \$15,000 | |
|----|------|----------------------------|----------|
| | Cr | Profit of loss in the year | \$15,000 |

D)

| Dr | Accumulated depreciation | \$135,000 | |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Dr | Profit of loss in the year | \$25,000 | |
| | Cr | Machine account | \$160,000 |

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer(s): A

13. Different users have different needs from financial information. One of which is to assess how effectively management is performing and how much profit will be available to be distributed. Which of the following users will have this need for information?

| A. Managers | |
|-----------------|--|
| | |
| B. Suppliers | |
| | |
| C. Lenders | |
| | |
| D. Shareholders | |

Answer(s): D

14. CORRECT TEXT

A company has profit before tax and dividends of \$500000. The share capital consists of 1000000 ordinary shares of \$1 each and 100000 10% preference shares of 50p each.

A 10p dividend was declared on ordinary shares.

Assuming there was no tax liability for the period, profit retained for the period was

A. See Explanation section for answer.

Answer(s): A

15. CORRECT TEXT

BCD has the following balances for the year ended 31 December 20X8:

| | \$'000 |
|--|--------|
| Trade payables at 1 January 20X8 | 540 |
| Cash paid to credit suppliers | 1,570 |
| Cash purchases | 800 |
| Credit purchases | 1,690 |
| Goods returned to credit suppliers | 230 |
| Discounts received from credit suppliers | 50 |

What is the trade payables balance of BCD at 31 December 20X8? Give your answer to the nearest \$"000.

| e l | 5 × 3 |
|-----|---------|
| 2 | No. No. |
| | |
| | |

A. See Explanation section for answer.

16. CORRECT TEXT

STU has an accounting period end of 31 December 20X8 During the year STU paid \$4,800 for business insurance to cover the year to 30 June 20X9 The amount paid for business insurance for 30 June 20X8 was \$4,500.

What is the insurance expense to be recognized in the statement of profit or loss of STU for the year ended 31 December 20X8? Give your answer to the nearest \$

\$

A. See Explanation section for answer.

Answer(s): A

17. CORRECT TEXT

Refer to the Exhibit.

| Data: | the second se | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|
| Opening balance | 600 units valued at £2 each | | |
| 5th | purchase of 1000 units at £2.40 each | | |
| 8th | sale of 800 units | | |
| 13th | purchase of 1200 units at £2.50 each | | |
| 24th | sale of 500 units | | |
| | | | |

Your organization uses the Weighted Average Cost method of valuing inventory. During a particular month, the following inventory details were recorded: The value of the inventory at the end of the month was

A. See Explanation section for answer.

Answer(s): A

18. There are four separate but related bodies which control the setting of International accounting standards (IFRS's).

Which THREE of the following are included in the standard setting process?

A. International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

| B. Accounting Standards Board (ASB) |
|--|
| C. International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) |
| D. Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA) |
| E. Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) |
| F. International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation (IASCF) |

Answer(s): A C F

19. A company is preparing its accounts to 30 November. The latest gas bill received by the company was dated 30 September and included usage charges for the quarter 1 June to 31 August of \$5,700 and a service charge of \$1,200 for the quarter 1 October to 31 December. It is estimated that the gas bill for the following quarter will be a similar amount. What will be the amount of the accrual shown in the accounts at 30 November 2006?

| A. \$5,300 | | | |
|------------|--|--|--|
| B. \$3,400 | | | |
| C. \$3,800 | | | |
| D. \$4,900 | | | |
| | | | |

Answer(s): A

20. In a manufacturing company, prime costs is the total of

A. Purchases of raw materials + opening inventories of raw materials - closing inventories of raw materials + direct wages + direct expenses + production overheads

B. Purchases of raw materials + direct wages + direct expenses + production overheads

C. Purchases of raw materials - opening inventories of raw materials + closing inventories fraw materials + direct wages + direct expenses

D. Purchases of raw materials + opening inventories of raw materials - closing inventories of raw materials + direct wages + direct expenses

Answer(s): D