

Principles of accounting Icom Part 1 English Medium Chapter 13 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The amount invested by the owner in the business to produce revenue is known as	A. Income B. Asset C. Capital D. Liability
2	Transaction, having short-term effects are known as	A. Revenue transaction B. Capital transaction C. Non-monetary transaction D. Paper transaction
3	The transactions, the effect of which is not exhausted with in the current accounting year are called	A. Revenue transaction B. Capital transaction C. Current transaction D. Monetary transaction
4	Preliminary expenses paid in the formation of a company is a	A. Capital expenditure B. Deferred expenditure C. Revenue expenditure D. Capital loss
5	Depreciation of fixed assets used in the business is an example of	A. capital expenditure B. Revenue expenditure C. Deferred expenditure D. None of these
6	Octori duty paid on machinery, is an example of	A. Revenue expenditure B. Recurring expenditure C. Capital expenditure D. Both a & b
7	It is the price of goods sold or services provided by a business to its customers	A. Asset B. Cost C. Capital D. Revenue
8	Heavy expenditure on advertisement for making a new product is a	A. Revenue expenditure B. Deferred expenditure C. Capital loss D. Non-recurring expenditure
9	Capitalized expenditure are shown in	A. Trading a/c B. Profit or loss a/c C. Income statement D. Balance sheet
10	An expenditure, which is temporarily increase the profit making capacity of the business is called	A. Deferred expenditure B. Capital expenditure C. Revenue expenditure D. Non-recurring expenditure
11	Distinction between capital and revenue items is important for the preparation	A. Balance sheet B. Trading and profit or loss a/c C. Bank reconciliation statement D. Both a & b
12	Which one of the following is appeared in the balance sheet	A. Revenue expenditure B. Capital expenditure C. Deferred expenditure D. Both b & c
13	An expenditure, which is incurred to increase to profit earning capacity of a business concern, is called	A. Deferred expenditure B. Current expenditure C. Capital expenditure D. Recurring expenditure
14	All revenue expenditure are taken to	A. Trading a/c B. Trading & profit or Loss a/c C. Profit or loss a/c D. Balance sheet
15	Cost of redecorating a cinema hall is a	A. Capital expenditure B. Capital loss C. Revenue expenditure D. None of these

16	Expenditure is a capital expenditure because	A. The amount involved is heavy B. It is the personal expenditure of the owner out of his capital C. It is intended to benefit the future period D. It is a recurring expenditure
17	An expenditure, incurred to improve the position of the business is known as	A. Deferred expenditure B. Revenue expenditure C. Capital expenditure D. Recurring expenditure
18	An expenditure, which is non-recurring and irregular is called	A. Capital expenditure B. Revenue expenditure C. Short-term expenditure D. Current expenditure
19	An expenditure, which is completely exhausted with in the current accounting period is known as	A. Deferred expenditure B. Revenue expenditure C. Future expenditure D. Non-recurring expenditure
20	Expenditure, which helps to maintain the business efficiency is called	A. Revenue expenditure B. Deferred expenditure C. Capital expenditure D. Future expenditure