



Applaa ACCA Practice Mock 97

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=97> 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 bookkeeper at Omega Foodstuffs plc prepared a trial balance which failed to agree, with the credit side exceeding the debit side by £150. A suspense account was opened. Which of the following errors, when corrected, could explain this difference?

- A: A purchase invoice for £75 was completely omitted from the books.
- B: A cash payment of £75 to a supplier was debited to the purchases account but not credited to the cash account.
- C: Sales of £75 were recorded by debiting Receivables Control and debiting Sales Account.
- D: A purchase return of £75 was debited to the Purchase Returns account and credited to Receivables Control.

Question 2 — [Financial Accounting / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

A bookkeeper at Solar Energy 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 3 — [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 £18,000 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 / Trial Balance Reconciliation]

The trial balance of Genesis Enterprises Ltd balanced perfectly. However, it was later discovered that a purchase of equipment costing £2,400 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

Question 5 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Beacon Logistics LLP disposed of a delivery vehicle for £86,400. The vehicle had originally cost £144,000 and had accumulated depreciation of £72,000 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 £14,400
- B: Loss on disposal of £14,400
- C: Gain on disposal of £-57,600
- D: Loss on disposal of £72,000

Question 6 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Genesis Enterprises Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £40,320. The vehicle had originally cost £67,200 and had accumulated depreciation of £33,600 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 £6,720
- B: Loss on disposal of £6,720
- C: Gain on disposal of £-26,880
- D: Loss on disposal of £33,600

Question 7 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Genesis Enterprises Ltd disposed of a delivery vehicle for £72,000. The vehicle had originally cost £120,000 and had accumulated depreciation of £60,000 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 £12,000
- B: Loss on disposal of £12,000
- C: Gain on disposal of £-48,000
- D: Loss on disposal of £60,000

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

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £6,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £600 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: £5,550
- B: £5,100
- C: £4,500
- D: £4,950

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

The sole trader of Titan Steel plc took goods costing £600 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £900. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £600, Credit Purchases £600
- B: Debit Drawings £900, Credit Revenue £900
- C: Debit Purchases £600, Credit Drawings £600
- D: Debit Inventory £600, Credit Drawings £600

Question 10 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

The sole trader of Crest Hotels 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 11 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

For the last quarter, Solar Energy plc had net credit sales of £36,000 (excluding VAT). Gross purchases inclusive of 20% VAT were £21,600. What is the net VAT amount payable to (or reclaimable from) the tax authority?

- A: £3,600 Payable
- B: £3,600 Reclaimable
- C: £7,200 Payable
- D: £2,880 Payable

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

The sole trader of Vanguard Retail Ltd took goods costing £5,500 from the business for personal use. These goods had a selling price of £8,250. What is the correct double entry to record this transaction?

- A: Debit Drawings £5,500, Credit Purchases £5,500
- B: Debit Drawings £8,250, Credit Revenue £8,250
- C: Debit Purchases £5,500, Credit Drawings £5,500
- D: Debit Inventory £5,500, Credit Drawings £5,500

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

An entity purchased a machine on 1 January Year 1 for £42,000. The residual value of the machine is estimated to be £4,200 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: £35,700
- B: £29,400
- C: £25,200
- D: £31,500

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

At 31 March, the bank statement of Atlas Transport Ltd shows a credit balance of £33,600. Unpresented checks total £8,400, and outstanding uncleared lodgements total £4,200. What is the reconciled balance that should appear in Atlas Transport Ltd's cash book?

- A: £29,400
- B: £37,800
- C: £46,200
- D: £21,000

Question 15 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Zephyr Services LLP disposed of a delivery vehicle for £52,800. The vehicle had originally cost £88,000 and had accumulated depreciation of £44,000 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 £8,800
- B: Loss on disposal of £8,800
- C: Gain on disposal of £-35,200
- D: Loss on disposal of £44,000

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

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Nova Tech Solutions Ltd 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 17 — [Financial Accounting / Asset Valuation and Depreciation]

Solar Energy plc 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 18 — [Financial Accounting / Double-Entry Bookkeeping]

For the year ended 31 December, Nova Tech Solutions Ltd paid rent of £7,200. At the year-end, the company had an outstanding electricity invoice of £600 which has not yet been paid. What are the adjusting entries required at the year-end to record this accrual?

- A: Debit Accruals £600, Credit Electricity Expense £600
- B: Debit Electricity Expense £600, Credit Accruals (Liabilities) £600
- C: Debit Cash £600, Credit Electricity Expense £600
- D: Debit Electricity Expense £600, Credit Prepayments (Assets) £600

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

The Receivables Ledger Control Account of Nova Tech Solutions Ltd is shown in the diagram. Credit sales of £11,000 were recorded, and cash of £8,800 was received from credit customers. What is the correct closing balance (balance c/f) of the account?

- A: £7,700 Debit closing balance
- B: £7,700 Credit closing balance
- C: £16,500 Debit closing balance
- D: £8,800 Credit closing balance

Question 20 — [Financial Accounting / VAT Computations]

Solar Energy plc 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.

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■ Section Complete!

You have completed this practice exam paper. To check your answers and view step-by-step worked explanations:

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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.