

# CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

## COST ACCOUNTING (SUBJECT CODE - 823)

### Blue-print for Sample Question Paper for Class XII (Session 2020-2021)

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

#### PART A - EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS (10 MARKS):

UNIT NO.	NAME OF THE UNIT	OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS	TOTAL QUESTIONS
		1 MARK EACH	2 MARKS EACH	
1	Communication Skills-IV	1	1	2
2	Self-Management Skills-IV	2	1	3
3	Information and Communication Technology Skills-IV	1	1	2
4	Entrepreneurial Skills-IV	1	1	2
5	Green Skills-IV	1	1	2
TOTAL QUESTIONS		6	5	11
NO. OF QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED		Any 4	Any 3	
TOTAL MARKS		1 x 4 = 4	2 x 3 = 6	10 MARKS

#### PART B - SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILLS (50 MARKS):

UNIT NO.	NAME OF THE UNIT	OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS	SHORT ANS. TYPE QUES.- I	SHORT ANS. TYPE QUES.- II	DESCRIPTIVE/ LONG ANS. TYPE QUESTIONS	TOTAL QUESTIONS
		1 MARK EACH	2 MARKS EACH	3 MARKS EACH	4 MARKS EACH	
I	Single or Output Costing	6	1	-	1	8
II	Job Costing and Batch Costing	5	2	1	-	8
III	Contract Costing	5	-	1	1	7
IV	Process Costing	6	1	-	1	8
V	Operating Costing or Service Costing	5	1	-	1	7
VI	Reconciliation of Cost and Financial Accounts	5	-	1	1	7
TOTAL QUESTIONS		32	5	3	5	45
NO. OF QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED		26	Any 3	Any 2	Any 3	34
TOTAL MARKS		1 x 26 = 26	2 x 3 = 6	3 x 2 = 6	4 x 3 = 12	50 MARKS

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### Sample Question Paper for Class XII (Session 2020-2021)

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

#### General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **24 questions** in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has Objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. **Out of the given (6 + 18 =) 24 questions, a candidate has to answer (6 + 11 =) 17 questions in the allotted (maximum) time of 3 hours.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
  - i. This section has 06 questions.
  - ii. There is no negative marking.
  - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
  - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
7. **SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
  - i. This section contains 18 questions.
  - ii. A candidate has to do 11 questions.
  - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
  - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

## SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

<b>Q. 1</b>	<b>Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)</b>	
i.	Mention a source of motivation and inspiration for the workers and management in any industrial units.	<b>1</b>
ii.	Mention any two role of green jobs in water conservation for any industrial unit.	<b>1</b>
iii.	Name the software which can be used by the cost accountant to present his records to the management.	<b>1</b>
iv.	Cost accountant should develop _____ Skills in order to express effectively with maximum efficiency.	<b>1</b>
v.	Body language of any employee is _____ type of communication.	<b>1</b>
vi.	_____ are the individual pages of a presentation.	<b>1</b>

<b>Q. 2</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>	
i.	_____ cost is the summation of all direct costs relating to production, i.e. <b>direct material, direct labour and direct expenses.</b>	<b>1</b>
ii.	Output costing is also known as _____ Costing.	<b>1</b>
iii.	<b>Factory cost is not known as:</b> a. Work Cost b. Industrial Cost c. Manufacturing Cost d. Production Cost	<b>1</b>
iv.	<b>Scrap is:</b> a. Left over of manufacturing process b. Sold off to recover cost c. Of small value d. All of the above	<b>1</b>
v.	<b>Factory Cost is the summation of</b> a. Prime cost and Office overheads b. Office cost and Office overheads c. Prime cost and Factory overheads	<b>1</b>

	d. Office cost and selling overheads	
<b>vi.</b>	_____ sheet is a statement that presents the total and per unit cost of production with regard to any cost unit or cost Centre for a specific period of time.	<b>1</b>
<b>vii.</b>	<b>Example of running cost is:</b> a. Road Tax b. Monthly Salaries c. Fuel Charges d. Interest Charges	

