

Intuit Income Tax 2 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. What deductions can be taken against business income?**
 - A. Only salaries and wages paid**
 - B. Operating expenses, salaries, and depreciation**
 - C. Only raw materials costs**
 - D. Non-deductible expenses are considered**
- 2. How is a sole proprietorship reported on taxes?**
 - A. On Form 1065**
 - B. On Schedule C of the owner's individual tax return**
 - C. On Form 1120-S**
 - D. On Schedule E of the owner's individual tax return**
- 3. When can withdrawals from an ABI account typically be made without tax implications?**
 - A. For any personal expense**
 - B. For qualified medical expenses**
 - C. For purchasing a home**
 - D. For education expenses**
- 4. Which document is used to manage federal income tax withholding for employees?**
 - A. Form W-2**
 - B. Form 1099**
 - C. Form W-4**
 - D. Form 1040**
- 5. What type of income does 'dividend income' specifically describe?**
 - A. Income from rental properties**
 - B. Income from sale of stocks**
 - C. Income received from shares of stock or mutual funds**
 - D. Income from interest earnings**

- 6. What is the maximum Social Security tax that can be withheld from an employee's wages for the year 2023?**
- A. \$9,600**
 - B. \$9,932.40**
 - C. \$10,200**
 - D. \$11,880**
- 7. What type of tax is applied to the sale of goods and services?**
- A. Income tax**
 - B. Capital gains tax**
 - C. Sales tax**
 - D. Estate tax**
- 8. What does Form 1099 DIV report?**
- A. Capital losses from stock transactions**
 - B. Dividends and capital gains distributions from a mutual fund**
 - C. Income from selling securities**
 - D. Interest earned from savings accounts**
- 9. Which of the following is NOT included in taxable interest income?**
- A. Interest from municipal mutual funds**
 - B. Interest from bank accounts**
 - C. Interest from US Treasury Bills**
 - D. Interest from insurance dividends**
- 10. What is a common work-related deduction that can be taken for the business use of a home?**
- A. Repairs and depreciation**
 - B. Homeowners and renters**
 - C. Mortgage interest**
 - D. Insurance and utilities**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

1. What deductions can be taken against business income?

- A. Only salaries and wages paid
- B. Operating expenses, salaries, and depreciation**
- C. Only raw materials costs
- D. Non-deductible expenses are considered

Business income can be reduced by various expenses that are considered ordinary and necessary for the operation of the business. Operating expenses, salaries, and depreciation are all valid deductions because they directly relate to the cost of doing business. Operating expenses include expenses such as rent, utilities, marketing, and supplies necessary for running the business. These costs are essential for day-to-day operations and help generate revenue, thereby qualifying them as deductible. Salaries refer to the compensation paid to employees for their labor and services. This expense is critical for most businesses since it ensures that employees who contribute to the operations are compensated. Employee wages are a key part of calculating net income for tax purposes. Depreciation pertains to the gradual reduction in value of tangible fixed assets over time, such as equipment and buildings used in the business. Since these assets are vital for operations, the IRS allows businesses to deduct a portion of the asset's cost each year through depreciation, reflecting the wear and tear or obsolescence of these assets. By including these components, business owners can accurately determine their taxable income, ensuring they only pay taxes on their actual profit after deducting necessary business expenses.

2. How is a sole proprietorship reported on taxes?

- A. On Form 1065
- B. On Schedule C of the owner's individual tax return**
- C. On Form 1120-S
- D. On Schedule E of the owner's individual tax return

A sole proprietorship is reported on the owner's individual tax return using Schedule C, which is included with the Form 1040. Schedule C allows the sole proprietor to detail income earned from the business along with allowable expenses, thus calculating the net profit or loss from the business. This net income is then transferred to the individual tax return, subjecting it to personal income tax rates. Using Schedule C is appropriate for sole proprietorships because these businesses are not separate legal entities; instead, their income is treated as personal income for tax purposes. This structure simplifies the tax filing process as it eliminates the need for separate business tax returns. The other forms mentioned, such as Form 1065, Form 1120-S, and Schedule E, are used for different types of business entities or income types and are not applicable to sole proprietorships. Form 1065 is for partnerships, Form 1120-S is for S corporations, and Schedule E is typically used for reporting rental income, royalties, and income from partnerships or S corporations, not from a sole proprietorship.

