Reg. No. :
Name :


M 2101

# V Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A. T.T.M./B.B.M./B.C.A./B.S.W./ B.A. Afsal UI Ulama Degree (CCSS - Reg./Supple./Improv.) <br> Examination, November 2012 CORE COURSE IN COMMERCE <br> 5B09 COM : Cost Accounting 

Time: 3 Hours
Max. Weightage : 30
PART-A

This Part consist of two bunches of questions, carrying equal weightage of one.
I. 1. The purpose of cost accounting is $\qquad$
a) reporting to external agencies
b) cost control
c) earn abnormal profit
d) none of these
2. Cost unit is used for $\qquad$
a) cost control
b) cost reduction
c) ascertainment of cost
d) none of these
3. Recording of time spent by a worker on different jobs is called
a) time keeping
b) time booking
c) job card keeping
d) job order costing
4. Job costing is used in $\qquad$
a) tea manufacturing
b) fertilizer manufacturing
c) ship building
d) building construction
II. 5. Which method of costing is used where the job is large and is of long duration?
a) process costing
b) batch costing
c) job costing
d) contract costing
6. Contract price is not fixed in case of
a) Cost plus contract
b) Escalation clause
c) De-escalation clause
d) All of the above
7. Textile industry may adopt
a) operating costing
b) contract costing
c) job costing
d) process costing
8. Operating costing is used by
a) manufacturing companies
b) service companies
c) job order industry
d) none of these

## PART-B

Answer any eight questions in one or two sentences each. Each question carries a weightage of one.
9. Define Direct Costing.
10. What is imputed cost?
11. What is overheads?
12. What is Bin?
13. Define Scrap.
14. What is merit rating ?
15. What is Machine Hour Rate?
16. What do you mean by cost sheet?
17. What is retention money?
18. What is abnormal loss?
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M 2101
PART-C

Answer any six questions. Answer not to exceed one page. Each carries a weightage of two.
19. Which are the undertakings where operating costing is applied ?
20. Distinguish between Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting.
21. What are chargeable expenses? Explain with suitable examples.
22. Distinguish between Joint product and By-product.
23. Calculate EOQ from the following informations. Also calculate the number of orders to be placed in a year :
Annual consumption - $10,000 \mathrm{~kg}$
Cost of placing an order - Rs. 50
Cost per kg of materials - Rs. 2
Storage cost - 8\% on average inventory.
24. The standard time for a job is 10 hours. Actual hours taken are 8. Wage rate per hour is Rs. 5. Calculate earnings and effective rate of earnings per hour under Halsey plan.
25. From the following particulars extracted from the books of a contractor, calculate the amount of profit to be credited to profit and loss account.

Contract price
Cash received from contractee Being $80 \%$ of work certified Work uncertified Notional profit for the year

Rs.

$$
50,00,000
$$

$$
24,00,000
$$

3,00,000

$$
3,00,000
$$

26. 900 units were introduced from process $X$ to $Y$ at a cost of Rs. 60 per unit.

The expenses of the process were labour Rs. 12,000, Materials Rs. 3,240 and overhead at $50 \%$ of labour. Normal wastage expected in the process was $10 \%$. $10 \%$ of the units introduced to the process with a scrap value of Rs. 8 per unit. The actual output of the process Y was 820 units to be transferred to process Z. Prepare Process Y Account.
PART-D

Answer any two. Each question carries a weightage of four.
27. From the following information relating to the machine calculate the machine hour rate :
Purchase price of the machine with the scrap value zero, Rs. 90,000 Installation and incidental charges incurred on the machine Rs. 10,000 Life of the machine is 10 years of 2000 working hours each
Repair charges : $50 \%$ of depreciation
Machine consumes 10 units of electric power per hour @ 40 paise per unit
Oil expenses @ Rs. 2 day of eight hours
Consumable stores @ Rs. 10 per day of 8 hours
Two workers are engaged on the machine @ Rs. 4 per day of 8 hours.
28. Following were the expenses incurred by a contractor in respect of a contract which commenced on $1^{\text {st }}$ January, 2010. The contract price is Rs. 2,00,000.

|  | Rs. | Rs. |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Materials | 40,000 | Work uncertified | 60,000 |  |  |
| Wages | 50,000 | Materials hand on |  |  |  |
| Other expenses | 15,000 | 31st Dec. 2010 | 11,000 |  |  |
| Plant at cost | 50,000 | Plant at cost | 43,000 |  |  |
| Work certified | $1,20,000$ | Cash received from |  |  |  |
|  | Contractee |  |  |  | $1,00,000$ |
|  | Material returned to |  |  |  |  |
|  | stores | 2,000 |  |  |  |

Prepare a contract account for the year ended $31^{\text {st }}$ Dec. 2010, showing profit to be credited to Profit and Loss A/c for the year.
29. A product of a manufacturing company passes through two processes $A$ and $B$ then to finished stock. It is ascertained that in each process normally $5 \%$ of the total weight is lost and $10 \%$ is scrap which from process A and B realises Rs. 80 per tonne and Rs. 200 per tonne respectively. The following are the figures relating to both the processes.

|  | Process A | Process B |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Materials in tonne | 1000 | 70 |
| Cost of materials per tonne (Rs.) | 125 | 200 |
| Wages (Rs.) | 28,000 | 10,000 |
| Manufacturing expenses | 8,000 | 5,250 |
| Output in tonnes | 830 | 980 |
| Prepare the process cost accounts. |  | (W=2×4=8) |