<b>Q. 3</b>	<b>Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)</b>	
<b>i.</b>	<b>The document which provides information regarding the progress of each job at each operation is known as:</b> a. Progress advice b. Job ticket c. Job order d. None of the above	<b>1</b>
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Which one of the following is the objective of job costing?</b> a) It ascertains the cost of each job separately and also indicates the profit or loss making jobs. b) It helps the management in controlling the cost of each job by comparing the actual cost with the estimated cost on each job. c) It helps in decision making regarding continuation or discontinuance of job. d) All of the above.	<b>1</b>
<b>iii.</b>	When job is completed, 'Job _____ Report' is sent to the costing department for ascertaining the profits or losses occurred on the job.	<b>1</b>
<b>iv.</b>	<b>Which account would be debited in recording a materials requisition for direct materials?</b> a. Raw Materials Inventory b. Factory Overhead	<b>1</b>

	c. Raw Materials Purchases d. Goods in Process Inventory	
<b>v.</b>	State whether the statement is true or false: 'Batch costing is suitable for pharmaceutical industry'.	<b>1</b>
<b>vi.</b>	In the case of contract costing, overhead constitute an insignificant part of the total cost of contract account, such cost may be apportioned on suitable basis and _____ to the contract account.	<b>1</b>
<b>vii.</b>	_____ Costing is a special form of job costing also known as terminal costing.	<b>1</b>

<b>Q. 4</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>	
<b>i.</b>	Profit or loss made on the contract is transferred to the _____.	<b>1</b>
<b>ii.</b>	When the contract is complete, the contractee's account is _____ and contract account is credited with the contract price.	<b>1</b>
<b>iii.</b>	The balance of money not paid by contractee is known as _____ Money.	<b>1</b>
<b>iv.</b>	The _____ is computed by dividing the total process cost by number of units produced in that particular process.	<b>1</b>
<b>v.</b>	Process costing is used in the business where the products are _____.	<b>1</b>
<b>vi.</b>	"The finished output of the last process is transferred to the finished goods account". Whether the given statement is true or false?	<b>1</b>

<b>Q. 5</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>	
<b>i.</b>	For each process a separate process account is created and all the _____ pertaining to a process is charged to that process account.	<b>1</b>
<b>ii.</b>	<p>A product passes through three processes to completion. These processes are Process A, Process B and Process C respectively. During the week ending 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020, 2000 units are produced. The following information is obtained:</p> <p>Labour charges for Process A- RS 10,000, Process B – RS 8,000 and Process C – RS 10,000.</p> <p>The indirect expenses for the period were RS 5,600 apportioned to the different process on the basis of labour cost. Compute the Indirect expenses for Process B.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. RS 5,600</li> <li>2. RS 3,200</li> <li>3. RS 1,600</li> <li>4. RS 400</li> </ol>	<b>1</b>

<b>iii.</b>	Each process is _____ with material cost, labour cost, direct expenses and overheads allocated or apportioned to the process.  1. Debited 2. Credited 3. Either debited or credited 4. None of the above	<b>1</b>
<b>iv.</b>	Operating costing is also known as _____ costing.	<b>1</b>
<b>v.</b>	_____ is the sheet which provides information about the cost and other data on daily basis regarding the kilometer run, petrol usage, passenger/goods carried etc. that is provided to Driver of the vehicle.	<b>1</b>
<b>vi.</b>	“Hospitals do not use the operating costing”. Whether the statement is true or false?	<b>1</b>

<b>Q. 6</b>	<b>Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)</b>	
<b>i.</b>	<b>Daily log sheet is filled up by:</b>  a. Cost accountant b. Chief financial officer c. Owner of business d. Driver	<b>1</b>
<b>ii.</b>	“Dividend received increases financial profit”. Whether the statement is true or false?	<b>1</b>
<b>iii.</b>	_____ is prepared to find out the causes of disagreement between profits shown by cost accounts and financial accounts.	<b>1</b>
<b>iv.</b>	<b>Notional rent is considered in which of the following A/c</b>  a) Cost accounting b) Financial Profit and Loss A/c c) Balance sheet d) Memorandum Balance sheet	<b>1</b>
<b>v.</b>	<b>Interest received on investment will be treated as</b>  a) Credited in costing P & L A/c b) Debited in costing P & L A/c c) Credited in financial P & L A/c	<b>1</b>

	d) Debited in Financial P & L A/c	
<b>vi.</b>	<b>Excess of overheads in costing as compared to financial profit and loss A/c is</b>	<b>1</b>
	a. Over absorption of overheads	
	b Under absorption of overheads	
	c None of the above	
	d Both (a. and b)	

