

Set	<b>A</b>
Program/Course	<b>B.com</b>
Class	<b>TYBcom</b>
Semester	<b>SEM VI</b>
Subject	<b>Cost Accounting</b>
Subject code	<b>83007</b>
Exam Date	<b>06<sup>th</sup> October, 2020</b>

1. Issue of material is credited to \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a) Stores Ledger control A/c
  - b) WIP Ledger control A/c
  - c) Overheads Ledger control A/c
  - d) Cost Ledger control A/c
  
2. The balance on cost of sales A/c is transferred to \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a) Financial Profit & Loss A/c
  - b) Costing Profit & Loss A/c
  - c) Revenue A/c
  - d) Gain A/c
  
3. A credit to the manufacturing overhead control account represents the \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a) Actual cost of overhead incurred
  - b) Actual cost of overhead paid this period
  - c) Amount of overhead applied to production
  - d) Amount of indirect material and labour used during the period.
  
4. When employees assemble products \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a) Cost of goods manufactured decreases
  - b) Work in process inventory increases
  - c) Work in process inventory decreases
  - d) Manufacturing overhead decreases
  
5. If standard cost is lower than the actual cost, the difference is known as \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a) Favourable
  - b) Adverse
  - c) Positive
  - d) Negative

6. While calculating deviations of actual cost from standard cost, the technique used is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Regression analysis
  - Linear progression
  - Variance analysis
  - Trend analysis
7. If Standard quantity is 5200 units, Standard price is Rs.3.25/- p.u. and MUV is ZERO, calculate Actual Quantity.
- 5300 units
  - 5000 units
  - 5100 units
  - 5200 units
8. Contract costing is the basic method of
- Historical costing
  - Specific order costing
  - Process costing
  - Standard costing
9. Loss of material by fire is debited to
- Financial Profit and Loss Account
  - Costing Profit and Loss Account
  - Contract Account
  - Contractee Account
10. Value of work certified- Profit = \_\_\_\_\_ .
- Work in progress
  - Cost of work certified
  - Retention money
  - Cost of work uncertified
11. Work certified is less than 25% of the contract price. Transfer to profit and loss account will be
- $\frac{1}{3}$  rd of the notional profit
  - Nil
  - $\frac{2}{3}$  rd of the notional profit
  - 100% of notional profit

12. A contract is a separate
- Unit of cost
  - Account
  - Cost centre
  - None of the above
13. Contract Price 8,00,000, Current cost incurred to date 4,00,000, Cash received 80%. Value of work certified 2,00,000, Cost of work uncertified 2,60,000. Amount of profit credited to P&L A/c is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 16,000
  - 20,000
  - 10,000
  - 5000
14. Contribution is equal to \_\_\_\_\_
- Sales – Cost of Sales
  - Sales + Cost of Sales
  - Sales – Variable Cost
  - Sales + Variable Cost
15. Fixed Cost per unit decreases when \_\_\_\_\_
- Production volume increases
  - Production volume decreases
  - Variable cost per unit increases
  - Prime cost per unit increases
16. Under marginal costing, cost is classified on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_
- Function
  - Behavior
  - Element
  - Cost Unit
17. \_\_\_\_\_ measures profitability of each product.
- Profit Volume Ratio
  - Break Even Point
  - Margin of Safety
  - Sales
18. Under marginal costing, marginal cost is equal to \_\_\_\_\_
- Fixed Cost + Variable Cost

- b) Prime Cost + Variable Cost
- c) Total Cost
- d) Fixed Cost + Prime Cost

19. Cash breakeven point is calculated on the basis of cash \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Fixed Cost
- b) Variable Cost
- c) Contribution
- d) Estimated Cost

20. Unit Cost is equal to

- a) Normal Cost -e-Normal Output
- b) Total Cost -T- Normal Output
- c) Normal Cost -s-Total Output
- d) Total Cost + Total Output

21. Wastage of a raw material during a manufacturing process is 20% of input quantity. What input quantity of raw material is required per kg of OutputRs

- a) 0.8 kg
- b) 1.2 kg
- c) 1.25 kg
- d) 1.33 kg

22. A chemical process has normal wastage of 10% of input. In a period, 2,500 kg of material were input and there was abnormal loss of 75 kg. What quantity of good production was achieved?

- a) 2,175 kg
- b) 2,250 kg
- c) 2,425 kg
- d) 2,500 kg

23. Process costing is applied when

- a) small number of different products are manufactured
- b) large number of different products are manufactured
- c) large number of identical products are manufactured
- d) small numbers of customized made-to-order products are manufactured

24. In process costing, each producing department is a

- a) Cost unit
- b) Cost Centre
- c) Investment Centre
- d) Sales Centre

25. Under the Market Value Method, Joint Costs are allocated according to \_\_\_\_\_ of individual products

- a) Cost Price
- b) Market price or cost price whichever is less
- c) Sales Value
- d) Cost and Demand Price

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<b>Q.No.</b>	<b>Answers</b>
<b>01</b>	a) Stores Ledger control A/c
<b>02</b>	b) Costing Profit & Loss A/c
<b>03</b>	c) Amount of overhead applied to production
<b>04</b>	b) Work in process inventory increases
<b>05</b>	b) Adverse
<b>06</b>	c) Variance analysis
<b>07</b>	d) 5200 units
<b>08</b>	b) Specific order costing
<b>09</b>	(b) Costing Profit and Loss Account
<b>10</b>	(b) Cost of work certified
<b>11</b>	(b) Nil
<b>12</b>	(a) Unit of cost
<b>13</b>	(a) 16,000
<b>14</b>	c) Sales – Variable Cost
<b>15</b>	A) Production volume increases
<b>16</b>	B) Behavior
<b>17</b>	A) Profit volume Ratio
<b>18</b>	B) Prime Cost + Variable Cost
<b>19</b>	A) Fixed cost
<b>20</b>	<b>a) Normal Cost -e-Normal Output</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>C) 1.25 kg</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>a) 2,175 kg</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>b) large number of identical products are manufactured</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>b) Cost Centre</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>c) Sales Value</b>

