



Even Semester End Term Examination, May / June 2026

Date: 27/05/2026

Time: 09.30 AM - 12.30 PM

Course Code: CBS2012

Course Name: Cost Accounting

Semester: Second Semester

Max. Marks: 100

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	66	78	72	72	72

Part A: Answer Following Questions. 20 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Define Cost.	2	CO1	BT1
2	Ascertain the value of profit when cost of sales is Rs. 6,50,000 and sales is Rs. 8,00,000.	2	CO1	BT3
3	State any two objectives of Material Control.	2	CO2	BT1
4	Calculate average stock level when maximum and minimum stock level are 500 units and 100 units	2	CO2	BT3
5	Define Labour Turnover.	2	CO3	BT1
6	Name any two methods of differential piece rate system.	2	CO3	BT1
7	Define Primary Distribution.	2	CO4	BT1
8	State two examples of Overheads Cost.	2	CO4	BT1
9	Give meaning of Break-Even Point.	2	CO5	BT1
10	Compute the value of contribution when sales is Rs. 1,20,000 and variable cost is Rs. 80,000.	2	CO5	BT3

Part B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 16 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT	
11.a	Ascertain the value of Prime cost from the following particulars:	6	CO1	BT3	
	Particulars				Amount ₹

	<table><tr><td>Opening stock</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Purchase of raw material</td><td>1.20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing stock</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Direct Wages</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Direct Expenses</td><td>70,000</td></tr><tr><td>Factory Overheads</td><td>75,000</td></tr></table>	Opening stock	60,000	Purchase of raw material	1.20,000	Closing stock	40,000	Direct Wages	50,000	Direct Expenses	70,000	Factory Overheads	75,000															
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11.b	Prepare a Cost Sheet from the following data: • Direct Material = ₹50,000 • Direct Labour = ₹30,000 • Direct Expenses = ₹10,000 • Factory Overheads = 50% of Labour • Office Overheads = 20% of Factory Cost • Selling Overheads = ₹5,000 • Profit = 25% on Cost	10	CO1	BT3																								
12.a	Explain the meaning of cost accounting. State three advantages and disadvantages.	6	CO1	BT2																								
12.b	From the following particulars prepare cost sheet and find the value of profit: <table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Amount (₹)</td></tr><tr><td>Opening Stock of Raw Materials</td><td>20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Purchases of Raw Materials</td><td>1,80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing Stock of Raw Materials</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Direct Wages</td><td>1,20,000</td></tr><tr><td>Direct Expenses</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Factory Overheads</td><td>80,000</td></tr><tr><td>Office Overheads</td><td>60,000</td></tr><tr><td>Selling & Distribution Overheads</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Opening Stock of Finished Goods</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Closing Stock of Finished Goods</td><td>40,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sales</td><td>6,00,000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Amount (₹)	Opening Stock of Raw Materials	20,000	Purchases of Raw Materials	1,80,000	Closing Stock of Raw Materials	30,000	Direct Wages	1,20,000	Direct Expenses	40,000	Factory Overheads	80,000	Office Overheads	60,000	Selling & Distribution Overheads	30,000	Opening Stock of Finished Goods	50,000	Closing Stock of Finished Goods	40,000	Sales	6,00,000	10	CO1	BT3
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Sales	6,00,000																											

Part C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 16 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
13.a	G Ltd produces a product with a monthly demand of 4,000 units. The product requires for a component X, which is purchased at a cost of ₹20 per unit. Calculate the value of Economic Order Quantity from the following information: • Ordering cost per order = ₹120 • Carrying cost = 10% per annum of the unit cost	6	CO2	BT3
13.b	Power Ltd uses three types of materials A, B and C for the production of product 'X'. The relevant monthly data for the components are given below. Compute various given below stock levels for different stock material:	10	CO2	BT3

Particulars	A	B	C
Normal usage (units)	200	150	180
Minimum usage (units)	100	100	90
Maximum usage (units)	300	250	270
Re-order period (months)	2 to 3	3 to 4	2 to 3
Re-Order Quantity (units)	750	900	720

- i. Maximum Stock Level of Material A
ii. Minimum Stock Level of Material B
iii. Minimum Stock Level of Material A
iv. Maximum Stock Level of Material C

14.a A storekeeper maintains the following record of receipts and issues of material X during the month of March: 6 CO2 BT3

Date	Particulars	Quantity (Units)	Rate (₹ per unit)
Mar 1	Opening Stock	100	10
Mar 9	Purchased	200	12
Mar 15	Issued	150	—
Mar 25	Purchased	150	14

- a) Prepare the Stores Ledger Account using FIFO method.
b) Calculate the value of closing stock.

14.b The purchase and issues of material X in the month of January 2022, is as follows: 10 CO2 BT3

Date	Particulars	Quantity	Rate (₹ per unit)
Jan 3	Purchase	800 units	20
Jan 8	Purchase	700 units	18
Jan 11	Issue	800 units	—
Jan 17	Purchase	800 units	20
Jan 25	Purchase	500 units	25
Jan 31	Issue	1,000 units	—

Show the store ledger account for the following above transactions under LIFO method.

