



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 82

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;=82> 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 sole trader of Summit Manufacturing 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 2 — [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 £12,000, and 2) Had the exterior of the existing office block repainted for £1,200. How should these expenditures be classified?

- A: Both projects are Capital Expenditure.
- B: Warehouse system: Capital Expenditure (£12,000), Repainting: Revenue Expenditure (£1,200)
- C: Warehouse system: Revenue Expenditure (£12,000), Repainting: Capital Expenditure (£1,200)
- D: Both projects are Revenue Expenditure.

Question 3 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

Before correcting the year-end errors, the draft profit of Crown Paper Ltd was £120,000. An error was discovered: Closing inventory was overstated by £2,400. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £122,400
- B: £117,600
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £115,200

Question 4 — [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 £12,500. What is the revised profit after correcting this error?

- A: £132,500
- B: £107,500
- C: £120,000 (no effect on profit)
- D: £95,000

Question 5 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Nova Tech Solutions Ltd 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 Nova Tech Solutions Ltd's cash book?

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

Question 6 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Crest Hotels Ltd, recorded net sales of £43,200 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £21,600 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £8,640
- B: £12,960
- C: £4,320
- 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 £12,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £1,200 with an estimated useful life of 8 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: £10,650
- B: £9,300
- C: £8,100
- D: £9,450

Question 8 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Nova Tech Solutions Ltd 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 9 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Solar Energy plc balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £11,000 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 10 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Meridian Distributors Ltd prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £420. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £210 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £210 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £210 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £210 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

Question 11 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Omega Foodstuffs plc purchased a motor car for £250,000 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 12 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Beacon Logistics LLP balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £4,800 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 13 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Meridian Distributors Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £22,000 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Meridian Distributors Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £18,333, VAT Recoverable: £3,667
- B: Net Cost: £22,000, VAT Recoverable: £4,400
- C: Net Cost: £17,600, VAT Recoverable: £4,400
- D: Net Cost: £18,333, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

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

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Meridian Distributors 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 15 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A retail store, Vanguard Retail Ltd, purchased inventories for a gross total of £3,600 inclusive of standard-rate VAT at 20%. What are the net purchase cost and the input VAT amount recoverable by Vanguard Retail Ltd?

- A: Net Cost: £3,000, VAT Recoverable: £600
- B: Net Cost: £3,600, VAT Recoverable: £720
- C: Net Cost: £2,880, VAT Recoverable: £720
- D: Net Cost: £3,000, VAT Recoverable: £0 (VAT is non-recoverable on inventories)

Question 16 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Omega Foodstuffs plc 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 17 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

A grocery distributor, Alpha Properties Ltd, recorded net sales of £14,400 for standard-rate products (20% VAT) and £7,200 for zero-rated food products. What is the total output VAT generated on these sales?

- A: £2,880
- B: £4,320
- C: £1,440
- D: £0 (all food products are exempt from output VAT)

Question 18 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Swift Logistics Ltd purchased a motor car for £8,000 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 / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Pinnacle Consulting Ltd balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £1,800 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 20 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

At 31 March, the bank statement of Atlas Transport Ltd shows a credit balance of £88,000. Unpresented checks total £22,000, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £11,000. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Atlas Transport Ltd's cash book?

- A: £77,000
- B: £99,000
- C: £121,000
- D: £55,000

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■ Section Complete!

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■ Go to: <https://applaa.com/practice/check?exam=acca&paper;=82>

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.