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(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

C

B.Com. (Honors) (Third Semester)
Examination, February/March-2022
BCHO-301
Cost Accounting
(for Regular, Ex & B.P. Students)

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश : —
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही— सही भरे, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक—पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : — प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

1. General overheads is apportioned to departments on the basis of -
 - (A) Direct wages
 - (B) Number of employees
 - (C) Floor area
 - (D) Direct materials
2. Labour turnover represents -
 - (A) The strength of labour in a firm
 - (B) The change in the labour force
 - (C) The efficiency of the labour force
 - (D) The cost of the labour incurred
3. Wage sheet is prepared by-
 - (A) Payroll department
 - (B) Personnel department
 - (C) Time keeping department
 - (D) Costing department
4. Cost of training of new workers in the place of those left from the organization is _____ of Labour turnover.
 - (A) Preventive cost
 - (B) Replacement cost
 - (C) Labour cost
 - (D) Monetary cost

5. A satisfactory system of wage payment should -
- (A) Deprive the employer of a fair margin of Profit
 - (B) Guarantee a minimum living wage
 - (C) Provide non-financial incentives
 - (D) None of the above
6. Departmentalisation of overhead is -
- (A) Secondary distribution
 - (B) Primary distribution
 - (C) Absorption
 - (D) Allocation
7. Bad debt is an example of -
- (A) Factory overhead
 - (B) Administration overhead
 - (C) Selling overhead
 - (D) Distribution overhead
8. Job wise analysis of time of direct workers -
- (A) Time booking
 - (B) Time keeping
 - (C) Labour turnover
 - (D) Idle time

9. _____ system of wage payment is suitable when quality is of price importance.
- (A) Time Wage
 - (B) Piece rate
 - (C) Differential piece rate
 - (D) None of the above
10. Which of the following is a direct worker ?
- (A) Foreman
 - (B) Sweeper
 - (C) Machine operator
 - (D) Watchman
11. Standard time allowed for job is 20 hours and the rate/hour is Rs. 1 and actual hours worked is 15 hours. Calculate earnings under Halsey plan -
- (A) Rs. 15
 - (B) Rs. 20
 - (C) Rs. 17.50
 - (D) Rs. 18.75
12. Fringe benefits are -
- (A) Related to labour productivity
 - (B) Indirect forms of employee compensation
 - (C) Contract labour costs
 - (D) Monetary benefits
13. Calculate overhead rate using prime cost method – factory overhead-Rs. 80,000, direct Materials- Rs. 1,20,000 & direct wages- Rs. 80,000 -
- (A) 66.67%
 - (B) 100%
 - (C) 40%
 - (D) 60%

14. Materials issue are priced by dividing the total cost of material in stock by the total quantity of materials is called _____ method.
- (A) Simple average price
 - (B) Weighted average price
 - (C) Specific price
 - (D) Standard price
15. Which technique of costing distinguishes costs into fixed and variable?
- (A) Standard
 - (B) Uniform
 - (C) Absorption
 - (D) Marginal
16. When prices fluctuate widely, the method that will smooth out the effect of fluctuations is -
- (A) Simple average
 - (B) Weighted average
 - (C) FIFO
 - (D) LIFO
17. Standard time allowed for job is 20 hours and the rate/hour is Rs. 1 and actual hours worked is 15 hours. Calculate earnings under Rowan plan -
- (A) Rs. 17.50
 - (B) Rs. 18.75
 - (C) Rs. 15
 - (D) Rs. 20

18. Calculate maximum stock level from the details: EOQ-300 units, usage rate-25 to 75units/week & re-order period- 4 to 6 weeks -
- (A) 650 units
 - (B) 450 units
 - (C) 1100 units
 - (D) None of these
19. Calculate materials issue price using weighted average price method if details of stock are as follows: 500 units @ Rs. 20/units, 200 units @ Rs. 21/unit & 700 units@ Rs. 22/unit.
- (A) Rs. 20
 - (B) Rs. 21
 - (C) Rs. 22
 - (D) Rs. 21.14
20. Maximum usage- 130 units/day & re-order period-25 to 30 days. Calculate re-order level.
- (A) 3900 units
 - (B) 1150 units
 - (C) 7400 units
 - (D) None of the above
21. Level at which normal issue of materials are stopped and materials are issued only for important. jobs is known _____.
- (A) Minimum level
 - (B) Re-order level
 - (C) Maximum level
 - (D) Danger level

