



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 28

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;=28> 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 / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Nova Tech Solutions Ltd completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £250,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £25,000. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£250,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£25,000)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£250,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£25,000)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

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

Nova Tech Solutions Ltd completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £125,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £12,500. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£125,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£12,500)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£125,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£12,500)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

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

For the year ended 31 December, Alpha Properties Ltd paid rent of £49,500. At the year-end, the company had an outstanding electricity invoice of £4,125 which has not yet been paid. What are the adjusting entries required at the year-end to record this accrual?

- A: Debit Accruals £4,125, Credit Electricity Expense £4,125
- B: Debit Electricity Expense £4,125, Credit Accruals (Liabilities) £4,125
- C: Debit Cash £4,125, Credit Electricity Expense £4,125
- D: Debit Electricity Expense £4,125, Credit Prepayments (Assets) £4,125

Question 4 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Nexus Media plc took goods costing £4,200 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £6,300. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £4,200, Credit Purchases £4,200
- B: Debit Drawings £6,300, Credit Revenue £6,300
- C: Debit Purchases £4,200, Credit Drawings £4,200
- D: Debit Inventory £4,200, Credit Drawings £4,200

Question 5 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Swift Logistics 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 Swift Logistics 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 6 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Falcon Engineering Ltd is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £9,600 were recorded, and cash of £7,680 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £6,720 Debit closing balance
- B: £6,720 Credit closing balance
- C: £14,400 Debit closing balance
- D: £7,680 Credit closing balance

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

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £55,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £5,500 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: £51,700
- B: £48,400
- C: £42,900
- D: £46,200

Question 8 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Solar Energy plc purchased a motor car for £110,000 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 9 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Solar Energy plc is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £800 were recorded, and cash of £640 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £560 Debit closing balance
- B: £560 Credit closing balance
- C: £1,200 Debit closing balance
- D: £640 Credit closing balance

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

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

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

Question 11 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Atlas Transport Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £1,500. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £750 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £750 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £750 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £750 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

Question 12 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Zephyr Services LLP 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 13 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Summit Manufacturing Ltd completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £54,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £5,400. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£54,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£5,400)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£54,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£5,400)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

Question 14 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Omega Foodstuffs plc was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £1,200. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £121,200
- B: £118,800
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £117,600

Question 15 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Summit Manufacturing Ltd balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £4,200 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 16 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

For the year ended 31 December, Crest Hotels Ltd paid rent of £21,600. At the year-end, the company had an outstanding electricity invoice of £1,800 which has not yet been paid. What are the adjusting entries required at the year-end to record this accrual?

- A: Debit Accruals £1,800, Credit Electricity Expense £1,800
- B: Debit Electricity Expense £1,800, Credit Accruals (Liabilities) £1,800
- C: Debit Cash £1,800, Credit Electricity Expense £1,800
- D: Debit Electricity Expense £1,800, Credit Prepayments (Assets) £1,800

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

The sole trader of Crest Hotels 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 18 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Vanguard Retail Ltd purchased a motor car for £48,000 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 / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £42,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £4,200 with an estimated useful life of 12 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: £38,850
- B: £35,700
- C: £31,500
- D: £34,650

Question 20 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Atlas Transport Ltd was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £8,400. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £128,400
- B: £111,600
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £103,200

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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.