3. When can withdrawals from an ABI account typically be made without tax implications?

- A. For any personal expense**
- B. For qualified medical expenses**
- C. For purchasing a home**
- D. For education expenses**

Withdrawals from an ABI (Advanced Benefits Investment) account can typically be made without tax implications for qualified medical expenses. This means that if an individual uses the funds to cover medical costs that meet IRS criteria, the withdrawal will not incur taxes. The tax advantage is a primary reason people choose to contribute to these types of accounts, making them ideal for managing healthcare costs. Qualified medical expenses generally include costs for medical care, preventive services, prescription medications, and certain medical equipment. This tax-exempt status encourages individuals to save and spend money on health-related expenditures, emphasizing the role of ABI accounts in supporting healthcare financial planning. The other options, while they may relate to important financial needs, do not feature the same tax-exempt benefits associated with qualified medical expenses. This makes the specific context of eligible medical expenses unique in terms of tax implications.

4. Which document is used to manage federal income tax withholding for employees?

- A. Form W-2**
- B. Form 1099**
- C. Form W-4**
- D. Form 1040**

The Form W-4 is the document that employees fill out to indicate their tax situation to their employer, which in turn helps manage federal income tax withholding from their paycheck. By providing information such as marital status, allowances, and any additional amount they wish to have withheld, employees enable their employers to calculate the appropriate amount of federal income tax to withhold during payroll. This ensures that employees pay the correct amount of income tax throughout the year, avoiding underpayment or overpayment when they file their tax returns. In contrast, Form W-2 is used by employers to report wages paid to employees and the taxes withheld from those wages at the end of the year. Form 1099 is generally used to report income received by independent contractors or freelancers, while Form 1040 is the individual income tax return form that taxpayers use to report their income, deductions, and tax liability to the IRS. Thus, while all these forms play important roles in the tax process, the W-4 specifically relates to managing withholding for employees.

5. What type of income does 'dividend income' specifically describe?

A. Income from rental properties

B. Income from sale of stocks

C. Income received from shares of stock or mutual funds

D. Income from interest earnings

Dividend income specifically describes the earnings received by shareholders from owning shares of stock or mutual funds. When a corporation generates profit, it may decide to distribute a portion of that profit to its shareholders in the form of dividends. This distribution is typically calculated on a per-share basis, meaning the more shares an individual owns, the larger the dividend benefit they receive, if declared. This type of income is distinct from other income types, such as rental income, which is earned from leasing property, or capital gains that arise from selling stocks at a profit. Furthermore, interest earnings are generated from lending money or from savings accounts, not from equity ownership in a company. Hence, dividend income is specifically linked to an individual's investment in shares, making it a unique and important component of overall investment returns.

6. What is the maximum Social Security tax that can be withheld from an employee's wages for the year 2023?

A. \$9,600

B. \$9,932.40

C. \$10,200

D. \$11,880

The maximum Social Security tax that can be withheld from an employee's wages for the year 2023 is determined by the Social Security wage base limit and the tax rate. For 2023, the wage base limit for Social Security is \$160,200. The tax rate for Social Security is set at 6.2%. To calculate the maximum tax, multiply the wage base limit by the tax rate: $\$160,200 \text{ (wage base limit)} \times 6.2\% \text{ (tax rate)} = \$9,932.40$. Therefore, the amount that can be withheld from an employee's wages for Social Security tax in 2023 is \$9,932.40, making this the correct answer. Understanding these calculations helps taxpayers and employers manage payroll deductions accurately, ensuring compliance with tax regulations.

