



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 152

Mock Practice Exam Booklet

Applaa: Socratic Practice Engine

Submit and grade your answers online for instant worked solutions:

<https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=acca&paper=152>

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;=152> 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.

■ SUPERCHARGE YOUR STUDIES WITH APPLAA DESKTOP APP

Tired of printing PDFs and manual grading? Download the **Applaa Desktop Application**. It includes interactive exam mocks, real-time pacing stats, auto-grading, and personalized Socratic AI support. Get a **14-day free trial** of our premium preparation package to track your progress rate.

Download: <https://applaa.com/download>

Section 1: Practice Questions

Question 1 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Swift Logistics Ltd shows a credit balance of £24,000. Unpresented checks total £6,000, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £3,000. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Swift Logistics Ltd's cash book?

- A: £21,000
- B: £27,000
- C: £33,000
- D: £15,000

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

For the year ended 31 December, Swift Logistics Ltd paid rent of £28,800. At the year-end, the company had an outstanding electricity invoice of £2,400 which has not yet been paid. What are the adjusting entries required at the year-end to record this accrual?

- A: Debit Accruals £2,400, Credit Electricity Expense £2,400
- B: Debit Electricity Expense £2,400, Credit Accruals (Liabilities) £2,400
- C: Debit Cash £2,400, Credit Electricity Expense £2,400
- D: Debit Electricity Expense £2,400, Credit Prepayments (Assets) £2,400

Question 3 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Falcon Engineering 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 4 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Pinnacle Consulting Ltd purchased a motor car for £125,000 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 5 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Crest Hotels Ltd was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £5,400. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £125,400
- B: £114,600
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £109,200

Question 6 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Meridian Distributors Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £450. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £225 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £225 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £225 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £225 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

Question 7 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Nexus Media plc had net credit sales of £125,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £75,000. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £12,500 Payable
- B: £12,500 Reclaimable
- C: £25,000 Payable
- D: £10,000 Payable

Question 8 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Nova Tech Solutions Ltd shows a credit balance of £66,000. Unpresented checks total £16,500, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £8,250. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Nova Tech Solutions Ltd's cash book?

- A: £57,750
- B: £74,250
- C: £90,750
- D: £41,250

Question 9 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Alpha Properties Ltd had net credit sales of £12,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £7,200. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £1,200 Payable
- B: £1,200 Reclaimable
- C: £2,400 Payable
- D: £960 Payable

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

At 31 March, the bank statement of Aura Goods Ltd shows a credit balance of £66,000. Unpresented checks total £16,500, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £8,250. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Aura Goods Ltd's cash book?

- A: £57,750
- B: £74,250
- C: £90,750
- D: £41,250

Question 11 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Zephyr Services LLP, purchased inventories for a gross total of £8,400 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: £7,000, VAT Recoverable: £1,400
- B: Net Cost: £8,400, VAT Recoverable: £1,680
- C: Net Cost: £6,720, VAT Recoverable: £1,680
- D: Net Cost: £7,000, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

Question 12 — [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 £15,000. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £135,000
- B: £105,000
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £90,000

Question 13 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Swift Logistics Ltd took goods costing £2,100 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £3,150. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £2,100, Credit Purchases £2,100
- B: Debit Drawings £3,150, Credit Revenue £3,150
- C: Debit Purchases £2,100, Credit Drawings £2,100
- D: Debit Inventory £2,100, Credit Drawings £2,100

Question 14 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Beacon Logistics LLP disposed of a delivery vehicle for £23,040. The vehicle had originally cost £38,400 and had accumulated depreciation of £19,200 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 £3,840
- B: Loss on disposal of £3,840
- C: Gain on disposal of £-15,360
- D: Loss on disposal of £19,200

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

The sole trader of Falcon Engineering Ltd took goods costing £1,200 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £1,800. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £1,200, Credit Purchases £1,200
- B: Debit Drawings £1,800, Credit Revenue £1,800
- C: Debit Purchases £1,200, Credit Drawings £1,200
- D: Debit Inventory £1,200, Credit Drawings £1,200

Question 16 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Pinnacle Consulting Ltd is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £2,400 were recorded, and cash of £1,920 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £1,680 Debit closing balance
- B: £1,680 Credit closing balance
- C: £3,600 Debit closing balance
- D: £1,920 Credit closing balance

Question 17 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Omega Foodstuffs plc, recorded net sales of £9,600 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £4,800 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £1,920
- B: £2,880
- C: £960
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

Question 18 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Nova Tech Solutions Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £1,800 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Nova Tech Solutions Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £1,500, VAT Recoverable: £300
- B: Net Cost: £1,800, VAT Recoverable: £360
- C: Net Cost: £1,440, VAT Recoverable: £360
- D: Net Cost: £1,500, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

Question 19 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Solar Energy plc balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £1,200 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 20 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Nexus Media plc 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

Submit Answers & Check worked Solutions

■ 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;=152>

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.