

SHRI S. H. KELKAR COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE, DEVGAD.
(SINDHUDURGA)

SEMESTER IV- External Examination April -2023

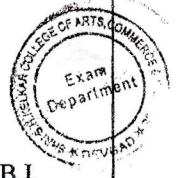
COURSE: COST ACCOUNTING

TIME : 2:30 hr

COURSE CODE-UBIFSIV.

CLASS: S.Y.B.B.I.

MAX. MARKS: 75



Q1. A. Choose the correct answer.(Any8)

8

1. Absorption costing is also known as _____
(Historical Costing , Real Costing , Marginal Costing, Standard Costing)
2. As units manufactured increases , total variable cost will _____
(Increases, profitability ; marginal)
3. The aggregate of _____ costs is termed as overheads
(Direct, Total , Indirect , Cash)
4. The abbreviation " BEP stands for _____
(Bombay Electricity Provider , Budgeted Expense Product . Break Even Point)
5. _____ facilities co- ordination between account office and cost office.
(reconciliation , Depreciation , Financial)
6. Preliminary expenses are written off in _____ account.
(Financial, Reconciliation Statement , Profit & Loss)
7. Which of the following items is not included in financial books ?
(Interest on capital, Notional Rent, Loss on sale of Foxed assets, Donations)
8. _____ expenses are not recorded in Cost Accounts .
(Office, Financial , Direct , Establishment)
9. Material Cost Variance = Material Price Variance + _____
(Material Volume Variance, Material Yield Variance, Material Mix Variance)
10. _____ costing is a technique of controlling by bringing out relationship between profit and volume .
(Increases, profitability ; marginal)

Q1.B. State whether the following statements are true or false. (Any7)

7

1. Dividend paid on share capital is not found in cost accounts.
2. Variable cost per unit varies with the increase in the volume of output.
3. Some expenses are semi-variable in nature.
4. Debit and credit are basic concepts used in Cost Accounting.
5. The Breakeven chart is also called as cost volume profit Graph.
6. Cost sheet and profit and loss account are same.
7. Freight on raw materials purchased is an indirect cost.
8. Standard costing is applicable to manufacturing of a product or providing a service.
9. Negative standard is not a type of standard.
10. All costs are controllable.

Q2. A. Mr. Nitin provides the following data relating to the manufacturing of one standard product during the month of April 2005.

15

Particulars	Amount (Rs)
Opening stock of row material	30,000
Row material purchased	80,000
Carriage inward	15,000
Closing stock of row material	20,000
Direct labor charges	80,000
Machine hour worked	1,000
Machine hour rate.	Rs.20
Administrative overheads	10% on work cost
Selling overheads	Rs. 0.49 per unit
Unit produced	50,000 unit
Unit sold	40,000 units @ Rs. 7.00 per unit



You are required to prepare a cost sheet from the above showing:

a) The cost Per Unit. b) profit per unit sold and profit for the period.

OR

Q2.P. From the following figures prepare a reconciliation statement of M/s NM Ltd., for the year ended 31st March, 2005.

15

Particulars	Rs.
Net profit as per costing records	1,82,600
Value of Opening Stock:	
Cost Accounts:	
Financial Accounts	46,000
Value of Closing Stock:	51,000
Cost Accounts	
Financial Accounts	64,930
Depreciation charged in Financial records	49,580
Depreciation recovered in Costing	1,34,000
Administrative overhead under recovered in Cost Accounts	1,29,500
Factory Overhead over recovered in Cost Accounts	6,280
Interest received credited in Financial Accounts	3,400
Obsolescence loss charged in Financial records	11,200
Income-Tax provided in Financial Accounts	4,850
Bank Interest & transfer fees credited in Financial Accounts	45,500
Stores Adjustment (credit) in financial records	2,250
Interest charged in financial accounts but not in cost accounts	1,870
Preliminary Expenses written off	10,540
Bad debts written off in Financial Accounts	12,500
	5,500

Q3. A. From the following data for May 2008 of a factory. calculate material variance. 15

Material	Standard		Actual	
	Kgs	Rate	Kgs	Rate
X	8000	1.05	7,500	1.20
Y	3000	2.15	3,300	2.30
Z	2000	3.30	2,400	3.50



OR

Q3. P. Following data pertains to Warwick Ltd. Calculate material Variance. 15

Material	Standard Quantity	Standard Rate	Actual Quantity	Actual Rate
P	40	50	50	45
Q	60	40	60	55

Q4. A. The Sales turnover and profit during two periods are as under: 15

Period I	Sales Rs. 80,000	Profit Rs. 10,000
Period II	Sales Rs. 90,000	Profit Rs. 14,000

Calculate the following:

- (I) P-V ratio (ii) Fixed cost (iii) Break-even point (in Rs.)
- (iv) Margin of safety in both periods
- (v) Profit when sales are Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively.

OR

Q4. P. Given: 15

Total number of units manufactured and sold	800
Variable cost per unit:	Rs.20
Total fixed costs:	Rs. 1,000
Selling price per unit	Rs.120

1. Calculate the P/V ratio, the margin of safety and the break-even point (in units and in value terms).
2. What is the current profit? How much should the company sell to earn a target profit of Rs. 1,00,000?

Q5. A. Explain the type of cost 8

Q5. B. Write the difference between financial accounting and cost account. 7

OR.

Q5.P. Write the short notes (Any3) 15

1. Marginal costing
2. Advantages of cost accounting
3. Cost centre
4. Direct cost
5. Administration overheads