



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 182

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;=182> 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 / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Nova Tech Solutions Ltd shows a credit balance of £16,800. Unpresented checks total £4,200, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £2,100. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Nova Tech Solutions Ltd's cash book?

- A: £14,700
- B: £18,900
- C: £23,100
- D: £10,500

Question 2 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Falcon Engineering Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £4,800 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Falcon Engineering Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £4,000, VAT Recoverable: £800
- B: Net Cost: £4,800, VAT Recoverable: £960
- C: Net Cost: £3,840, VAT Recoverable: £960
- D: Net Cost: £4,000, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

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

Pinnacle Consulting Ltd completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £24,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £2,400. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£24,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£2,400)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£24,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£2,400)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

Question 4 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Swift Logistics Ltd, recorded net sales of £112,000 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £56,000 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £22,400
- B: £33,600
- C: £11,200
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

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

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Falcon Engineering Ltd is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £14,000 were recorded, and cash of £11,200 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £9,800 Debit closing balance
- B: £9,800 Credit closing balance
- C: £21,000 Debit closing balance
- D: £11,200 Credit closing balance

Question 6 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Zephyr Services LLP purchased a motor car for £84,000 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 7 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Zephyr Services LLP, recorded net sales of £67,200 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £33,600 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £13,440
- B: £20,160
- C: £6,720
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

Question 8 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Alpha Properties Ltd completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £8,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £800. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£8,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£800)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£8,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£800)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

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

The sole trader of Meridian Distributors Ltd took goods costing £5,500 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £8,250. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £5,500, Credit Purchases £5,500
- B: Debit Drawings £8,250, Credit Revenue £8,250
- C: Debit Purchases £5,500, Credit Drawings £5,500
- D: Debit Inventory £5,500, Credit Drawings £5,500

Question 10 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Aura Goods Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £8,640. The vehicle had originally cost £14,400 and had accumulated depreciation of £7,200 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 £1,440
- B: Loss on disposal of £1,440
- C: Gain on disposal of £-5,760
- D: Loss on disposal of £7,200

Question 11 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Atlas Transport Ltd completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £150,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £15,000. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£150,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£15,000)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£150,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£15,000)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

Question 12 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Swift Logistics 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 13 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Pinnacle Consulting Ltd shows a credit balance of £4,800. Unpresented checks total £1,200, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £600. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Pinnacle Consulting Ltd's cash book?

- A: £4,200
- B: £5,400
- C: £6,600
- D: £3,000

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

For the year ended 31 December, Vanguard Retail Ltd paid rent of £42,000. At the year-end, the company had an outstanding electricity invoice of £3,500 which has not yet been paid. What are the adjusting entries required at the year-end to record this accrual?

- A: Debit Accruals £3,500, Credit Electricity Expense £3,500
- B: Debit Electricity Expense £3,500, Credit Accruals (Liabilities) £3,500
- C: Debit Cash £3,500, Credit Electricity Expense £3,500
- D: Debit Electricity Expense £3,500, Credit Prepayments (Assets) £3,500

Question 15 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Crest Hotels Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £15,000 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Crest Hotels Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £12,500, VAT Recoverable: £2,500
- B: Net Cost: £15,000, VAT Recoverable: £3,000
- C: Net Cost: £12,000, VAT Recoverable: £3,000
- D: Net Cost: £12,500, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

Question 16 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Beacon Logistics LLP, purchased inventories for a gross total of £15,000 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Beacon Logistics LLP?

- A: Net Cost: £12,500, VAT Recoverable: £2,500
- B: Net Cost: £15,000, VAT Recoverable: £3,000
- C: Net Cost: £12,000, VAT Recoverable: £3,000
- D: Net Cost: £12,500, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

Question 17 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Beacon Logistics LLP, recorded net sales of £19,200 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £9,600 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £3,840
- B: £5,760
- C: £1,920
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

Question 18 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Meridian Distributors Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £9,600 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Meridian Distributors Ltd?

- A:** Net Cost: £8,000, VAT Recoverable: £1,600
- B:** Net Cost: £9,600, VAT Recoverable: £1,920
- C:** Net Cost: £7,680, VAT Recoverable: £1,920
- D:** Net Cost: £8,000, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

Question 19 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Crown Paper 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 20 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Crown Paper Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £150. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A:** A purchase invoice for £75 was completely omitted from the books.
- B:** A cash payment of £75 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C:** Sales of £75 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D:** A purchase return of £75 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

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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.