



# Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3of UGC Act 1956, Category A by MHRD [now MoE]

Re-accredited with an A++ Grade by NAAC CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC

Coimbatore - 641043, Tamil Nadu, India

## Continuous Internal Assessment I – August 2025

### III Semester

Class : II UG

Time : 2 Hours

Major : B. Com (CA)

Max. Marks : 60

### 23BCCC07 Cost and Management Accounting

#### Course Outcomes:

CO1: Understand the basic of Cost and Management accounting.

CO2: Ability to determine the Cost of Products and Services.

CO3: Critically analyze relevant costs and provide recommendations for decision making.

CO4: Analyse the financial statements of a company.

CO5: Prepare plans and budgets and analyze variances from standard cost to pinpoint areas that need control.

#### Part A

6 x 1 = 6

#### Choose the Correct Answer

1. The technique and processor of ascertaining is called CO1 K1
  - a) Costing
  - b) Cost Accounting
  - c) Cost Accountancy
  - d) Cost
2. Expand EOQ CO1 K2
  - a) Economic Order Quality
  - b) Economic Order Quantity
  - c) Earning Order Quantity
  - d) Earning Order Quality
3. Flux method is used to calculate CO2 K2
  - a) Debtors Turnover
  - b) Stock Turnover
  - c) Labour Turnover
  - d) Inventory Turnover
4. Contract Costing is a variant of CO2 K3
  - a) Batch Costing
  - b) Process Costing
  - c) Unit Costing
  - d) Job Costing
5. Management Accounting is suitable for CO1 K1
  - a) Small Organization
  - b) Large Organization
  - c) Non-Profit Organization
  - d) Co-Operative Societies
6. The analysis of financial statement by a shareholder is an example of CO1 K2
  - a) External Analysis
  - b) Internal Analysis
  - c) Vertical Analysis
  - d) Horizontal Analysis

#### Part B

3 x 6 = 18

#### Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

- 7.(a). Distinguish between Cost Accounting and Management Accounting. CO1 K1  
(or)

7.(b). Calculate Maximum Level, Minimum Level and Reordering Level from the following data:

Re-order quantity	1,500 units
Re-order period	4 to 6 weeks
Maximum consumption	400 units per week
Normal consumption	300 units per week
Minimum consumption	250 units per week

CO1 K2

8.(a). From the following data provided to you find out the Labour Turnover Rate by applying:

- a) Flux method
- b) Replacement Method
- c) Separation Method

No. of. Workers on the payroll-

At the beginning of the month 500

At the end of the month- 600

During the month, 5 workers left, 20 persons were discharged and 75 workers were recruited. Of these, 10 workers were recruited in the vacancies of those leaving, while the rest were engaged for an expansion scheme. CO2 K3

8.(b). Calculate the earnings of workers A and B under Straight Piece-Rate System and Taylors Differential Piece-Rate System from the following particulars:

Normal rate per hour = Rs.1.80

Standard time per unit = 20 seconds

Differentials to be applied:

80% of piece rate below standard.

120% of piece rate at or above standard.

Worker A produces 1,300 units per day and worker B produces 1,500 units per day. CO2 K3

9.(a). Describe the uses of Management Accounting. CO3 K2  
(or)

9.(b). Bring out the importance of Financial Statement Analysis. CO3 K2

### Part C

3 x 12 = 36

#### Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

10.(a). Explain the objectives of Cost Accounting. CO1 K1  
(or)

10.(b). Calculate Prime Cost, Factory Cost, Cost of Production, Cost of Sales and Profit from the following particulars: CO1 K3

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Direct Materials	1,00,000	Telephone Charges	125
Direct Wages	30,000	Consumable Stores	2,500
Wages of Foreman	2,500	Manager's Salary	5,000
Electric Power	500	Director's Fees	1,250
Lighting: Factory	1,500	Office Stationery	500
Office	500		
Storekeeper's wages	1,000	Depreciation: Factory Plant	500
		Office	1,250
		Premises	
Oil and Water	500	Postage and Telegrams	250
Rent : Factory	5,000	Salesmen's Salaries	1,250
Office	2,500		
Repairs and Renewals:		Travelling Expenses	500
Factory Plant	3,500		
Office Premises	500		
Transfer to Reserves	1,000	Advertising	1,250
Discount on shares written off	500	Warehouse Charges	500
Dividend	2,000	Sales	1,89,500
Carriage Outward	375	Income-Tax	10,000

11.(a). The Following transactions occur in the purchase and issue of material: CO2 K3

January.2. Purchases 4,000 units @ Rs.4.00 per unit

January.20. Purchased 500 units @ Rs.5.00 per unit

February. 5 Issued 2,000 units

February 10. Purchased 6,000 units @ Rs.6.00 per unit

February 12. Issued 4,000 units

March 5. Issued 2,000 units

March 15. Purchased 4,500 units @ Rs.5.50 per unit

March 20. Issued 3,000 units.

From the above, prepare the stores ledger account showing how the value of the issues would be recorded under FIFO method.

(or)

11.(b). Calculate the earnings of workers A,B and C under Straight Piece Rate System and Merrick's Multiple Piece Rate System from the following particulars: CO2 K2

Normal Rate Per Hour Rs.1.80

Standard Time Per Hour 1 Minute

Output per day is as follows:

Worker A-358 units; Worker B-450 and Worker C-552 units

Working hours per day are 8.

12.(a). The balance sheet of a company is given as under. Explain the significance of changes in assets and liabilities of these comparative balance sheets:CO3 K3

Particulars	31.3.2022	31.3.2011
<b>I. Equity and Liabilities</b>		
Equity share capital	10,00,000	5,00,000
Preference share capital	2,00,000	1,00,000
<b>Reserves and Surplus:</b>		
General reserves	2,50,000	1,00,000
P & L Balance	3,00,000	2,00,000
<b>Non-current Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
Account Payables	2,00,000	1,00,000
Outstanding expenses	50,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,00,000</b>	<b>10,50,000</b>
<b>II. Assets</b>		
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
Fixed Assets	10,00,000	4,00,000
Investments	1,00,000	3,00,000
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Receivables	4,00,000	2,00,000
Inventories	4,00,000	1,00,000
Cash	1,00,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,00,000</b>	<b>10,50,000</b>

(or)

12.(b). Following are the two Balance Sheets of A Ltd and B Ltd as at 31.3.2023. Prepare Common Size Balance sheet. CO3 K3

Particulars	A Ltd., Rs. In Lakhs	B Ltd., Rs. In Lakhs
<b>I. Equity and Liabilities</b>		
1. Shareholders Funds:		
Share Capital	658	493
<b>2. Non-current Liabilities</b>	225	318
<b>3. Current Liabilities:</b>		
a. Sundry creditors	42	154
b. Other Current Liabilities	78	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>1027</b>
<b>II. Assets</b>		
<b>1. Non- Current Assets</b>		
Fixed Assets	635	513
<b>2. Current Assets:</b>		
a) Inventory	100	174
b) Sundry Debtors	220	226
c) Cash and cash Equivalents	27	72
d) Other Current Assets	21	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>1003</b>	<b>1027</b>

No. of Copies: 65+65 = 130