



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 19

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;=19> 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]

The sole trader of Omega Foodstuffs plc took goods costing £3,000 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £4,500. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £3,000, Credit Purchases £3,000
- B: Debit Drawings £4,500, Credit Revenue £4,500
- C: Debit Purchases £3,000, Credit Drawings £3,000
- D: Debit Inventory £3,000, Credit Drawings £3,000

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

At 31 March, the bank statement of Beacon Logistics LLP 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 Beacon Logistics LLP's cash book?

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

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

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £9,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £900 with an estimated useful life of 15 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: £8,460
- B: £7,920
- C: £7,020
- D: £7,560

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

Apex Trading Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £3,840. The vehicle had originally cost £6,400 and had accumulated depreciation of £3,200 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 £640
- B: Loss on disposal of £640
- C: Gain on disposal of £-2,560
- D: Loss on disposal of £3,200

Question 5 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Omega Foodstuffs plc disposed of a delivery vehicle for £40,320. The vehicle had originally cost £67,200 and had accumulated depreciation of £33,600 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 £6,720
- B: Loss on disposal of £6,720
- C: Gain on disposal of £-26,880
- D: Loss on disposal of £33,600

Question 6 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Alpha Properties Ltd is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £22,000 were recorded, and cash of £17,600 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £15,400 Debit closing balance
- B: £15,400 Credit closing balance
- C: £33,000 Debit closing balance
- D: £17,600 Credit closing balance

Question 7 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Atlas Transport Ltd, recorded net sales of £144,000 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £72,000 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £28,800
- B: £43,200
- C: £14,400
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

Question 8 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Genesis Enterprises Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £120. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £60 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £60 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £60 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £60 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

Question 9 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Crest Hotels Ltd purchased a motor car for £250,000 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 10 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Solar Energy plc is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £8,400 were recorded, and cash of £6,720 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £5,880 Debit closing balance
- B: £5,880 Credit closing balance
- C: £12,600 Debit closing balance
- D: £6,720 Credit closing balance

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

Genesis Enterprises Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £17,280. The vehicle had originally cost £28,800 and had accumulated depreciation of £14,400 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 £2,880
- B: Loss on disposal of £2,880
- C: Gain on disposal of £-11,520
- D: Loss on disposal of £14,400

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

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £125,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £12,500 with an estimated useful life of 10 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: £113,750
- B: £102,500
- C: £90,000
- D: £101,250

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

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Falcon Engineering 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 14 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Solar Energy plc purchased a motor car for £220,000 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 15 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Crest Hotels 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 Crest Hotels Ltd's cash book?

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

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

At 31 March, the bank statement of Pinnacle Consulting Ltd shows a credit balance of £100,000. Unpresented checks total £25,000, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £12,500. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Pinnacle Consulting Ltd's cash book?

- A: £87,500
- B: £112,500
- C: £137,500
- D: £62,500

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

For the year ended 31 December, Swift Logistics Ltd paid rent of £2,400. At the year-end, the company had an outstanding electricity invoice of £200 which has not yet been paid. What are the adjusting entries required at the year-end to record this accrual?

- A: Debit Accruals £200, Credit Electricity Expense £200
- B: Debit Electricity Expense £200, Credit Accruals (Liabilities) £200
- C: Debit Cash £200, Credit Electricity Expense £200
- D: Debit Electricity Expense £200, Credit Prepayments (Assets) £200

Question 18 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Nova Tech Solutions 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 19 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Pinnacle Consulting Ltd had net credit sales of £18,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £10,800. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £1,800 Payable
- B: £1,800 Reclaimable
- C: £3,600 Payable
- D: £1,440 Payable

Question 20 — [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 £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.

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:

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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.