



Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)</b>  <b>Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)</b></p>																		
CO1	K3	11a.	Identify the Objectives of Cost Accounting. <b>(OR)</b>																		
CO1	K3	11b.	Prepare a cost sheet form the following: <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Direct materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct wages</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Factory expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selling expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Rs.	Direct materials	50,000	Direct wages	15,000	Factory expenses	5,000	Office expenses	1,000	Selling expenses	500						
	Rs.																				
Direct materials	50,000																				
Direct wages	15,000																				
Factory expenses	5,000																				
Office expenses	1,000																				
Selling expenses	500																				
CO2	K3	12a.	Find out the economic order quantity (EOQ) from the following Particulars: Annual Usage: 6,000 Units Cost of Material per unit: Rs. 20 Cost of placing and receiving one order: Rs. 60. Annual carrying cost of one unit: 10% of inventory value. <b>(OR)</b> Calculate the direct material percentage rate for overhead absorption from the following:																		
CO2	K3	12b.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Factory overhead budgeted for 2010 = Rs. 3,00,000</li> <li>Cost of direct material estimated to be consumed during 2010 = Rs. 5,00,000.</li> </ul>																		
CO3	K4	13a.	A product passes through two processes. The following details relate to process 'A'. You are required to ascertain the process cost to be transferred to process 'B'. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Direct materials (100 units)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct wages</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Overheads</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Input 1000 units; output 1000 units as there was no loss of units. <b>(OR)</b>		Rs.	Direct materials (100 units)	12,000	Direct wages	8,000	Direct expenses	5,000	Overheads	11,000								
	Rs.																				
Direct materials (100 units)	12,000																				
Direct wages	8,000																				
Direct expenses	5,000																				
Overheads	11,000																				
CO3	K4	13b.	Samsom & Co produces a produces through two processes R and S. The following details pertaining to process R for January 2007 are available. Input: Rs. Materials (500) 10,000 Labour 8,000 Indirect Expenses 7,000 Normal loss in the process is estimated at 5% of the input which possesses a scrap value of Rs. 31 per Unit. Prepare process account.																		
CO4	K4	14a.	Explain the Advantages of budgetary Contral. <b>(OR)</b>																		
CO4	K4	14b.	From the following particulars, prepare a production budget of sales corporation for the year ended on 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2020. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Product</th> <th rowspan="2">Sales (Units) As per sales Budget</th> <th colspan="2">Estimated stocks (Units)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1-7-2019</th> <th>1-7-2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,50,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">14,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,00,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Product	Sales (Units) As per sales Budget	Estimated stocks (Units)		1-7-2019	1-7-2020	A	1,50,000	14,000	15,000	B	1,00,000	5,000	4,500	C	70,000	8,000	8,000
Product	Sales (Units) As per sales Budget	Estimated stocks (Units)																			
		1-7-2019	1-7-2020																		
A	1,50,000	14,000	15,000																		
B	1,00,000	5,000	4,500																		
C	70,000	8,000	8,000																		

CO5	K5	15a.	<p>The standard cost card of a manufacturer show the following details relating to the materials:</p> <p>Standard price: Rs. 2 per unit  Standard quantity: 4,000 units  Actual price: Rs. 2.50 per unit.</p> <p>Calculate:</p> <p>(i) Material cost variance  (ii) Material price variance  (iii) Material usage variance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p>
CO5	K5	15b.	<p>Data relating to a job are thus:</p> <p>Standard rate of wages per hour: Rs. 10  Standard hours: 300  Actual rate of wages per hour: Rs. 12  Actual hours: 200</p> <p>You are required to calculate (i) Labour cost variance (ii) Labour rate variance, and (iii) Labour efficiency variance.</p>

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<b>SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)</b> <b>Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)</b>																					
CO1	K3	16a.	<p>Evaluate the Advantages and Limitations of Cost Accounting.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p>																					
CO1	K3	16b.	<p>You are required to compile a statement showing cost and profit from the information given, showing clearly: (a) Material consumed (b) Prime cost (c) Works cost (d) Cost of Production (e) Cost of Sales (f) Profit and (g) Sales</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: right;">Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Materials purchased</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wages</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,00,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct expenses</td> <td style="text-align: right;">20,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening stock of materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing stock of materials</td> <td style="text-align: right;">60,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Factory overhead is absorbed at 20% on wages. Administration overhead is 25% on the works cost. Selling and distribution overheads are 20% on the cost of production. Profit is 20% on sales</p>		Rs.	Materials purchased	2,00,000	Wages	1,00,000	Direct expenses	20,000	Opening stock of materials	40,000	Closing stock of materials	60,000									
	Rs.																							
Materials purchased	2,00,000																							
Wages	1,00,000																							
Direct expenses	20,000																							
Opening stock of materials	40,000																							
Closing stock of materials	60,000																							
CO2	K4	17a.	<p>XY Ltd. purchased and issued the materials in the following order:  2019 March</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Purchase</td> <td>300 units at Rs. 3 per unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Purchase</td> <td>500 units at Rs.4 per unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Issued</td> <td>500 units</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>Purchase</td> <td>700 units at Rs.4.50 per unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>Issued</td> <td>700 units</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>Purchase</td> <td>300 units at Rs.5 per unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>Issued</td> <td>150 units</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Ascertain the quantity of closing stock as on 31st March and state its value under "Weighted average cost" method.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(OR)</b></p>	1	Purchase	300 units at Rs. 3 per unit	5	Purchase	500 units at Rs.4 per unit	10	Issued	500 units	12	Purchase	700 units at Rs.4.50 per unit	15	Issued	700 units	20	Purchase	300 units at Rs.5 per unit	30	Issued	150 units
1	Purchase	300 units at Rs. 3 per unit																						
5	Purchase	500 units at Rs.4 per unit																						
10	Issued	500 units																						
12	Purchase	700 units at Rs.4.50 per unit																						
15	Issued	700 units																						
20	Purchase	300 units at Rs.5 per unit																						
30	Issued	150 units																						
CO2	K4	17b.	<p>In factory workers are paid at Rs. 50 per hours. During the months of April 2010, there were 25 working days of 8 hours each.</p> <p>There is also a 'Piece work plan' Where in Rs. 10 is to be paid per piece produced.</p> <p>During the month Workers 'x' produced on average 48 pieces per working day. Ascertain the Wages of workers 'x' under</p> <p>(i) Time wages  (ii) Piece wages</p>																					

