



K24P 1122

Reg. No. :

Name :



**Second Semester M.Com. Degree (C.B.C.S.S. – O.B.E. – Regular)
Examination, April 2024
(2023 Admission)**

CMCOM 02C07 – ADVANCED COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

SECTION – A

Answer **any five** questions in this Section. **Each** question carries **3** marks.

1. Define “process costing”. State its features.
2. What is a “cash budget” ? List out its advantages.
3. Calculate the sales value required to earn a profit of ₹ 90,000 under the following circumstances :

Sales	₹ 6,00,000
Variable cost	₹ 4,20,000
Fixed cost	₹ 1,20,000
4. How does marginal costing differ from absorption costing ?
5. Mention the key differences between joint product and by product.
6. Product A requires 10 kg of material at the rate of ₹ 4 per kg. The actual consumption of material for the manufacturing of Product A came to 12 kg of material at the rate of ₹ 4.50 per kg. Calculate the material cost variance.

(5×3=15)

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions in this Section. **Each** question carries **5** marks.

7. Define “standard costing.” State its features and advantages.
8. How do normal losses differ from abnormal losses in process costing ?
9. Summarise the steps involved in budgeting and budgetary control.

P.T.O.

14. Distinguish between Traditional Budgeting and Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB). Enumerate the merits and demerits of ZBB.

15. The following is the information collected from the cost records of a company :

Selling price per unit (₹)	20
Variable cost per unit (₹)	15
Fixed cost (₹)	4,000
Output	2,000 units

Calculate :

- P/V ratio
 - Present profit
 - Profit when output is 2,500 units
 - No. of units to be sold to obtain a profit of ₹ 10,000.
16. Prepare a statement of equivalent production, statement of cost and process account from the following information using the average costing method.

Opening stock	50,000 units
Material	₹ 25,000
Labour	₹ 10,000
Overheads	₹ 25,000
Units introduced	20,00,000 units
Materials	₹ 1,00,000
Wages	₹ 75,000
Overheads	₹ 70,000

During the period 1,50,000 units were completed and transferred to Process II.

Closing stock 1,00,000 units.

Degree of completion :

- a) Material – 100 %; b) Labour – 50% and c) Overheads – 40 %. (3×10=30)

14. Distinguish between Traditional Budgeting and Zero-Based Budgeting (ZBB). Enumerate the merits and demerits of ZBB.

15. The following is the information collected from the cost records of a company :

Selling price per unit (₹)	20
Variable cost per unit (₹)	15
Fixed cost (₹)	4,000
Output	2,000 units

Calculate :

- P/V ratio
 - Present profit
 - Profit when output is 2,500 units
 - No. of units to be sold to obtain a profit of ₹ 10,000.
16. Prepare a statement of equivalent production, statement of cost and process account from the following information using the average costing method.

Opening stock	50,000 units
Material	₹ 25,000
Labour	₹ 10,000
Overheads	₹ 25,000
Units introduced	20,00,000 units
Materials	₹ 1,00,000
Wages	₹ 75,000
Overheads	₹ 70,000

During the period 1,50,000 units were completed and transferred to Process II.

Closing stock 1,00,000 units.

Degree of completion :

- a) Material – 100 %; b) Labour – 50% and c) Overheads – 40 %. (3×10=30)