7. What type of tax is applied to the sale of goods and services?

- A. Income tax**
- B. Capital gains tax**
- C. Sales tax**
- D. Estate tax**

Sales tax is a specific type of tax levied on the sale of goods and services. It is typically calculated as a percentage of the sale price and is collected by the retailer at the point of sale. The purpose of sales tax is to generate revenue for state and local governments, which can then be used to fund public services and infrastructure. Unlike income tax, which is based on earnings and profit from work or investments, or capital gains tax, which specifically targets the profit made from selling assets or investments, sales tax applies universally to most consumer transactions involving goods and services. Estate tax, on the other hand, is imposed on the transfer of an individual's net worth at the time of their death, thus it also does not apply to everyday sales transactions. Understanding the different tax types is crucial for both consumers and businesses, as they affect purchasing decisions, pricing strategies, and overall economic behavior.

8. What does Form 1099 DIV report?

- A. Capital losses from stock transactions**
- B. Dividends and capital gains distributions from a mutual fund**
- C. Income from selling securities**
- D. Interest earned from savings accounts**

Form 1099-DIV is specifically designed to report distributions to shareholders from corporations and mutual funds. This includes dividends paid on stocks, as well as capital gains distributions that may arise from mutual fund investments. When a mutual fund distributes dividends or capital gains to its shareholders, it is required to report these amounts on Form 1099-DIV. This form provides essential information that taxpayers need for reporting income on their tax returns. Taxpayers use it to ensure that they accurately include dividend income and capital gains distributions in their total taxable income, as different types of income can be taxed at different rates. By contrast, other options pertain to different forms of income or reporting mechanisms not covered by Form 1099-DIV. For example, capital losses from stock transactions would typically be reported on Schedule D. Income from selling securities may also fall under different forms like Form 1099-B. Finally, interest earned from savings accounts is reported on Form 1099-INT, not 1099-DIV. This helps clarify the specific purpose and importance of Form 1099-DIV in tax reporting.

9. Which of the following is NOT included in taxable interest income?

A. Interest from municipal mutual funds

B. Interest from bank accounts

C. Interest from US Treasury Bills

D. Interest from insurance dividends

Interest income is generally taxable, but there are specific types of interest that are exempt from federal income tax. Interest from municipal mutual funds is one such category. This type of interest is derived from investments in municipal bonds, which are issued by states and local governments to fund public projects and are typically exempt from federal (and sometimes state) income taxes. This exemption makes interest from municipal mutual funds not included in taxable interest income, while interest from bank accounts, US Treasury Bills, and insurance dividends are considered taxable. Bank account interest is taxable as ordinary income, US Treasury Bills are subject to federal tax because they are issued by the government, and insurance dividends can also be taxable depending on the circumstances. Therefore, the correct choice reflects that interest from municipal mutual funds does not contribute to taxable interest income, distinguishing it from other forms of interest that are subject to tax.

10. What is a common work-related deduction that can be taken for the business use of a home?

A. Repairs and depreciation

B. Homeowners and renters

C. Mortgage interest

D. Insurance and utilities

Repairs and depreciation are common work-related deductions that can be claimed for the business use of a home. When an individual uses a portion of their home exclusively and regularly for business purposes, they are able to deduct certain expenses associated with that space. Repairs made directly to the workspace, such as fixing a leaky faucet in the office area or repainting the home office, are typically deductible because they pertain directly to the business function of the home. Additionally, depreciation allows a business owner to recover the cost of their home over time, reflecting its wear and tear. This deduction is computed based on the portion of the home used for business, thus providing a significant tax benefit for those who qualify. While homeowners and renters, mortgage interest, as well as insurance and utilities have their own relevance in the context of home ownership and living expenses, they do not specifically encompass the comprehensive range of deductions related to business usage with the same specificity as repairs and depreciation do. Therefore, focusing on repairs and depreciation gives a clear view of how tax deductions can be effectively utilized for business use of a home.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://inuitincometax2.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!