Reg. No. : $\qquad$
M 2089

Name: $\qquad$
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./Improve.)

Examination, November 2012 CORE COURSE IN COMMERCE
5B09 COM : Cost Accounting
Time: 3 Hours
Max. Weightage : 30
PART-A

This Part consist of two bunches of question carrying equal weightage of one.
Each bunch consist of four objective type questions. Answer all questions.
I. Fill in the blanks :

1. $\qquad$ is the technique of ascertaining cost.
2. $\qquad$ cost are partly fixed and partly variable.
3. The cost of abnormal idle time is charged to $\qquad$
4. Under piece rate system, payment is made according to the $\qquad$
II. 5. Time Cost may be
a) Fixed cost
b) Variable cost
c) Semi variable cost
d) Prime cost
5. FIFO method of stock valuation is useful when
a) Prices go up
b) Prices remain fixed
c) Prices decline
d) None of these
6. Which of the following statements is correct ?
a) integral or integrated accounting are the same
b) Both of them are different
c) Integrated accounting is based on double accounting system
d) Both of them are not accounting concepts
7. Process costing method is used for
a) Transport service
b) Ship building
c) Soap making
d) Printing Press
PART - B

Answer any 8 questions in one or two sentences each. Each question carries a weightage of one.
9. Define costing.
10. What do you mean by cost unit?
11. Define overheads.
12. What is EOQ ?
13. Define idle time.
14. What do you mean by standing charges ?
15. What do you mean by composite cost unit? Give example.
16. What is Escalation clause in contract accounts ?
17. What do you mean by work uncertified?
18. What is abnormal gain?
PART-C

Answer any 6 questions. Each question carries a weightage of two.
19. What do you mean by VED Analysis?
20. What is by-product and how is it different from joint product?
21. Distinguish between time keeping and booking.
22. What are the objectives of cost accounting ?
23. Calculate the Re ordering level of a firm, information regarding whose materials being used are as under :
i) Minimum limit 1000 units
ii) Maximum limit 5000 units
iii) Daily requirement 200 units
iv) Time required for fresh delivery 10 days.
24. Calculate the earnings of workers $X$ and $Y$ under straight piece rate system and Taylor's Differential piece rates system from the following information.
Normal rate per hour = Rs. 3.60
Standard time per unit $=20$ seconds
Differential to be applied
Blow standard - 80\%
At or above standard - 120\%
Worker $X$ produces 2600 units per day.
While worker Y produces 3000 units per day.
25. From the following particulars calculate Machine Hour Rate :
a) Cost of Machine Rs. 16,000
b) Estimated Scrap value Rs. 1,000
c) Estimated life of machine 1000 hours
d) Working hours for four weeks 160 hours
e) Repairs, maintenances charges for a month Rs. 120
f) Standing charges attributed to the machine for a month Rs. 40
g) Power used by machine @ 85 paise per hour.
26. In a process 1200 units were put in @ Rs. 2 per unit.

Besides these material of Rs. 2,000, Labour Rs. 2,500 and other exp. of Rs. 500 were also incurred. It is expected that $10 \%$ of the total units put in are normally wasted. Which realise 10 paise per unit. The production was of 1000 units. Make out process account.
(W=6×2=12)

## PART-D

Answer any two. Each question carries a weightage of four.
27. A building contractor gives the following information and ask you to prepare Contract A/c.

## Plant

Materials
Wages

## Expenses

Contract price
Certified work
Cash received $-25 \%$ of work certified.
At the end of the year.
Work not certified Rs. 12,000, materials at site Rs. 3,000, Depreciation on plant 10\%.
28. From the following particulars prepare :
a) Statement of profit as per cost accounts.
b) P \& L account and
c) AReconciliation statement.

Raw materials consumed
Wages
Factory expenses
Office expenses
Sales

## Rs.

14,600
23,200
22,840
12,420 88,400

Works indirect expenses are $100 \%$ and office indirect expenses are $20 \%$ of works cost.
29. Explain the procedure to ascertain profit on incomplete contracts.

