

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	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
3	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
4	Wages paid for the construction of building is an example of	A. Revenue expenditure B. Capital expenditure C. Recurring expenditure D. Short-term expenditure
5	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
6	An expenditure, which is non-recurring and irregular is called	A. Capital expenditure B. Revenue expenditure C. Short-term expenditure D. Current expenditure
7	Transaction, having short-term effects are known as	A. Revenue transaction B. Capital transaction C. Non-monetary transaction D. Paper transaction
8	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
9	It is the price of goods sold or services provided by a business to its customers	A. Asset B. Cost C. Capital D. Revenue
10	The amount invested by the owner in the business to produce revenue is known as	A. Income B. Asset C. Capital D. Liability