



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 52

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;=52> 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 / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Zephyr Services LLP, recorded net sales of £6,400 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £3,200 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £1,280
- B: £1,920
- C: £640
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

Question 2 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Nova Tech Solutions 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 Nova Tech Solutions 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 3 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Crest Hotels 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 4 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Nexus Media plc is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £1,800 were recorded, and cash of £1,440 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £1,260 Debit closing balance
- B: £1,260 Credit closing balance
- C: £2,700 Debit closing balance
- D: £1,440 Credit closing balance

Question 5 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Nova Tech Solutions Ltd balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £12,500 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 / VAT Computations]

Aura Goods Ltd purchased a motor car for £150,000 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 7 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Beacon Logistics LLP was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £6,000. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £126,000
- B: £114,000
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £108,000

Question 8 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Pinnacle Consulting Ltd, 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 Pinnacle Consulting Ltd?

- 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)

Question 9 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Pinnacle Consulting 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 Pinnacle Consulting 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 10 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Crown Paper Ltd shows a credit balance of £44,000. Unpresented checks total £11,000, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £5,500. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Crown Paper Ltd's cash book?

- A: £38,500
- B: £49,500
- C: £60,500
- D: £27,500

Question 11 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Summit Manufacturing Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £28,800. The vehicle had originally cost £48,000 and had accumulated depreciation of £24,000 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 £4,800
- B: Loss on disposal of £4,800
- C: Gain on disposal of £-19,200
- D: Loss on disposal of £24,000

Question 12 — [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 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: £73,800
- B: £57,600
- C: £48,600
- D: £64,800

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

Beacon Logistics LLP completed two projects during the year: 1) Purchased and installed a new warehouse conveyor belt system for £24,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £2,400. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£24,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£2,400)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£24,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£2,400)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

Question 14 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Zephyr Services LLP is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £18,000 were recorded, and cash of £14,400 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £12,600 Debit closing balance
- B: £12,600 Credit closing balance
- C: £27,000 Debit closing balance
- D: £14,400 Credit closing balance

Question 15 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Crest Hotels Ltd had net credit sales of £180,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £108,000. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £18,000 Payable
- B: £18,000 Reclaimable
- C: £36,000 Payable
- D: £14,400 Payable

Question 16 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Crest Hotels Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £800 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Crest Hotels Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £666, VAT Recoverable: £134
- B: Net Cost: £800, VAT Recoverable: £160
- C: Net Cost: £640, VAT Recoverable: £160
- D: Net Cost: £666, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

Question 17 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A suspense account was opened with a debit balance of £9,600. It was discovered that a cash receipt of £9,600 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 £19,200, Credit Suspense Account £19,200
- B: Debit Receivables Control £9,600, Credit Suspense £9,600
- C: Debit Suspense £19,200, Credit Cash £19,200
- D: Debit Cash £9,600, Credit Receivables Control £9,600

Question 18 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Meridian Distributors 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 19 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Atlas Transport Ltd took goods costing £6,250 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £9,375. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A:** Debit Drawings £6,250, Credit Purchases £6,250
- B:** Debit Drawings £9,375, Credit Revenue £9,375
- C:** Debit Purchases £6,250, Credit Drawings £6,250
- D:** Debit Inventory £6,250, Credit Drawings £6,250

Question 20 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Vanguard Retail Ltd balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £5,400 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

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■ 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;=52>

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.