



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 109

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

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Instructions & Study Method

Welcome to your Applaa offline practice booklet. Please follow these guidelines to maximize your learning outcome:

- 1. Distraction-Free Practice:** Solve the multiple-choice questions in Section 1 under timed conditions. Do not look for shortcuts or answers until you are completely done.
- 2. Check & Submit Online:** We have intentionally excluded the answer key from this printout. To get your score, see worked solutions, and track your progress metrics, open: <https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=acca&paper;=109> on any browser. Bubble in your answers in our digital check sheet.
- 3. Learn with Appy Buddy (AI Socratic Tutor):** Applaa is a 100% ad-free educational space. Our online AI Tutor guides you step-by-step through questions you get wrong, showing you how to solve them rather than just giving you the answer.

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Section 1: Practice Questions

Question 1 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £30,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £3,000 with an estimated useful life of 6 years. The entity uses the straight-line method of depreciation. What is the carrying value (net book value) of the machine on 31 December Year 2?

- A: £25,500
- B: £21,000
- C: £18,000
- D: £22,500

Question 2 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Omega Foodstuffs plc is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £18,000 were recorded, and cash of £14,400 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £12,600 Debit closing balance
- B: £12,600 Credit closing balance
- C: £27,000 Debit closing balance
- D: £14,400 Credit closing balance

Question 3 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Falcon Engineering Ltd shows a credit balance of £72,000. Unpresented checks total £18,000, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £9,000. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Falcon Engineering Ltd's cash book?

- A: £63,000
- B: £81,000
- C: £99,000
- D: £45,000

Question 4 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Alpha Properties Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £600. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £300 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £300 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £300 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £300 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

Question 5 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Meridian Distributors Ltd is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £15,000 were recorded, and cash of £12,000 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £10,500 Debit closing balance
- B: £10,500 Credit closing balance
- C: £22,500 Debit closing balance
- D: £12,000 Credit closing balance

Question 6 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Pinnacle Consulting Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £86,400. The vehicle had originally cost £144,000 and had accumulated depreciation of £72,000 at the date of disposal. What is the gain or loss on disposal to be recorded in profit or loss?

- A: Gain on disposal of £14,400
- B: Loss on disposal of £14,400
- C: Gain on disposal of £-57,600
- D: Loss on disposal of £72,000

Question 7 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Aura Goods Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £120,000. The vehicle had originally cost £200,000 and had accumulated depreciation of £100,000 at the date of disposal. What is the gain or loss on disposal to be recorded in profit or loss?

- A: Gain on disposal of £20,000
- B: Loss on disposal of £20,000
- C: Gain on disposal of £-80,000
- D: Loss on disposal of £100,000

Question 8 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Omega Foodstuffs plc was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £25,000. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £145,000
- B: £95,000
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £70,000

Question 9 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Omega Foodstuffs plc is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £800 were recorded, and cash of £640 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £560 Debit closing balance
- B: £560 Credit closing balance
- C: £1,200 Debit closing balance
- D: £640 Credit closing balance

Question 10 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Nova Tech Solutions Ltd was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £2,400. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £122,400
- B: £117,600
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £115,200

Question 11 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Meridian Distributors Ltd was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £14,000. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £134,000
- B: £106,000
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £92,000

Question 12 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Zephyr Services LLP, purchased inventories for a gross total of £25,000 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Zephyr Services LLP?

- A: Net Cost: £20,833, VAT Recoverable: £4,167
- B: Net Cost: £25,000, VAT Recoverable: £5,000
- C: Net Cost: £20,000, VAT Recoverable: £5,000
- D: Net Cost: £20,833, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

Question 13 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Crown Paper Ltd purchased a motor car for £60,000 inclusive of VAT, for use by a director. The car is used 60% for business travel and 40% for private travel. What is the input VAT recovery rule regarding this vehicle?

- A: Input VAT can be recovered in full (100%).
- B: Input VAT can be recovered at 60% representing the business use portion.
- C: No input VAT can be recovered because input VAT is generally blocked on passenger motor cars unless used exclusively for business (0% recovery).
- D: Input VAT can be recovered in full if the car is leased rather than purchased.

Question 14 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Solar Energy plc took goods costing £8,250 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £12,375. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £8,250, Credit Purchases £8,250
- B: Debit Drawings £12,375, Credit Revenue £12,375
- C: Debit Purchases £8,250, Credit Drawings £8,250
- D: Debit Inventory £8,250, Credit Drawings £8,250

Question 15 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Apex Trading Ltd shows a credit balance of £44,000. Unpresented checks total £11,000, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £5,500. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Apex Trading Ltd's cash book?

- A: £38,500
- B: £49,500
- C: £60,500
- D: £27,500

Question 16 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Aura Goods Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £180. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £90 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £90 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £90 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £90 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

Question 17 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Solar Energy plc was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £9,600. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £129,600
- B: £110,400
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £100,800

Question 18 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Falcon Engineering Ltd, recorded net sales of £33,600 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £16,800 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £6,720
- B: £10,080
- C: £3,360
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

Question 19 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

For the year ended 31 December, Zephyr Services LLP paid rent of £37,500. At the year-end, the company had an outstanding electricity invoice of £3,125 which has not yet been paid. What are the adjusting entries required at the year-end to record this accrual?

- A: Debit Accruals £3,125, Credit Electricity Expense £3,125
- B: Debit Electricity Expense £3,125, Credit Accruals (Liabilities) £3,125
- C: Debit Cash £3,125, Credit Electricity Expense £3,125
- D: Debit Electricity Expense £3,125, Credit Prepayments (Assets) £3,125

Question 20 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Meridian Distributors Ltd was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £800. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £120,800
- B: £119,200
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £118,400

Submit Answers & Check worked Solutions

■ Section Complete!

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■ Go to: <https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=acca&paper;=109>

Simply bubble in your choices (e.g. A, B, C, D) and get instantly scored! You can then review the explanations or chat with Appy Buddy (AI Socratic tutor) to understand complex concepts.