

TB205170V

Reg. No :

Name :

B. Com. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.) EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022
2020 ADMISSIONS REGULAR AND 2019, 2018 ADMISSIONS SUPPLEMENTARY
SEMESTER V - CORE COURSE (COMMERCE) .)(For B.Com (Finance & Taxation) and Capital Market)
CO5B17B18 - COST ACCOUNTING I

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 80

Part A

I. Answer any Ten questions. Each question carries 2 marks

(10x2=20)

1. State the difference between cost centre and profit centre.
2. What is Non -Financial costs?
3. State 4 examples for semi-variable expenses.
4. Difference between costing and cost accounting.
5. From the following particulars calculate the earnings of a worker under Rowan plan. Standard time – 10 hours Time taken – 8 hours Rate per hour – Rs 20
6. What is Job enrichment?
7. What is Idle time?
8. What is primary distribution?
9. Interpret on machine hour rate?
10. Distinguish between allocation and apportionment.
11. State the term unit costing?
12. What is Tender?

Part B

II. Answer any Six questions. Each question carries 5 marks

(6x5=30)

13. Explain then different types of responsibility centres which can be established for managerial control.
14. Distinguish between perpetual inventory system and periodic inventory system.
15. From the following particulars, calculate
 - a) Re- order level
 - b) Minimum level
 - c) Maximum level
 - d) Average Stock Level
 - e) Danger LevelNormal usage 600 units per month
Minimum usage 300 units per month
Maximum usage 900 units per month
Re-order quantity
X- 4800 units
Y-7200 units
Re-order period
X- 4 to 6 months
Y- 2 to 4 months
Re-order supply period X-2 months, Y-1 month
16. Interpret the essentials of a good wage system.
17. Explain Activity based costing, itsfeatures, objectives and steps.

18. Explain the principal factors to be considered while calculating machine hour rate.
19. Explain overhead absorption rate and its different types.
20. Explain the reasons for disagreement in profits in cost accounting and financial accounting.
21. The following information relates to a Toy manufacturing company for the three months ending 31st March 2008

Direct materials consumed	18,000 Rs
Direct labour paid	12,000 Rs
Direct expenses	4,000 Rs
Factory expenses	6,000 Rs
Administration overheads	4,500 Rs
Selling and distribution overheads	2,500 Rs

1000 units of toys are produced during the period and all the units produced are sold at Rs.55 per unit.
Prepare a cost sheet for the three months ending 31st March 2008.

Part C

III. Answer any Two questions. Each question carries 15 marks

(2x15=30)

22. Explain the advantages of cost accounting.
23. Prepare a stores ledger under FIFO and LIFO method

2015 JAN 1	Balance 500 units @ Rs 2
2015 JAN 3	Issued 300 units
2015 JAN 6	Purchased 800 units @Rs 2.20
2015 JAN 8	Issued 400 units
2015 JAN 12	Issued 300 units
2015 JAN 14	Purchased 400 units @Rs 2.50
2015 JAN 20	Issued 600 units
2015 JAN 24	Purchased 500 units@Rs 2.80
2015 JAN 25	Issued 300 units
2015 JAN 28	Issued 100 units
2015 JAN 30	Transferred 50 units from Job A to Job B

24. A company has 3 production Department and 2 Service department and for a period the departmental distribution summary has the following totals:

Production Departments

P1	800
P2	700
P3	500

Service departments

S1	234
S2	300

The expenses of service departments are charged out of a percentage basis as follows:

	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
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S1	20%	40%	30%	-----	10%
S2	40%	20%	20%	20%	-----

Prepare a statement showing the apportionment of 2 service department expenses to production departments by Simultaneous Equation Method.

25. The following relate to a company which manufacture machinery for the period ending 31st March, 2016.

Direct materials	30, 00,000
Direct Labour	20, 00,000
Factory overhead	10, 00,000
Office Overhead	12, 00,000
Selling and Distribution overhead	7, 20,000
Sales	1, 00, 00,000

You are required to prepare a statement showing the price to be quoted for a large machinery which requires material 18, 00,000 and labour 12, 00,000.

Factory overhead depends on direct labour, office overhead on works cost and selling and distribution expense depends on cost of production. The price is to be quoted so as get a profit of 25% on tender price.