



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 34

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;=34> 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 Receivables Ledger Control Account of Crown Paper Ltd 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 2 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Swift Logistics 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 3 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Nexus Media plc balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £6,000 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 4 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Crown Paper Ltd took goods costing £4,800 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £7,200. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £4,800, Credit Purchases £4,800
- B: Debit Drawings £7,200, Credit Revenue £7,200
- C: Debit Purchases £4,800, Credit Drawings £4,800
- D: Debit Inventory £4,800, Credit Drawings £4,800

Question 5 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Meridian Distributors Ltd had net credit sales of £220,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £132,000. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £22,000 Payable
- B: £22,000 Reclaimable
- C: £44,000 Payable
- D: £17,600 Payable

Question 6 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Solar Energy plc, 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 7 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £18,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £1,800 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: £16,380
- B: £14,760
- C: £12,960
- D: £14,580

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

A company purchased a manufacturing plant for £180,000 on 1 January Year 1. The company uses the reducing balance method of depreciation at 20% per annum. What is the depreciation charge for Year 2, and what is the carrying value at 31 December Year 2?

- A: Depreciation: £36,000, Carrying Value: £144,000
- B: Depreciation: £28,800, Carrying Value: £115,200
- C: Depreciation: £28,800, Carrying Value: £151,200
- D: Depreciation: £36,000, Carrying Value: £108,000

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

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Genesis Enterprises Ltd is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £7,200 were recorded, and cash of £5,760 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £5,040 Debit closing balance
- B: £5,040 Credit closing balance
- C: £10,800 Debit closing balance
- D: £5,760 Credit closing balance

Question 10 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Swift Logistics 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 11 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Zephyr Services LLP 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 12 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Atlas Transport Ltd took goods costing £1,200 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £1,800. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £1,200, Credit Purchases £1,200
- B: Debit Drawings £1,800, Credit Revenue £1,800
- C: Debit Purchases £1,200, Credit Drawings £1,200
- D: Debit Inventory £1,200, Credit Drawings £1,200

Question 13 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £75,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £7,500 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: £70,500
- B: £66,000
- C: £58,500
- D: £63,000

Question 14 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Swift Logistics Ltd was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £14,000. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £134,000
- B: £106,000
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £92,000

Question 15 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Crest Hotels Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £600. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £300 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £300 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £300 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £300 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

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

At 31 March, the bank statement of Pinnacle Consulting Ltd shows a credit balance of £72,000. Unpresented checks total £18,000, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £9,000. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Pinnacle Consulting Ltd's cash book?

- A: £63,000
- B: £81,000
- C: £99,000
- D: £45,000

Question 17 — [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 £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

Question 18 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Falcon Engineering 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 19 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Summit Manufacturing Ltd, recorded net sales of £88,000 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £44,000 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £17,600
- B: £26,400
- C: £8,800
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

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

For the year ended 31 December, Swift Logistics Ltd paid rent of £25,200. At the year-end, the company had an outstanding electricity invoice of £2,100 which has not yet been paid. What are the adjusting entries required at the year-end to record this accrual?

- A: Debit Accruals £2,100, Credit Electricity Expense £2,100
- B: Debit Electricity Expense £2,100, Credit Accruals (Liabilities) £2,100
- C: Debit Cash £2,100, Credit Electricity Expense £2,100
- D: Debit Electricity Expense £2,100, Credit Prepayments (Assets) £2,100

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;=34>

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.