



# Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 49

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;=49> 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]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Crown Paper 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 Crown Paper Ltd's cash book?

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

### Question 2 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A suspense account was opened with a debit balance of £8,400. It was discovered that a cash receipt of £8,400 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 £16,800, Credit Suspense Account £16,800
- B: Debit Receivables Control £8,400, Credit Suspense £8,400
- C: Debit Suspense £16,800, Credit Cash £16,800
- D: Debit Cash £8,400, Credit Receivables Control £8,400

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

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £110,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £11,000 with an estimated useful life of 6 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: £93,500
- B: £77,000
- C: £66,000
- D: £82,500

### Question 4 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Swift Logistics Ltd, recorded net sales of £76,800 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £38,400 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £15,360
- B: £23,040
- C: £7,680
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

**Question 5 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]**

The trial balance of Crest Hotels Ltd balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £800 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 6 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]**

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Beacon Logistics LLP is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £4,800 were recorded, and cash of £3,840 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £3,360 Debit closing balance
- B: £3,360 Credit closing balance
- C: £7,200 Debit closing balance
- D: £3,840 Credit closing balance

**Question 7 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]**

A retail store, Nova Tech Solutions Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £4,200 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Nova Tech Solutions Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £3,500, VAT Recoverable: £700
- B: Net Cost: £4,200, VAT Recoverable: £840
- C: Net Cost: £3,360, VAT Recoverable: £840
- D: Net Cost: £3,500, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

**Question 8 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]**

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Alpha Properties 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 9 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]**

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

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

**Question 10 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]**

Vanguard Retail Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £34,560. The vehicle had originally cost £57,600 and had accumulated depreciation of £28,800 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 £5,760
- B: Loss on disposal of £5,760
- C: Gain on disposal of £-23,040
- D: Loss on disposal of £28,800

**Question 11 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]**

For the last quarter, Aura Goods Ltd had net credit sales of £250,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £150,000. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £25,000 Payable
- B: £25,000 Reclaimable
- C: £50,000 Payable
- D: £20,000 Payable

**Question 12 — [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 5 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: £14,760
- B: £11,520
- C: £9,720
- D: £12,960

**Question 13 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]**

A bookkeeper at Summit Manufacturing 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 14 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]**

Omega Foodstuffs plc purchased a motor car for £180,000 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 / VAT Computations]**

Aura Goods Ltd purchased a motor car for £54,000 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 / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]**

Aura Goods Ltd completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £36,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £3,600. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£36,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£3,600)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£36,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£3,600)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

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

For the year ended 31 December, Solar Energy plc 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 18 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]**

At 31 March, the bank statement of Beacon Logistics LLP shows a credit balance of £14,400. Unpresented checks total £3,600, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £1,800. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Beacon Logistics LLP's cash book?

- A: £12,600
- B: £16,200
- C: £19,800
- D: £9,000

**Question 19 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]**

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Summit Manufacturing Ltd is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £12,500 were recorded, and cash of £10,000 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £8,750 Debit closing balance
- B: £8,750 Credit closing balance
- C: £18,750 Debit closing balance
- D: £10,000 Credit closing balance

**Question 20 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]**

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £110,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £11,000 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: £101,750
- B: £93,500
- C: £82,500
- D: £90,750

# 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;=49>

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.