22. Calculate EOQ from the details: annual usage-Rs. 1,20,000, cost of placing one order-Rs. 60, annual carrying cost- 10% of inventory value -
- (A) 6000
 - (B) 10,000
 - (C) 12,000
 - (D) None of the above
23. Calculate materials issue price using simple average price method if details of stock are as follows:
- 500 units @ Rs. 20/unit, 200 units @ Rs. 21/unit & 700 units @ Rs. 22/unit.
- (A) Rs. 20
 - (B) Rs. 21
 - (C) Rs. 22
 - (D) Rs. 21.14
24. Portion of production which can be rectified at some extra cost of re-operation is called _____.
- (A) Scrap
 - (B) Waste
 - (C) Defectives
 - (D) Spoilage
25. Which is a reciprocal services method of reapportionment of overheads in case service departments are mutually dependent?
- (A) Direct redistribution
 - (B) Step ladder
 - (C) Simultaneous equation
 - (D) None of these

26. Time rate and piece rate are combined in -
- (A) Halsey plan
 - (B) Emerson's plan
 - (C) Gantt system
 - (D) Taylor's system
27. Incentive wage plans are devised -
- (A) To produce more
 - (B) To determine normal wages
 - (C) To reward workers in proportion to the work done
 - (D) None of these
28. An example of a chargeable expense-
- (A) Royalty
 - (B) Wages
 - (C) Salaries
 - (D) Rent
29. The rate of change in the material usage is called -
- (A) Input output ratio
 - (B) Inventory turnover ratio
 - (C) EOQ
 - (D) Inventory control
30. _____ is the time between placement of an order and obtaining delivery.
- (A) Purchase time
 - (B) Lead time
 - (C) Reordering time
 - (D) Emergency delivery time

31. Economic order quantity is a tool for controlling -
- (A) Inventory
 - (B) Price
 - (C) Machinery
 - (D) Cost
32. Bin card is maintained by-
- (A) Accounts department
 - (B) Costing department
 - (C) Stores department
 - (D) Purchase department
33. Continuous stock taking is a part of -
- (A) Annual stock taking
 - (B) Perpetual inventory
 - (C) ABC analysis
 - (D) VED analysis
34. An example of normal loss of materials is -
- (A) Loss due to accidents
 - (B) Pilferage
 - (C) Loss due to breaking the bulk
 - (D) Loss due to careless handling
35. Under decentralized purchasing which department is responsible for making purchases?
- (A) Purchase department
 - (B) Department requiring materials
 - (C) Stores department
 - (D) None of these

36. A bill of materials is -
- (A) An invoice of materials purchased
 - (B) A voucher of materials received by supplier
 - (C) A document that shows all the materials required for a job
 - (D) None of these
37. The purpose of inventory control is to -
- (A) Control flow of raw materials
 - (B) Maintain optimum level of inventory
 - (C) Control material price
 - (D) None of these
38. Purchase requisition for regular stock materials is prepared by-
- (A) Costing department
 - (B) Production department
 - (C) Storekeeper
 - (D) Purchase department
39. Primary packing materials are examples of -
- (A) Direct materials
 - (B) Indirect materials
 - (C) Selling overhead
 - (D) Factory overhead
40. Thread in garments is an example of-
- (A) Direct materials
 - (B) Prime cost
 - (C) Variable cost
 - (D) Indirect materials

41. A bill of material serves the purpose of -
- (A) Purchase order
 - (B) Material requisition
 - (C) Purchase requisition
 - (D) Goods received note
42. Direct material is a-
- (A) Fixed cost
 - (B) Variable cost
 - (C) Semi-variable cost
 - (D) None of the above
43. In cement industry, the method of costing adopted is -
- (A) Process costing
 - (B) Job costing
 - (C) Contract costing
 - (D) Operating costing
44. Cost incurred by undertakings which do not manufacture any product but services is-
- (A) Operation cost
 - (B) Operating cost
 - (C) Joint cost
 - (D) Sunk cost
45. Mention the item of expense which is excluded from cost accounts -
- (A) Raw materials
 - (B) Office supplies
 - (C) Salaries
 - (D) Income tax

