

**STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 86**  
(For candidates admitted from the academic year 2025 – 2026)

**B.COM DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026**  
**PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING**  
**SECOND SEMESTER**

**COURSE : MAJOR CORE**  
**PAPER : COST ACCOUNTING**  
**SUBJECT CODE : 25PA/MC/CA25**  
**TIME : 3 HOURS**

**MAX. MARKS: 100**

<b>SECTION A</b>																													
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Answer all questions (not exceeding 50 words)</b>	<b>(4 x 2.5 = 10)</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>KL</b>																									
1.	What is cost?		1	K1																									
2.	What is Abnormal loss? Give example.		1	K1																									
3.	Write a short note on Standard costing.		1	K1																									
4.	Classify the types of cost.		1	K1																									
<b>SECTION B</b>																													
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Answer all questions:</b>	<b>(4 x 5 = 20)</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>KL</b>																									
5.	You are required to compute the economic ordering quantity and frequency of the orders in terms of days, from the data given below: Consumption of Material per annum – Rs. 8,000 Ordering costs per order – Rs. 25 Storage and Carrying cost per annum 10% of inventory value.		2	K2																									
6.	The following details are available relating to two service departments A and B and two production departments R and S. Prepare a summary of overhead under step ladder method. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Depts</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Amount</th> <th style="text-align: center;">B</th> <th style="text-align: center;">R</th> <th style="text-align: center;">S</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15,000</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">40%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">R</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">S</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32,000</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Depts	Amount	B	R	S	A	20,000	25%	40%	35%	B	15,000		40%	60%	R	30,000				S	32,000					2	K2
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A	20,000	25%	40%	35%																									
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7.	Calculate Prime cost: Opening Stock of Raw Materials = Rs. 30,000 Raw Materials purchased = Rs. 2,00,000 Sale of Raw material scrap = Rs. 8,000 Closing stock of Raw materials = Rs. 40,000 Carriage on Material = Rs. 10,000 Direct Labour = Rs.5,000 Direct Expenses = Rs. 5,000		2	K2																									
8.	10,000 units are introduced into a process of Rs. 10 per unit. All other expenses are Rs. 8 per unit. Normal loss is in the process is 10%. Scrap value is Nil. If output is 9,000 units, ascertain the cost per unit in the process.		2	K2																									



13.	<p>In a factory, A and B are two production departments and X and Y are two service departments. The overheads of service departments are as follows:  X – Rs. 6,000 Y – Rs. 1,200  The overheads of service departments are apportioned as under:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="376 472 1150 589"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>X</th> <th>Y</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>X</th> <td>60%</td> <td>35%</td> <td>-</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Y</th> <td>10%</td> <td>40%</td> <td>50%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Show the apportionment of the overhead of service departments under Simultaneous equation method.</p>		A	B	X	Y	X	60%	35%	-	5%	Y	10%	40%	50%	-	4	K4	
	A	B	X	Y															
X	60%	35%	-	5%															
Y	10%	40%	50%	-															
14.	<p>Calculate Normal time and overtime wages payable to a workman from the following data</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="448 768 1078 1070"> <thead> <tr> <th>Days</th> <th>Hours worked (hrs)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Monday</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tuesday</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wednesday</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thursday</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Friday</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Saturday</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>53</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Normal working hours – 8 hours per day, Saturday – 4 hours  Normal rate – Rs.2 per hour  Overtime rate – Upto 9 hours in a day at single rate and over 9 hours in a day at double rate; or up to 48 hours in a week at single rate and over 48 hours at double rate whichever is more beneficial to workman.</p>	Days	Hours worked (hrs)	Monday	8	Tuesday	12	Wednesday	10	Thursday	10	Friday	9	Saturday	4	<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	4	K4
Days	Hours worked (hrs)																		
Monday	8																		
Tuesday	12																		
Wednesday	10																		
Thursday	10																		
Friday	9																		
Saturday	4																		
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>																		
<b>SECTION E</b>																			
<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Answer any two questions: (2 x 15 = 30)</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>KL</b>																
15.	<p>The Received side of Stores ledger account shows the following particulars:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="376 1435 1150 1626"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan 1</td> <td>Opening balance</td> <td>500 units at Rs.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 5</td> <td>Received from vendor</td> <td>200 units at Rs.4.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 12</td> <td>Received from vendor</td> <td>150 units at Rs. 4.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 20</td> <td>Received from vendor</td> <td>300 units at Rs. 4.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 25</td> <td>Received from vendor</td> <td>400 units at Rs. 4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Issues are as follows:  Jan 4 – 200 units  Jan 10 – 400 units  Jan 15 - 100 units  Jan 19 – 100 units  Jan 26- 200 units  Jan 30 – 250 units  Prepare store ledger account using LIFO method.</p>	Jan 1	Opening balance	500 units at Rs.4	Jan 5	Received from vendor	200 units at Rs.4.25	Jan 12	Received from vendor	150 units at Rs. 4.10	Jan 20	Received from vendor	300 units at Rs. 4.50	Jan 25	Received from vendor	400 units at Rs. 4	5	K5	
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Jan 25	Received from vendor	400 units at Rs. 4																	