## **SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills (2 x 3 = 6 marks)**

**Answer each question in 20 – 30 words.**

<b>Q. 7</b>	Communication skills help the workers to improve the production. Do you agree with the statement? Give reason.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 8</b>	Why self- motivation is important for any organisation? Give two reasons.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 9</b>	Define presentation. How can a cost accountant present his records in front of management?	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 10</b>	How recycling materials helps the industry to grow economically? Explain.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 11</b>	How listening skills may help the employees as well as organization?	<b>2</b>

**Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)**

<b>Q. 12</b>	Calculate the Prime cost from the following data: Direct material RS 24,000, Direct labour RS 15,000, Direct expenses RS 12,000, Power and fuel RS 4,500, Office stationery RS 6,100, Office telephone charges RS 9,200.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 13</b>	State any two advantages of Job costing.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 14</b>	Explain the term “Batch Costing” in brief.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 15</b>	Write any two features of ‘Normal Loss’.	<b>2</b>
<b>Q. 16</b>	Describe the use of log sheets in transport business.	<b>2</b>

**Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)**

<b>Q. 17</b>	A pharmaceutical company is having annual demand of its medicine 40,000 units. For the production of units, company has to bear setting up and order processing cost of RS 100. Cost of manufacturing one unit is RS 8000. Cost of carrying is 10% per annum. Calculate Economic Batch Quantity.	<b>3</b>
<b>Q. 18</b>	State three features of Contract Costing.	<b>3</b>
<b>Q. 19</b>	Why reconciliation Statement is prepared? Mention four items which are purely financial charge.	<b>3</b>

**Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)**

<b>Q. 20</b>	“The total cost can be divided into various sub components representing the cost at various stages.” Name the sub components and explain any two.	<b>4</b>																																	
<b>Q. 21</b>	The following is the condensed record of the transactions as on 31st December 2019 relating to special contract completed during the year. Materials bought RS 2,500 Materials issued from the stores RS 1,500 Wages RS 2,900 Direct expenses RS 700 Works on cost 25% of direct wages Office on cost 10% of prime cost Contract price RS 6,000 material returned amounted to RS 200. <b>You are required to calculate the prime cost.</b>	<b>4</b>																																	
<b>Q. 22</b>	2,000 units of raw material were introduced in a process ‘A’ at a cost of RS 8,000. The normal wastage allowed is 10%, each unit of waste realizes RS 2.5. The actual production was 1,700 units (with abnormal wastage of 100 units). The expenses being as follows: Direct wages RS 13,000 Indirect expenses RS 6,500 <b>Prepare the process ‘A’ account.</b>	<b>4</b>																																	
<b>Q. 23</b>	What is meant by operating costing? Name two major service organizations that uses operating costing.	<b>4</b>																																	
<b>Q. 24</b>	From the following figures, prepare a reconciliation statement and find the profit as per financial records. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Cost records (RS)</th> <th>Financial records (RS)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Net Profit</td> <td>75,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Selling Overheads</td> <td>6,000</td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Provision for doubtful debts</td> <td></td> <td>4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Factory indirect expenses</td> <td>8,500</td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Director’s remuneration</td> <td></td> <td>4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income-tax paid</td> <td></td> <td>18,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rent received from own building</td> <td></td> <td>5,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depreciation charged</td> <td>9,100</td> <td>11,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dividend received</td> <td></td> <td>1,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative overheads</td> <td>4,900</td> <td>7,800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Cost records (RS)	Financial records (RS)	Net Profit	75,000		Selling Overheads	6,000	7,000	Provision for doubtful debts		4,000	Factory indirect expenses	8,500	7,000	Director’s remuneration		4,000	Income-tax paid		18,500	Rent received from own building		5,500	Depreciation charged	9,100	11,900	Dividend received		1,100	Administrative overheads	4,900	7,800	<b>4</b>
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