46. _____ aims to determine the effective time required to complete the work.
- (A) Work study
 - (B) Job evaluation
 - (C) Work measurement
 - (D) Method study
47. Common cost of facilities or services employed in the output of two more simultaneously produced or otherwise closely related operations, commodities or services _____.
- (A) Uniform cost
 - (B) Common cost
 - (C) Joint cost
 - (D) Product cost
48. Variable costs increase in total due to -
- (A) Increase in sales
 - (B) Increase in volume of production
 - (C) Increase in profit
 - (D) All of the above
49. Conversion cost excludes-
- (A) Direct material
 - (B) Direct labour cost
 - (C) Direct expenses
 - (D) All of the above
50. Cost centres are created for-
- (A) Segregating costs into fixed and variable
 - (B) Control and fixing responsibility
 - (C) Making decisions
 - (D) Ascertaining profit

51. An example of personal cost centre -
- (A) Machinery
 - (B) Store yard
 - (C) Maintenance department
 - (D) Foreman
52. _____ of opening stock in cost accounts is added to costing profit to find out Financial Profit.
- (A) Under valuation
 - (B) Over valuation
 - (C) Cost
 - (D) Selling price
53. Which system of costing is suitable for toy making ?
- (A) Batch costing
 - (B) Job costing
 - (C) Operating costing
 - (D) Process costing
54. Cost of fringe benefits to factory workers is charged to -
- (A) Direct labour
 - (B) Factory overhead
 - (C) Work in progress
 - (D) Administration overhead
55. Material requisition is meant for -
- (A) Purchase of material
 - (B) Supply of material from stores
 - (C) Sale of material
 - (D) Storage of material

56. Material control involves-
- (A) Consumption of material
 - (B) Issue of material
 - (C) Purchase of material
 - (D) Purchase, storage and issue of material
57. If selling price is Rs. 25000 and profit is Rs. 5000 then what is the Percentage of profit on cost?
- (A) 20%
 - (B) 25%
 - (C) 33.33%
 - (D) 35%
58. Material consumed is Rs. 5,00,000 opening stock of raw material is Rs. 50,000 and closing stock of raw material is Rs. 25,000. What is the cost of raw material purchased ?
- (A) Rs. 4,50,000
 - (B) Rs. 4,75,000
 - (C) Rs. 5,25,000
 - (D) Rs. 5,50,000
59. The document which is prepared after receiving and inspecting material -
- (A) Material record not
 - (B) Goods received note
 - (C) Bill of material
 - (D) Inventory record
60. EOQ stands for -
- (A) Economic order quantity
 - (B) Essential order quantity
 - (C) Economic output quantity
 - (D) Essential output quantity

61. Material is issued by store keeper against-
- (A) Material requisition
 - (B) Material order
 - (C) Goods received note
 - (D) Purchase requisition
62. Scrap is _____.
- (A) Residue of material
 - (B) Wastage of material
 - (C) Surplus material
 - (D) Abnormal loss of material
63. Average method of pricing the material issues is useful when-
- (A) Material prices are rising
 - (B) Material prices are falling
 - (C) Material prices are constant
 - (D) Material prices are fluctuating
64. LIFO method of pricing of materials is more suitable when-
- (A) Material prices are rising
 - (B) Material prices are falling
 - (C) Material prices are constant
 - (D) Material prices are fluctuating
65. FIFO full form is -
- (A) Fast investment in future order
 - (B) First in first out
 - (C) Fast in fast out
 - (D) Fast issue of fast order

66. _____ system is best suited for undertaking job works.
- (A) Process costing
 - (B) Job costing
 - (C) Contract costing
 - (D) Batch costing
67. JIT inventory system is -
- (A) Just in time
 - (B) Just inventory time
 - (C) Job in time
 - (D) Job inventory time
68. ABC analysis is -
- (A) At best control
 - (B) Always better control
 - (C) Average better control
 - (D) All best control
69. $\text{Opening stock} + \text{purchases} + \text{direct expenses} - \text{closing stock} = \text{_____}$.
- (A) Net profit
 - (B) Cost of production
 - (C) Administrative expenses
 - (D) Cost of goods sold
70. $\text{Sales} - \text{gross profit} = \text{_____}$.
- (A) Net profit
 - (B) Administrative expenses
 - (C) Cost of production
 - (D) Cost of goods sold