16.	<p>Prepare a cost statement from the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="352 264 1174 1218"> <tr><td>Opening Stock of Raw materials</td><td>10,500</td></tr> <tr><td>Closing Stock of Raw materials</td><td>15,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Purchase of Raw materials</td><td>39,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Direct expenses</td><td>2,600</td></tr> <tr><td>Labour</td><td>23,900</td></tr> <tr><td>Fuel and power</td><td>2,500</td></tr> <tr><td>Director fees</td><td>3,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Carriage inwards</td><td>1,750</td></tr> <tr><td>Indirect wages</td><td>5,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Office salaries</td><td>6,600</td></tr> <tr><td>Rent and rates - Factory</td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Rent and rates - Office</td><td>900</td></tr> <tr><td>Depreciation and Repairs of Plant</td><td>15,700</td></tr> <tr><td>Insurance (Factory)</td><td>900</td></tr> <tr><td>Stationary (Factory)</td><td>1,050</td></tr> <tr><td>Sundry expenses</td><td>2,700</td></tr> <tr><td>Stationary (Office)</td><td>875</td></tr> <tr><td>Depreciation of Office furniture</td><td>325</td></tr> <tr><td>Traveller expenses</td><td>5,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Salesman expenses</td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Packing</td><td>6,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Carriage outwards</td><td>4,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Stationary (Selling)</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr><td>Bad debts</td><td>1,200</td></tr> <tr><td>Sales</td><td>1,67,000</td></tr> </table>	Opening Stock of Raw materials	10,500	Closing Stock of Raw materials	15,000	Purchase of Raw materials	39,000	Direct expenses	2,600	Labour	23,900	Fuel and power	2,500	Director fees	3,000	Carriage inwards	1,750	Indirect wages	5,000	Office salaries	6,600	Rent and rates - Factory	2,000	Rent and rates - Office	900	Depreciation and Repairs of Plant	15,700	Insurance (Factory)	900	Stationary (Factory)	1,050	Sundry expenses	2,700	Stationary (Office)	875	Depreciation of Office furniture	325	Traveller expenses	5,000	Salesman expenses	2,000	Packing	6,000	Carriage outwards	4,000	Stationary (Selling)	500	Bad debts	1,200	Sales	1,67,000	5	K5
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17.	<p>The following details are extracted from the costing records of B Ltd for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023. Purchase of 500 tons of Copra Rs. 2,00,000</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="292 1368 1193 1675"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Crushing (Rs.)</th> <th>Refining (Rs.)</th> <th>Finishing (Rs.)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Cost of labour</td><td>2,500</td><td>1,000</td><td>1,500</td></tr> <tr><td>Electric power</td><td>600</td><td>360</td><td>240</td></tr> <tr><td>Sundry material</td><td>100</td><td>2,000</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>Steam</td><td>600</td><td>450</td><td>450</td></tr> <tr><td>Repairs of machinery</td><td>280</td><td>330</td><td>140</td></tr> <tr><td>Factory expenses</td><td>1,320</td><td>660</td><td>220</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Cost of Casks – Rs. 7,500 300 tons of crude oil were produced. 250 tons of oil were produced by refining process 248 tons of oil of refined oil were finished for delivery. Copra sacks sold – Rs. 400 175 tons of copra residue sold for Rs. 11,000 Loss in weight in crushing 25 tons. 45 tons of by- products obtained from refining process Rs. 6,750. Show all the process accounts and cost per ton in each process.</p>		Crushing (Rs.)	Refining (Rs.)	Finishing (Rs.)	Cost of labour	2,500	1,000	1,500	Electric power	600	360	240	Sundry material	100	2,000	-	Steam	600	450	450	Repairs of machinery	280	330	140	Factory expenses	1,320	660	220	5	K5																						
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18.	From the following of Product No. 888, calculate				5	K5
	a) Material cost variance b) Material price variance c) Material usage variance d) Material mix variance e) Material sub-usage variance.					
	<b>Material</b>	<b>Standard Qty Kgs</b>	<b>Standard Price Rs.</b>	<b>Actual Qty Kgs</b>	<b>Actual Price Rs.</b>	
	X	20	5	24	4.00	
	Y	16	4	14	4.50	
	Z	12	3	10	3.25	
	Total	48		48		

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