



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 13

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;=13> 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 / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Apex Trading Ltd, recorded net sales of £43,200 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £21,600 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £8,640
- B: £12,960
- C: £4,320
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

Question 2 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Aura Goods Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £12,500 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Aura Goods Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £10,416, VAT Recoverable: £2,084
- B: Net Cost: £12,500, VAT Recoverable: £2,500
- C: Net Cost: £10,000, VAT Recoverable: £2,500
- D: Net Cost: £10,416, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

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

For the year ended 31 December, Crest Hotels Ltd paid rent of £3,600. At the year-end, the company had an outstanding electricity invoice of £300 which has not yet been paid. What are the adjusting entries required at the year-end to record this accrual?

- A: Debit Accruals £300, Credit Electricity Expense £300
- B: Debit Electricity Expense £300, Credit Accruals (Liabilities) £300
- C: Debit Cash £300, Credit Electricity Expense £300
- D: Debit Electricity Expense £300, Credit Prepayments (Assets) £300

Question 4 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

A company purchased a manufacturing plant for £140,000 on 1 January Year 1. The company uses the reducing balance method of depreciation at 20% per annum. What is the depreciation charge for Year 2, and what is the carrying value at 31 December Year 2?

- A: Depreciation: £28,000, Carrying Value: £112,000
- B: Depreciation: £22,400, Carrying Value: £89,600
- C: Depreciation: £22,400, Carrying Value: £117,600
- D: Depreciation: £28,000, Carrying Value: £84,000

Question 5 — [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 £12,500. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £132,500
- B: £107,500
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £95,000

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

Crown Paper Ltd completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £36,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £3,600. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£36,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£3,600)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£36,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£3,600)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

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

Titan Steel plc disposed of a delivery vehicle for £72,000. The vehicle had originally cost £120,000 and had accumulated depreciation of £60,000 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 £12,000
- B: Loss on disposal of £12,000
- C: Gain on disposal of £48,000
- D: Loss on disposal of £60,000

Question 8 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Vanguard Retail Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £900. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £450 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £450 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £450 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £450 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

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

At 31 March, the bank statement of Nexus Media plc shows a credit balance of £88,000. Unpresented checks total £22,000, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £11,000. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Nexus Media plc's cash book?

- A: £77,000
- B: £99,000
- C: £121,000
- D: £55,000

Question 10 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Zephyr Services LLP took goods costing £1,800 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £2,700. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £1,800, Credit Purchases £1,800
- B: Debit Drawings £2,700, Credit Revenue £2,700
- C: Debit Purchases £1,800, Credit Drawings £1,800
- D: Debit Inventory £1,800, Credit Drawings £1,800

Question 11 — [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 £420. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £210 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £210 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £210 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £210 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

Question 12 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Pinnacle Consulting Ltd is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £1,200 were recorded, and cash of £960 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £840 Debit closing balance
- B: £840 Credit closing balance
- C: £1,800 Debit closing balance
- D: £960 Credit closing balance

Question 13 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Beacon Logistics LLP had net credit sales of £60,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £36,000. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £6,000 Payable
- B: £6,000 Reclaimable
- C: £12,000 Payable
- D: £4,800 Payable

Question 14 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Pinnacle Consulting Ltd balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £5,400 was entered into the repairs and maintenance account. What type of error has occurred?

- A: Error of Omission
- B: Error of Commission
- C: Error of Principle
- D: Error of Reversal

Question 15 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Nexus Media plc balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £11,000 was entered into the repairs and maintenance account. What type of error has occurred?

- A: Error of Omission
- B: Error of Commission
- C: Error of Principle
- D: Error of Reversal

Question 16 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Crest Hotels Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £420. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £210 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £210 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £210 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £210 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

Question 17 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Falcon Engineering Ltd took goods costing £12,500 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £18,750. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £12,500, Credit Purchases £12,500
- B: Debit Drawings £18,750, Credit Revenue £18,750
- C: Debit Purchases £12,500, Credit Drawings £12,500
- D: Debit Inventory £12,500, Credit Drawings £12,500

Question 18 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Crown Paper Ltd had net credit sales of £140,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £84,000. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £14,000 Payable
- B: £14,000 Reclaimable
- C: £28,000 Payable
- D: £11,200 Payable

Question 19 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Zephyr Services LLP had net credit sales of £140,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £84,000. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £14,000 Payable
- B: £14,000 Reclaimable
- C: £28,000 Payable
- D: £11,200 Payable

Question 20 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Titan Steel plc disposed of a delivery vehicle for £79,200. The vehicle had originally cost £132,000 and had accumulated depreciation of £66,000 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 £13,200
- B: Loss on disposal of £13,200
- C: Gain on disposal of £-52,800
- D: Loss on disposal of £66,000

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■ Section Complete!

You have completed this practice exam paper. To check your answers and view step-by-step worked explanations:

■ Go to: <https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=acca&paper=13>

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.