C 21473   (Pages : 3)   Name..

Reg. No....................................

FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

B.Com.

BCM 4B 05—COST ACCOUNTING

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half   Maximum : 80 Marks

Section A

Answer at least **ten** *questions.*
Each question carries 3 *marks.*
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.

1. Define Cost Accounting.

2. What is store requisition ?

3. What is a cost centre ?

4. What is idle time ?

5. What is semi-variable overhead ?

6. What is machine cost ?

7. What is escalation clause ?

8. What is master budget ?

9. What is attainable standard ?

10. What is retention money ?

11. What is notional profit ?

12. What is abnormal gain ?

13. What is Scrap ?

14. Describe EOQ.

15. What are fringe benefits ?

(10 × 3 = 30 marks)

Turn over

Section B

Answer at least **five** *questions.*
Each question carries 6 *marks.*
All questions can be attended.
Overall Ceiling 30.

16. Explain the treatment of profit on incomplete contract.

17. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of standard costing.

18. What are the steps in the purchases of materials ?

19. Describe different methods of absorption of overheads.

20. From the following information, calculate EOQ :

Annual consumption of input	:	48000 units
Purchase price of input unit	:	Rs. 25
Annual carrying cost	:	12 %
Ordering cost per order	:	Rs. 180

21. Standard output 100 units. Normal piece Rate Re. 1 per piece. X produced 60 units, Y produced 100 units and Z produced 110 units. Calculate earnings using Taylor's differential piece rate system of workers X, Y and Z.

22. The following information relates to the production department for a certain period in a factory :

    Direct material consumed Rs. 75,000

    Direct Wages Rs. 50,000

    Production overheads Rs. 1,50,000

    Labour hours 30000 hours

    Machine hours 25000 hours

    Calculate absorption rate of production overhead based on direct material cost, direct wages, labour hours and machine hours.

23. A truck starts with a load of 10 tonnes of goods from station P. It unloads 4 tonnes at station Q and the rest of the goods at station R. It reaches back directly to station P after getting reloaded with 8 tonnes of goods at station R. The distance between P to Q, Q to R and then from R to P are 40 kms, 60 kms and 80 kms respectively. Calculate Absolute tonnes kilometers and Commercial tonnes kilometers.

$(5 \times 6 = 30 \text{ marks})$

Section C

Answer any **two** *questions.*

Each question carries 10 *marks.*

24. What is Costing ? What are the methods and techniques of costing ?

25. What are the factors to be considered before the installation of a costing system in an organisation ?

26. From the following information, prepare a Process Account, Abnormal Gain Account and Normal Loss Account :

Input of Raw Material	840 units @ Rs. 40 per unit
Direct Material	Rs. 5,924
Direct Wages	Rs. 8,000
Production Overheads	100% of Direct Wages
Actual out transferred to next Process	750 Units
Normal Loss	15 %
Value of Scrap per unit	Rs. 10 per unit

27. Mr. A has undertaken several contract works. He maintains a separate record for each contract. From the records for the year ending 31-12-98, prepare contract account for Contract No. 50 and find the amount transferred to profit and loss account :

Direct purchase of material	...	1,80,000
Material issued from stores	...	50,000
Wages	...	2,44000
Direct expenses	...	24,000
Machinery purchased	...	1,60,000

Establishment charges 54,000. The contract price was Rs. 15,00,000. Cash received up to 31-12-2008 was Rs. 6,00,000 which is 80 % of work certified. Material at site Rs. 16,000. Depreciation for Machine Rs. 16,000.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)