30. A company has three production departments and two service departments. Overhead 20U450S distribution summary showed the following figures: FOURTH SEMESTER B.Com. DEGRE Production departments:

	A		Rs. 28,000			(CUCBCSS-U
			,			CC17U BC4 B05 - COST
ł	3		Rs. 24,000			(Commerce – Core
(	2	]	Rs. 31,000			(2017, 2018 Admissions – Supple
Service depart	ments:					Time: Three Hours
2	K		Rs. 8,000			
•	7		Rs. 12,000			Part-I
The costs of a			,		ania na fallarua.	Answer all questions. Each que
The costs of se	rvice depart		e	1 0	asis as follows:	Choose the correct answer:
	А	В	С	Х	Y	1. The main purpose of cost accounting is to
Dept X	20%	30%	40%	-	10%	
Dept Y	40%	20%	20%	20%	-	a. maximise profits b.
1					manta vaina simultanaava	c. help management in decision making d.
	cost of servic	ce department	s to the produ	iction depart	ments using simultaneous	2. The total of indirect costs is known as

equation method.

31. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of cost accounting.

 $(2 \times 15 = 30 \text{ Marks})$ 

\*\*\*\*\*\*

#### a. bin card b. bill of materials 4. Percentage of bonus under Halsey scheme is a. $33^{1/3}$ % b. 50%

a. Output costing b. Job costing

Fill in the blanks:

- 6. Work certified is always valued at ------
- 7. In process costing, Abnormal Gain account is
- 8. In operating costing, the cost per unit calcula
- 9. Budgetary control is a system of control usin
- 10. In standard costing, ----- serves as the yardstick against which the actual costs are compared.

#### Part-II

Answer any *eight* questions in two or three sentences. Each question carries 2 marks.

- 11. Define cost accounting.
- 12. What is marginal cost?
- 13. What is perpetual inventory system?
- 14. What is material turnover ratio?

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(Pages: 4)	Name:
	Reg. No:
IESTER B.Com. DEGREE EXAMIN	NATION, APRIL 2022
(CUCBCSS-UG)	
CC17U BC4 B05 - COST ACCOUN	TING
(Commerce – Core Course)	
, 2018 Admissions – Supplementary/Ir	nprovement)
	Maximum: 80 Marks
Part-I	

nswer *all* questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

of cost accounting is to -----

	a. maximise profits		b. help in inventory valuation		
	c. help management in decision making		d. help in fixation of selling price		
2.	The total of indirect	costs is known as			
	a. prime cost	b. factory cost	c. overheads	d. indirect expenses	
3.	3. Which of the following is an accounting record?				
	a. bin card	b. bill of materials	c. stores ledger	d. All of these	
4.	Percentage of bonus under Halsey scheme is				
	a. 33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> %	b. 50%	c. 66 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> %	d. 33 <sup>2/</sup> <sub>3</sub> %	
5. Unit costing is also known as					
	a. Output costing	b. Job costing	c. Service costing	d. Process costing	

s closed by transferring to ac	count.
ted by preparing	
ıg	

# $(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ Marks})$

**Turn Over** 

15. What is labour turnover?

16. What is time keeping?

17. What is idle time?

- 18. What is a budget?
- 19. What is retention money?
- 20. What is abnormal process loss?

#### $(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ Marks})$

## Part-III

Answer any *six* questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

- 21. What are the differences between cost accounting and financial accounting?
- 22. Differentiate between allocation and absorption of overheads.
- 23. Explain the essentials of a successful budgetary control system.
- 24. From the following information, calculate reorder level, minimum level, maximum level,
- average level and danger level.
- Normal consumption 100 units per week Minimum consumption 50 units per week Maximum consumption 150 units per week 400 units
- Reorder quantity Reorder period 6 to 8 weeks
- Emergency delivery period 3 weeks

## 25. Compute machine hour rate from the following:

Cost of machine	Rs. 2,00,000
Installation charges	Rs. 20,000
Estimated scrap value	Rs. 10,000
Estimated life in years	15
Rent and rates per month	Rs. 2,000
Lighting charges per month	Rs. 600
Insurance per annum	Rs. 960
Repair charges per annum	Rs. 2,000
Supervisor's salary per month	Rs. 3,000
Power consumption	10 units per hour @ Rs. 150 per 100 units
Estimated working hours	2,200 per annum including set up time of 200 hours
The machine occupies 1/4 <sup>th</sup> of the space	e in the workshop and the supervisor devotes $1/5^{\text{th}}$ of
his time for the machine.	

26. Calculate the total earnings of three wo		
Stan	idard time	20 hour
Tim	e rate	Rs. 20
Tim	e taken by A 16 hours, by B 1	0 hours and
27. Foll	owing was the expenditure on	a contract
		Rs.
Mat	erials	1,20,00
Wag	ges	1,64,00
Plan	ıt	20,000
Ove	rheads	8,500
Casl	h received on account of the co	ontract up
of tl	he work certified. Work uncer	tified amo
hanc	d was Rs. 4,000. The plant	has underg
acco	ount.	
28. Prep	bare Process account from the	following
Mat	erials issued	1000 u
Wag	ges	Rs. 30,
Ove	rheads	Rs. 10,
Nor	mal loss	5% of i
Actu	al output	900 uni

# **Part-IV**

Answer any *two* questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

relate to the processes:

	Total	Process 1	Process 2	Process 3
Material (Rs.)	33,000	10,400	7,900	15,400
Direct wages (Rs.)	36,000	8,000	12,000	16,000
Production overheads (Rs.)	30,000			
Actual output (in units)		950	840	750
Normal loss		5%	7 %	10%
Scrap value per unit (Rs.)		7	10	16
1000 units @Rs. 14 per unit were introduced into Process 1. Production overhead is t				
distributed as 100% on direc	t wages.			
Prepare Process Accounts, Normal Loss Account and Abnormal Loss/ Gain Account.				
		(3)		Turn Ov

## 20U450S

A, B and C under Halsey Plan and Rowan Plan. ırs per hour

nd by C 8 hours.

for Rs. 6,00,000 commenced in January.

00

00

to 31<sup>st</sup> December was Rs. 2,40,000 being 80% ounted to Rs. 6,000. The value of materials in rgone 20% of depreciation. Prepare Contract

information:

units @Rs. 150 per unit

,000,

,000,

input

900 units

 $(6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ Marks})$ 

29. A product is obtained after it passes through three distinct processes. Following particulars

to be

Turn Over