



# THE SILENT PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE OF CA & CS

## TEST PAPER-2 Cost

**(5) Activity Based Costing ,(6) Cost Records ,(7) Costing System**

**Time allowed : 3 hour 30 Minutes**

**Maximum marks : 125**

**Total number of question : 125**

**Total number of pages :**

**NOTE : 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS.**

**2. Don't share this question**

**3. Send your answer sheet personally 7979737987 {whats app number} not any whats app group or Email [tspinstituteofcacs@gmail.com](mailto:tspinstituteofcacs@gmail.com)**

**4. Mention your Roll no. & Name**

**1.The costs are ascertained for a batch in .....**

**(a) Batch Costing**

**(b) Process Costing**

**(c) