

UNIT - I

1. Explain the meaning of Cost Accounting.
2. What do you mean by cost?
3. Give three objectives of Cost Accounting.
4. Give three advantages of Cost Accounting.
5. What do you mean by Methods of Costing?
6. What do you mean by Techniques of Costing?
7. Name any four methods of costing that can be applied in a manufacturing concern.
8. Name any four techniques of costing?
9. What is Job Costing?
10. What do you mean by Batch Costing?
11. What do you mean by Contract Costing?
12. What is Process Costing?
13. What is operating Costing?
14. What is multiple costing?
15. What is Farm Costing?
16. What is Service Costing?
17. What is Marginal Costing?
18. What is Standard Costing?
19. What is Absorption Costing?
20. Distinguish between Marginal Costing and Absorption Costing.
21. What do you mean by Fixed Cost?
22. What do you mean by Variable Cost?
23. Distinguish between Fixed cost and Variable cost.
24. What is opportunity cost?
25. What is Sunk Cost?
26. What is Historical cost?
27. What is Direct Material?
28. Give three examples of Direct Materials.
29. What is Direct Labour?
30. What do you mean by Prime Cost?
31. What do you mean by Works cost?
32. What do you mean by overhead?
33. What is the nature of fixed cost with respect to change in level of production?
34. What is the nature of variable cost with respect to change in level of production?
35. What is a cost sheet?
36. Give three advantages of cost sheet.
37. Explain the meaning of Bill of Materials.

UNIT - II

1. What do you mean by centralized purchasing?
2. What do you mean by de-centralised purchasing?
3. Give three advantages of centralized purchasing.
4. Given three limitations of centralized purchasing?
5. When is the decentralized purchasing suitable?
6. What do you mean by E. O. Q.?
7. What is ordering cost? Give two example of it.
8. What is inventory carrying cost? Give two examples of it.
9. How can you calculate E. O. Q.? Give the formula and explain the components of the formula.
10. What is re-ordering level?
11. What do you mean by Minimum Level? Why is it fixed?
12. What is Maximum Level? Why is it fixed?
13. What is Danger Level of inventory?
14. What are the factors to be taken into account while setting the minimum level?
15. What is Bin Card?
16. What is Stores Ledger?
17. Distinguish between Bin Card and Stores Ledger.
18. What is purchase requisition?
19. What is Tender?
20. What is Quotation?
21. What is Purchase Order?
22. What is Material Received Note?
23. What is Open tender method of purchasing?
24. What is Comparative Statement?
25. Who is a Purchase Manager?
26. Give three functions of Purchase Manager.
27. What do you mean by Centralised Storing?
28. What is meant by De-centralised storing?
29. Explain the meaning of Central Store with sub-store.
30. Give three important functions of Store Keeper.
31. What is Material Requisition Note?
32. What is Material Returned Note?
33. What is wastage of materials?
34. What is meant by Scrap?
35. What is spoilage?

36. What is defective?
37. What is normal wastage?
38. What is abnormal wastage?
39. What is Bill of Materials?
40. What is the difference between Material Requisition and Bill of Materials?
41. Explain FIFO method of material issue.
42. Explain LIFO method of material issue.
43. What do you mean by Average Price method of material issue?
44. What is Simple Average Price of material issue?
45. Explain Weighted Average Price method of material issue.
46. Give three advantages of LIFO method of material issues.
47. Give three disadvantages of LIFO method of material issues.
48. Give three advantages of FIFO method of material issues.
49. Give three disadvantages of FIFO method of material issues.
50. What are the advantages of weighted average price method of material issues?

UNIT - III

1. What do you mean by Direct Labour?
2. What do you mean by Indirect Labour?
3. What do you mean by Labour Turnover?
4. How can you calculate Labour Turnover as per Separation Method?
5. How can you calculate Labour Turnover as per Replacement Method?
6. How can you calculate Labour Turnover as per Flux Method?
7. Give three causes of Labour Turnover.
8. Give three effects of high labour turnover on a business.
9. Give three important steps that can be taken to reduce labour turnover.
10. Explain the meaning of Time Keeping.
11. Explain the manual method of time keeping.
12. Give the essential features of a good time keeping system.
13. What do you mean by Time Booking?
14. Give three documents which are used in time booking.
15. Distinguish between time keeping and time booking.
16. What is Job Card?
17. Distinguish between Time Card and Job Card.
18. Explain the meaning of idle time.
19. What is normal idle time?
20. What is abnormal idle time?
21. How can you treated with normal idle time cost in Cost Accounting?
22. How can you treated with normal idle time cost in Cost Accounting?
23. What do you mean by Overtime?

24. How can you treat with Overtime Premium in Cost Accounting?
25. "Overtime should not be encouraged" – Why?
26. Who is an out worker?
27. Who is a casual worker?
28. What do you mean by fringe benefits?
29. Give three examples of fringe benefits.
30. What is time rate system of wage payment?
31. What is piece rate system of wage payment?
32. Give three advantages of time rate system of wage payment.
33. Give three disadvantages of time rate system of wage payment.
34. Give three advantages of piece rate system of wage payment.
35. Give three disadvantages of time rate system of wage payment.
36. Give three differences between time rate system and piece rate system of wage payment.
37. What do you mean by straight piece rate system of wage payment?
38. What do you mean by Taylor's Differential Rate of wage payment?
39. Explain Merrick's Multiple piece rate system of wage payment.
40. Explain how wages are paid under Gant's Task and Bonus Plan.
41. Explain the meaning of Premium and Bonus Plan of wage payment
42. Explain the Halsey method of wage payment.
43. Explain the Rowan plan system of wage payment.
44. Give three advantage of Halsey plan.
45. Give three disadvantage of Halsey plan.
46. Give three advantage of Rowan plan.
47. Give three disadvantage of Rowan plan.
48. Bring a comparison between Halsey Plan and Rowan Plan method of wage payment.
49. What group bonus scheme method of wage payment?
50. What is overhead?
51. What is Factory overhead?
52. What do you mean by Administrative overhead/
53. Give the meaning of selling overheads.
54. Give the meaning of distribution overheads
55. Give three examples of Factory overheads.
56. Give three examples of Administrative overheads.
57. Give three examples of selling overheads.
58. Give three examples of distribution overheads.
59. What do you mean by distribution of overheads?
60. What is allocation of overheads?
61. What is apportionment of overheads?
62. Distinguish between allocation and apportionment of overheads.
63. What do you mean by Primary distribution of overheads?
64. What do you mean by Secondary distribution of overheads?
65. What do you mean by absorption of overheads?
66. Give three methods of absorption of Factory overheads.
67. What do you mean by over-absorption of overheads?

68. What do you mean by under-absorption of overheads?
69. Distinguish between under and over absorption of overheads.

UNIT - IV

1. What is Process Costing?
2. What do you mean by Job Costing?
3. Name three industries where process costing can be used.
4. What do you mean by Process Losses? How can you treat with such losses in Cost Accounting?
5. Distinguish between Normal Process Losses and Abnormal Process Losses.
6. What do you mean by Abnormal Gain? How is it valued?
7. How can you value the abnormal loss in process costing?
8. Give the accounting treatment of Abnormal Gain in the preparation of Process Accounts.
9. How can you deal with Abnormal Loss at the time of preparation of Process Accounts?
10. What is Contract Costing?
11. What do you mean by Retention Money?
12. What is cost plus contract?
13. What is notional profit?