CO3	K4	18a.	Express the Features of Process Costing. <b>(OR)</b>																								
CO3	K4	18b.	<p>A product passes through processes 'x' 'y' and 'z' to its completion. During September 2018, 5,000 units of finished product were produced and the following expenses were incurred:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Process x Rs</th> <th>Process y Rs</th> <th>Process z Rs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Material</td> <td>5,000</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct wages</td> <td>25,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct expenses</td> <td>2,500</td> <td>3,000</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Indirect expenses amount Rs. 30,000 which are to be apportioned to the processes on the basis of direct wages. Raw materials worth Rs. 30,000 were issued to process 'X'. Ignore the question of process stocks and prepare the process accounts, showing cost per unit in each process.</p>	Particulars	Process x Rs	Process y Rs	Process z Rs	Material	5,000	10,000	5,000	Direct wages	25,000	20,000	15,000	Direct expenses	2,500	3,000	5,000								
Particulars	Process x Rs	Process y Rs	Process z Rs																								
Material	5,000	10,000	5,000																								
Direct wages	25,000	20,000	15,000																								
Direct expenses	2,500	3,000	5,000																								
CO4	K5	19a.	<p>Draw up a flexible budget for production at 75% and 100% capacity on the basis of the following data for a 50% activity.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Materials</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Labour</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Variable expenses(direct)</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative expenses (50% fixed)</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selling and distribution expenses (60% fixed)</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Present production (50% activity)</td> <td>1,000 Units</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>(OR)</b></p>		Rs.	Materials	100	Labour	50	Variable expenses(direct)	10	Administrative expenses (50% fixed)	40,000	Selling and distribution expenses (60% fixed)	50,000	Present production (50% activity)	1,000 Units										
	Rs.																										
Materials	100																										
Labour	50																										
Variable expenses(direct)	10																										
Administrative expenses (50% fixed)	40,000																										
Selling and distribution expenses (60% fixed)	50,000																										
Present production (50% activity)	1,000 Units																										
CO4	K5	19b.	<p>XYZ Company wishes to arrange O.D. facilities with its bankers during the period April - June, when it will be manufacturing mostly for stock.</p> <p>(i) Prepare cash budget for the above period from the following data.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Sales Rs.</th> <th>Purchases Rs.</th> <th>Wages Rs.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>February</td> <td>1,80,000</td> <td>1,24,800</td> <td>12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>March</td> <td>1,92,000</td> <td>1,44,000</td> <td>14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April</td> <td>1,08,000</td> <td>2,43,000</td> <td>11,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>1,74,000</td> <td>2,46,000</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>June</td> <td>1,26,000</td> <td>2,68,000</td> <td>15,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(ii) 50% of credit sales is realised in the month following the sale and the other 50% in the second month following. Creditors are paid in the month following the month of purchase.</p> <p>(iii) Wages are paid at the end of the respective month.</p> <p>(iv) Cash at bank - 1st April - Rs. 25,000.</p>	Month	Sales Rs.	Purchases Rs.	Wages Rs.	February	1,80,000	1,24,800	12,000	March	1,92,000	1,44,000	14,000	April	1,08,000	2,43,000	11,000	May	1,74,000	2,46,000	10,000	June	1,26,000	2,68,000	15,000
Month	Sales Rs.	Purchases Rs.	Wages Rs.																								
February	1,80,000	1,24,800	12,000																								
March	1,92,000	1,44,000	14,000																								
April	1,08,000	2,43,000	11,000																								
May	1,74,000	2,46,000	10,000																								
June	1,26,000	2,68,000	15,000																								
CO5	K5	20a.	<p>Product 'A' requires 10 kg of material at the rate of Rs.4 per kg. The actual consumption of material for the manufacturing of product 'A' came to 12 kg of material at the rate of Rs.4.50 per kg.</p> <p>Calculate : (i) Material cost variance (ii) Material usage variance (iii) Material price variance</p> <p><b>(OR)</b></p>																								
CO5	K5	20b.	<p>The Standard cost card reveals the following information: Labour rate: 50 paise per hour Hours set per unit: 10 hours <u>Actual data are given below:</u> Units produce - 500 Hours worked - 6,500 Actual labour cost - Rs.2,400</p> <p>Calculate labour variances.</p>																								