



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 33

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=33> 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 suspense account was opened with a debit balance of £16,500. It was discovered that a cash receipt of £16,500 from a credit customer was credited to the cash account and credited to Receivables Control. What is the correcting journal entry to clear the suspense account?

- A: Debit Cash £33,000, Credit Suspense Account £33,000
- B: Debit Receivables Control £16,500, Credit Suspense £16,500
- C: Debit Suspense £33,000, Credit Cash £33,000
- D: Debit Cash £16,500, Credit Receivables Control £16,500

Question 2 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Zephyr Services LLP, recorded net sales of £132,000 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £66,000 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £26,400
- B: £39,600
- C: £13,200
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

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

Omega Foodstuffs plc completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £84,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £8,400. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£84,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£8,400)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£84,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£8,400)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

Question 4 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Pinnacle Consulting 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 5 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Summit Manufacturing 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 6 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Pinnacle Consulting Ltd, recorded net sales of £200,000 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £100,000 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £40,000
- B: £60,000
- C: £20,000
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

Question 7 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Nexus Media 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 8 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Zephyr Services LLP 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 9 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

For the year ended 31 December, Swift Logistics 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 10 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Crest Hotels Ltd is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £1,200 were recorded, and cash of £960 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £840 Debit closing balance
- B: £840 Credit closing balance
- C: £1,800 Debit closing balance
- D: £960 Credit closing balance

Question 11 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Zephyr Services LLP had net credit sales of £48,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £28,800. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £4,800 Payable
- B: £4,800 Reclaimable
- C: £9,600 Payable
- D: £3,840 Payable

Question 12 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

For the year ended 31 December, Alpha Properties 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 13 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Meridian Distributors Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £60,000. The vehicle had originally cost £100,000 and had accumulated depreciation of £50,000 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 £10,000
- B: Loss on disposal of £10,000
- C: Gain on disposal of £-40,000
- D: Loss on disposal of £50,000

Question 14 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Pinnacle Consulting Ltd 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 15 — [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 £96,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £9,600. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£96,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£9,600)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£96,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£9,600)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

Question 16 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £90,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £9,000 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: £83,250
- B: £76,500
- C: £67,500
- D: £74,250

Question 17 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Omega Foodstuffs plc, 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 grocery distributor, Swift Logistics Ltd, recorded net sales of £176,000 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £88,000 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £35,200
- B: £52,800
- C: £17,600
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

Question 19 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A suspense account was opened with a debit balance of £5,400. It was discovered that a cash receipt of £5,400 from a credit customer was credited to the cash account and credited to Receivables Control. What is the correcting journal entry to clear the suspense account?

- A: Debit Cash £10,800, Credit Suspense Account £10,800
- B: Debit Receivables Control £5,400, Credit Suspense £5,400
- C: Debit Suspense £10,800, Credit Cash £10,800
- D: Debit Cash £5,400, Credit Receivables Control £5,400

Question 20 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Solar Energy plc, purchased inventories for a gross total of £5,400 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Solar Energy plc?

- A: Net Cost: £4,500, VAT Recoverable: £900
- B: Net Cost: £5,400, VAT Recoverable: £1,080
- C: Net Cost: £4,320, VAT Recoverable: £1,080
- D: Net Cost: £4,500, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

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;=33>

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.