



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 210

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;=210> 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 / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Pinnacle Consulting Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £800. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £400 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £400 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £400 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £400 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

Question 2 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Titan Steel plc disposed of a delivery vehicle for £5,760. The vehicle had originally cost £9,600 and had accumulated depreciation of £4,800 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 £960
- B: Loss on disposal of £960
- C: Gain on disposal of £-3,840
- D: Loss on disposal of £4,800

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

For the year ended 31 December, Alpha Properties 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 4 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Zephyr Services LLP completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £110,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £11,000. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£110,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£11,000)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£110,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£11,000)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

Question 5 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Titan Steel plc purchased a motor car for £96,000 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 6 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Genesis Enterprises Ltd 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 7 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Crest Hotels Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £25,920. The vehicle had originally cost £43,200 and had accumulated depreciation of £21,600 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 £4,320
- B: Loss on disposal of £4,320
- C: Gain on disposal of £-17,280
- D: Loss on disposal of £21,600

Question 8 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Crown Paper Ltd balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £7,200 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 9 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

For the year ended 31 December, Meridian Distributors Ltd paid rent of £10,800. At the year-end, the company had an outstanding electricity invoice of £900 which has not yet been paid. What are the adjusting entries required at the year-end to record this accrual?

- A: Debit Accruals £900, Credit Electricity Expense £900
- B: Debit Electricity Expense £900, Credit Accruals (Liabilities) £900
- C: Debit Cash £900, Credit Electricity Expense £900
- D: Debit Electricity Expense £900, Credit Prepayments (Assets) £900

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

At 31 March, the bank statement of Alpha Properties Ltd shows a credit balance of £3,200. Unpresented checks total £800, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £400. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Alpha Properties Ltd's cash book?

- A: £2,800
- B: £3,600
- C: £4,400
- D: £2,000

Question 11 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Crest Hotels Ltd shows a credit balance of £21,600. Unpresented checks total £5,400, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £2,700. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Crest Hotels Ltd's cash book?

- A: £18,900
- B: £24,300
- C: £29,700
- D: £13,500

Question 12 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Atlas Transport Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £14,000 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Atlas Transport Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £11,666, VAT Recoverable: £2,334
- B: Net Cost: £14,000, VAT Recoverable: £2,800
- C: Net Cost: £11,200, VAT Recoverable: £2,800
- D: Net Cost: £11,666, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

Question 13 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Solar Energy plc purchased a motor car for £96,000 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 / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Vanguard Retail Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £14,000 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Vanguard Retail Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £11,666, VAT Recoverable: £2,334
- B: Net Cost: £14,000, VAT Recoverable: £2,800
- C: Net Cost: £11,200, VAT Recoverable: £2,800
- D: Net Cost: £11,666, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

Question 15 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Nova Tech Solutions Ltd purchased a motor car for £42,000 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 16 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Summit Manufacturing Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £1,200 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Summit Manufacturing Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £1,000, VAT Recoverable: £200
- B: Net Cost: £1,200, VAT Recoverable: £240
- C: Net Cost: £960, VAT Recoverable: £240
- D: Net Cost: £1,000, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

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

The sole trader of Atlas Transport Ltd took goods costing £9,000 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £13,500. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £9,000, Credit Purchases £9,000
- B: Debit Drawings £13,500, Credit Revenue £13,500
- C: Debit Purchases £9,000, Credit Drawings £9,000
- D: Debit Inventory £9,000, Credit Drawings £9,000

Question 18 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Genesis Enterprises Ltd was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £7,200. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £127,200
- B: £112,800
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £105,600

Question 19 — [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 £4,200. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £124,200
- B: £115,800
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £111,600

Question 20 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Vanguard Retail 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 Vanguard Retail Ltd's cash book?

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

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;=210>

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.