2015

(3rd Semester)

COMMERCE

Paper No.: BC-304

(Cost Accounting)

(PART : A-OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer all questions

- State whether the following statements are True (T)
 or False (F) by putting a Tick (✓) mark: 1×5=5
 - (a) Cost Accounting is not needed if prices are beyond the control of the firm.

(T / F)

(b) Goods received note is prepared by the goods received clerk.

(T / F)

	(c)	wages of each department.	of st	ean	n is
			(T	1	F)
		J-SHEMOT			
	(d)	Job costing is applied only in small	con	cer	ns.
		THE PARTY OF THE P	(T	/	F)
	(e)	The cost of abnormal process lo included in the cost of the process.	ss	is	not
	100		(T	1	F)
2.		oose the correct answer and place its oprovided :	code	e in	the 1×5=5
	(a)	Cost Accounting aids in			
		(i) stores keeping			
		(ii) price fixation			
-		(iii) marketing policy		11	
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(b)	ABC	analysis is made on the basis of				
	(i)	unit prices of materials				
	(ii)	unit prices of labour				
	(iii)	unit prices of overheads				
(c)	War	rehousing cost is an item of				
	(i)	office overhead				
	(ii)	distribution overhead				
	(iii)	material cost				
(d)	The loss incurred on an incomplete contract is transferred to					
	(i)	Work-in-progress A/c				
	(ii)	Contract A/c				
	(iii)	Profit & Loss A/c				
(e)		ich loss is unavoidable on account of erent nature of production processes?				
	(i)	Normal loss				
	(ii)	Abnormal loss				
	(iii)	Defective loss				

3. Fill	in the blanks : $1\times5=5$
(a)	The total of all direct expenses is known as cost.
(b)	Last-in, first-out method of issuing material is suitable in times of
(c)	Cost pertaining to a cost centre may be divided into two portions, i.e.,
(d)	In job costing, eachis a cost unit to which all costs are assigned.
(e)	When actual loss in a process is less than the anticipated loss, the difference between the two
	is considered to be
CA/BC-3	04/72

4. Write on the following in 4 or 5 sentences each:

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Cost Centre

(b) Bin Card

(c) Labour Turnover

(d) Calculation of Abnormal Gain

(e) Allocation of Overhead