Part D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 16 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
15.a	Using Taylor's Differential Piece Rate System, calculate the earnings of workers X and Y from the following particulars: - Standard time per piece = 20 minutes - Normal rate per hour = ₹0.90 (90 Paise) - Working hours per day = 9 hours Where, worker X produced = 25 units and worker Y produced = 30	6	CO3	BT3

	units									
15.b	A factory follows different wage payment systems. The following particulars are available: • Standard output per day = 40 units • Normal wage rate = ₹8 per hour • Working hours per day = 8 hours Actual output produced by: • Worker A = 30 units • Worker B = 50 units i. Calculate the earnings of workers A and B under Straight Piece Rate System. ii. Calculate the earnings of workers A and B under Taylor’s Differential Piece Rate System.	10	CO3	BT3						
16.a	The following information relates to a factory for a particular month: • Number of workers at the beginning = 800 • Number of workers at the end = 1,000 • Number of workers joined during the month = 300 • Number of workers replaced during the month = 100 Calculate Labour Turnover Rate using: 1. Separation Method 2. Replacement Method	6	CO3	BT3						
16.b	The following information is given below: ◦ Standard time = 10 hours ◦ Time rate = ₹5 per hour <table border="1"><tr><td>Worker</td><td>Time Taken</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>8 hours</td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>10 hours</td></tr></table> • Calculate earnings of workers A and B under: i. Time Rate System ii. Halsey Plan (50% sharing) iii. Rowan Plan	Worker	Time Taken	A	8 hours	B	10 hours	10	CO3	BT3
Worker	Time Taken									
A	8 hours									
B	10 hours									

Part E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 16 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
17.a	State the appropriate basis of apportionment for the following overhead costs in primary distribution.	6	CO4	BT2

	i. Rent of the building ii. Depreciation on Machinery iii. Supervision iv. Insurance on Stock v. Power vi. Sundry Expenses																																	
17.b	The Hero Ltd. is divided into two production centres A and B and two service cost centre X and Y. The following is the summary of overhaeds costs for a particular period: • Power - ₹21,000 • Rent - ₹6,000 • Canteen Expenditure - ₹12,000 • Depreciation of Plant & Machinery - ₹20,000 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th>Department A</th><th>Department B</th><th>Department X</th><th>Department Y</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No. of Employees</td><td>16</td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>Area (sq. ft.)</td><td>2,000</td><td>3,000</td><td>500</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr> <td>Value of Plant (₹)</td><td>75,000</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>25,000</td><td>—</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wages (₹)</td><td>40,000</td><td>20,000</td><td>10,000</td><td>5,000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Horse Power</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>—</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Apportion the overhead costs to various departments using primary distribution method.	Particulars	Department A	Department B	Department X	Department Y	No. of Employees	16	8	4	4	Area (sq. ft.)	2,000	3,000	500	500	Value of Plant (₹)	75,000	1,00,000	25,000	—	Wages (₹)	40,000	20,000	10,000	5,000	Horse Power	3	3	1	—	10	CO4	BT3
Particulars	Department A	Department B	Department X	Department Y																														
No. of Employees	16	8	4	4																														
Area (sq. ft.)	2,000	3,000	500	500																														
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Horse Power	3	3	1	—																														
18.a	Describe the procedure for accounting and control of overheads.	6	CO4	BT2																														
18.b	Krishna Producing Concern is divided into four departments. A, B and C are production departments and D is a service department. The actual expenses for a period are as follows: Rent – 10,000 Repairs to plant – 6,000 Depreciation to plant – 4,500 Lighting expenses – 1,200 Supervisory expenses – 15,000 Fire insurance on stock – 5,000 Power – 9,000	10	CO4	BT3																														

The following information is available in respect of the four departments:

Particulars	A	B	C	D
Area (sq. ft)	1500	1100	900	500
Horse power of plant	20	15	10	5
No. of employees	200	150	100	50
Total wages (Rs.)	60,000	40,000	30,000	20,000
Value of plant (Rs.)	2,40,000	1,80,000	1,20,000	60,000
Value of stock (Rs.)	1,50,000	90,000	60,000	-

Apportion the costs to the various departments on the most equitable method.

Part F: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 16 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
19.a	Explain any three advantages and limitations of marginal costing.	6	CO5	BT2
19.b	Calculate P/V Ratio and Break-even Point (in units and value): • Selling Price = ₹20 • Variable Cost = ₹12 • Fixed Cost = ₹40,000	10	CO5	BT3
20.a	Differentiate between Marginal and absorption costing.	6	CO5	BT2
20.b	A firm sells a product at ₹50 per unit. Variable cost is ₹30 per unit and fixed cost is ₹1,00,000. Calculate the following: 1. P/V Ratio 2. Break-even Point (units & sales)	10	CO5	BT3