71. Selling and distribution expenses can be charged on the basis of -
- (A) Material cost
 - (B) Labour cost
 - (C) Prime cost
 - (D) Factory cost
72. Which industry is suitable for using operating costing method?
- (A) Textile
 - (B) Sugar
 - (C) Toy
 - (D) Transport
73. According to Merrick's multiple piece rate system, the piece rate applicable to a worker with an efficiency of 100% or above is _____ of normal piece rate.
- (A) 100%
 - (B) 110%
 - (C) 120%
 - (D) 150%
74. In Taylor's differential piece rate system, _____ piece rates are set for each job.
- (A) Two
 - (B) Three
 - (C) Four
 - (D) One
75. Audit fess is a part of-
- (A) Works on cost
 - (B) Selling overhead
 - (C) Distribution overhead
 - (D) Administration overhead

76. Depreciation of plant and machinery is a part of-
- (A) Factory overhead
 - (B) Selling overhead
 - (C) Distribution overhead
 - (D) Administration overhead
77. Total of all direct costs is termed as _____.
- (A) Prime cost
 - (B) Works cost
 - (C) Cost of sales
 - (D) Cost of production
78. Prime cost includes -
- (A) Direct materials, direct wages and indirect expenses
 - (B) Indirect materials and indirect labour and indirect expenses
 - (C) Direct materials, direct wages and direct expenses
 - (D) Direct materials, indirect wages and indirect expenses
79. Cost of sales plus profit is equal to -
- (A) Selling price
 - (B) Value of finished product
 - (C) Value of goods produced
 - (D) value of stocks
80. Tender is an -
- (A) Estimation of profit
 - (B) Estimation of cost
 - (C) Estimation of selling price
 - (D) Estimation of units

81. Sale of defectives is reduced from-
- (A) Prime cost
 - (B) Works cost
 - (C) Cost of production
 - (D) Cost of sales
82. Which one of the following is not considered for preparation of cost Sheet ?
- (A) Factory cost
 - (B) Goodwill written off
 - (C) Selling cost
 - (D) Labour cost
83. Time booking is done by _____ department.
- (A) Time keeping
 - (B) Production
 - (C) Personnel
 - (D) None of these
84. Warehouse rent is a part of -
- (A) Prime cost
 - (B) Factory cost
 - (C) Distribution cost
 - (D) Production cost
85. Indirect material used in production is classified as -
- (A) Office overhead
 - (B) Selling overhead
 - (C) Distribution overhead
 - (D) Production overhead

86. Direct expenses are also called _____.
(A) Major expenses
(B) Chargeable expenses
(C) Overhead expenses
(D) Sundry expenses
87. Elements of costs are -
(A) Three types
(B) Four types
(C) Five types
(D) Seven types
88. Classification of cost is useful -
(A) To find gross profit
(B) To find net profit
(C) To identify cost
(D) To identify efficiency
89. The cost which is to be incurred even when a business unit is closed is a _____.
(A) Imputed cost
(B) Historical cost
(C) Sunk cost
(D) Shutdown cost
90. Wages paid to a labour who was engaged in production activities can be termed as-
(A) Direct cost
(B) Indirect cost
(C) Sunk cost
(D) Imputed cost

91. Multiple costing is a technique of using two or more costing methods for ascertainment of cost by -
- (A) The same firm
 - (B) The several firms
 - (C) The same industry
 - (D) The several industries
92. Primary packing is part of -
- (A) Prime cost
 - (B) Factory overhead
 - (C) Selling overhead
 - (D) Distribution overhead
93. Costing refers to the techniques and processes of -
- (A) Ascertainment of costs
 - (B) Allocation of costs
 - (C) Apportion of costs
 - (D) Distribution of costs
94. Cost classification can be done in -
- (A) Two ways
 - (B) Three ways
 - (C) Four ways
 - (D) Several ways
95. Process costing is suitable for-
- (A) Hospitals
 - (B) Oil refining firms
 - (C) Transport firms
 - (D) Brick laying firms

96. Operating costing is suitable for -
- (A) Job order business
 - (B) Contractors
 - (C) Sugar industries
 - (D) Service industries
97. Imputed cost is a -
- (A) Notional cost
 - (B) Real cost
 - (C) Normal cost
 - (D) Variable cost
98. Overhead cost is the total of -
- (A) All indirect costs
 - (B) All direct costs
 - (C) Indirect and direct costs
 - (D) All specific costs
99. Direct cost incurred can be identified with -
- (A) Each department
 - (B) Each unit of output
 - (C) Each month
 - (D) Each executive
100. Basic objectives of cost accounting is -
- (A) Tax compliance
 - (B) Financial audit
 - (C) Cost ascertainment
 - (D) Profit analysis

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