Reg. No. | | | | | | | | |

G. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), KOVILPATTI – 628 502.

UG DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS - APRIL 2025.

(For those admitted in June 2021 and later)

PROGRAMME AND BRANCH: B.COM.

SEM	CATEGORY	COMPONENT	COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
IV	PART - III	CORE	U21CO408	COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Date & Session:26.04.2025/AN **Time : 3 hours** **Maximum: 75 Marks**

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	**SECTION – A (10 X 1 = 10 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions.**
CO1	K1	1.	Which of the following is NOT a method of pricing material issues? a) FIFO b) LIFO c) EOQ d) Weighted Average
CO1	K2	2.	EOQ helps in determining. a) The total cost of production b) The optimal order quantity to minimise total cost c) The selling price of a product d) The number of workers required
CO2	K1	3.	Which of the following is a direct labour cost? a) Salary of factory manager b) Wages paid to production workers c) Salary of an accountant d) Cost of office stationery
CO2	K2	4.	Which method of wage payment rewards workers for their efficiency? a) Time rate system b) Piece rate system c) Fixed salary system d) Halsey plan
CO3	K1	5.	Overhead costs are classified into. a) Fixed, Variable, and Semi-variable b) Direct and Indirect c) Controllable and Uncontrollable d) All of the above
CO3	K2	6.	Which of the following is an example of. a) Direct wages b) Raw material cost c) Depreciation on machinery d) Sales commission
CO4	K1	7.	The cost sheet is determines. a) Selling of a product b) Financial position of a firm c) Tax liability d) Profit distribution
CO4	K2	8.	Which type of budget is prepared for a specific function of an organisation? a) Master budget b) Cash budget c) Functional budget d) Zero- based budget
CO5	K1	9.	Marginal cost is the cost of a) Producing one more unit b) Total fixed cost of production c) The raw materials used in production d) Administrative overheads
CO5	K2	10.	In marginal costing which of the following costs is considered variable? a) Factory rent b) Direct materials c) Office salaries d) Depreciation
Course Outcome	**Bloom's K-level**	**Q. No.**	**SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)**
CO1	K3	11a.	Prepare a contract for the year ending 31.12.2003 from the following information: Rs. Materials 12,00,000 Plant 2,00,000 Wages 16,44,000 Overheads 86,000 Contract Price 60,00,000 Cash received being 80% of work certified Rs. 24, 00, 000. Value of work

uncertified 60, 000 write 10% depreciation on plant. Stock of materials at the end Rs. 40, 000.

(OR)

CO1 | K3 | 11b. | State the difference between cost accounting and management accounting.

CO2 | K3 | 12a. | From the following P and L a/c, calculate funds from operation.

	Rs.		Rs.
To administrative expenses	25,000	By gross profit	2,15,000
To selling expenses	16,000	By interest on investments	5,000
By depreciation	26,000	By profit on sale on machinery	4,000
By loss on sale of building	6,000		
By goodwill written off	5,000		
By discount on issue of debenture	2,000		
By net profit	1,44,000		
	2,24,000		2,24,000

(OR)

CO2 | K3 | 12b. | Describe the objectives of cost and management accounting.

CO3 | K4 | 13a. | From the following calculate i) Material cost variance ii) Material price variance iii) Material Yield Variance

Raw material	Standard Qty	Standard Rate	Standard Amt	Actual Qty	Actual Rate	Actual Amt
A	1,000	2	2,000	1,500	1	1,500
B	1,500	3	4,500	1,000	2	2,000
	2,500		6,500	2,500		3,500

(OR)

CO3 | K4 | 13b. | The sales turnover and profit during two periods ever as follows:

	Sales (Rs.)	Profit(Rs.)
Profit I	20,00,000	2,00,000
Profit II	30,00,000	4,00,000

Calculate i) P/V ratio
ii) The sales required to earn a profit of Rs. 5, 00, 000
iii) The profit when sales are Rs. 10, 00, 000

CO4 | K4 | 14a. | From the following details find out the material variances.

	Standard Qty(kilo)	Standard Rate(Rs,)	Standard Total(Rs.)	Actual Qty(Kilo)	Actual Rate(Rs.)	Actual Total(Rs.)
Raw A	10	2	20	5	3	15
Raw B	20	3	60	10	6	60
	30		80	15		75

(OR)

CO4 | K4 | 14b. | Enumerate the advantages and disadvantages of marginal costing.

CO5 | K5 | 15a. | The expenses for the production of 5000 units in a factory are given below

	Per units Rs.
Material	50
Labour	20
Variable overheads	15
Fixed overheads (Rs. 500)	10
Administrative expenses (5% variable)	10
Selling expenses(20% fixed)	6
Distribution expenses (10% fixed)	5
Total cost of sales per unit	116

Prepare a budget for the product of 7,000 units.

(OR)

CO5 | K5 | 15b. | Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of budgeting.

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	**SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)** **Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b)**
CO1	K3	16a.	Two components A and B used as follows Reordering Quantity A=1200 Units, B=1000 Units Reordering Period A=200 4weeks, B= 300 6weeks Normal Usage - 300 units per week each Minimum Usage – 150 units per week each Maximum Usage – 450 units per week each Calculate i) Reorder Level ii) Maximum Level iii) Minimum level iv) Average Stock Level **(OR)**
CO1	K3	16b.	Calculate EOQ Annual Requirement = 4000 units Cost of buying per order = Rs 5 Cost per unit = Rs 2 Storage and carrying cost = 8% on average inventory
CO2	K4	17a.	Prepare Stores ledger account under FIFO method. Dec 1 – Opening stock 1000 units @ Rs 2 each Dec 3 – Purchased 800 units @ Rs 2.10 each Dec 5 – Issued 1200 units Dec 12 – Purchased 1600 units @ Rs 2.10 each Calculate the EOQ Annual Income 20000 Units, Buying cost per orders Rs 10, Cost per unit Rs 100, Cost of Carrying inventory 10% of cost. **(OR)**
CO2	K4	17b.	Prepare stores ledger account under i) FIFO ii) LIFO method 2003 March 1 – Purchased 300 units @ Rs 2 per unit 2003 March 2 – Purchased 600 units @ Rs 3 per unit 2003 March 5 – Issued 400 units 2003 March 8 – Issued 200 units 2003 March 10 – Purchased 600 units @ Rs 5 per unit 2003 March 12 – Issued 400 units
CO3	K4	18a.	The Following data rerates to the manufacture of a product during the month of January 2005 Material Consumed – Rs 80000 Direct Wages – Rs 48000 Machine Hours Worked – Rs 8000 Machine Hour Rate – Rs 4 Office Overhead – 10% on work cost Selling Overhead – Rs 1.50 per unit Unit Produced – 4000 Unit Sold – 3600 @ Rs 50 Each Prepare a Cost sheet **(OR)**
CO3	K4	18b.	From the following information prepare a cost sheet for the month of January.

	Rs.
Stock on raw materials on 1st January	25,000
Stock on raw materials on 31st January	26,200
Purchase of raw materials	21,900
Carriage on purchase	1,100
Sales of finished goods	72,300
Direct wages	17,200
Non-productive wages	800
Direct expenses	1,200
Factory overheads	8,300
Administrative overheads	3,200
Selling overheads	4,200

CO4 | K5 | 19a.

From the following particulars, calculate wages earned by workers X, Y and Z Respectively under the Taylor's system.

Standard time allowed – 10 units per hour; Normal wage rate – Rs. 10 per hour

Difference rates to be applied:

80% of piece rate when below standard

120% of piece rate when at or above the standard

The production on a day of 8 hours:

X-75 units; Y-85 units; Z-120 units.

(OR)

CO4 | K5 | 19b.

The following particular relate to a manufacturing company which has three departments

A, B, C and two service departments X and Y.

Particulars	Departments				
	A	B	C	X	Y
Total department overhead as per primary distribution	6,300	7,400	2,800	4,500	2,000

The company decided to charge the services department cost on the basics of the following percentages

Particulars	Departments				
	A	B	C	X	Y
X	40%	30%	20%	-	10%
Y	30%	30%	20%	20%	-

CO5 | K5 | 20a.

From the following particulars of the AB Ltd. prepare a statement showing.

1. The cost of materials used
2. The works cost
3. The total cost
4. The percentage of works expense to productive wages

	Rs.
Stock of materials on 1st Jan. 2000	20,000
Stock of materials on 31st Jan. 2000	51,000
Purchase of raw materials	5,80,000
Productive wages	3,90,000
Sales of finished goods	12,10,000
Stock of raw materials on 31st Dec. 2000	25,000
Works overhead charges	86,000
Office and general expenses	70,000
Stock of finished goods on 31st Dec. 2000	50,000

(OR)

CO5 | K5 | 20b.

The modern company has three productions departments A, B and C and two services departments D and E. The following are abstract from the records of the company for the month of march 2002.

	Rs.		Rs.
Rent and Taxes	20,000	Power	6,000
Indirect wages	6,000	General lighting	2,400
Depreciation on machinery	4,000	Sundries	40,000

The following further details are available:

Particulars	Total	A	B	C	D	E
Floor Space (Sq. ft.)	20,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	4,000	1,000
H.P of machines	500	120	60	100	20	-
Light points	120	20	30	40	20	10
Direct wages	20,000	6,000	4,000	6,000	3,000	1,000
Value of machinery	5,00,000	1,20,000	1,60,000	2,00,000	10,000	10,000

Apportion the expenses to the departments on suitable basis.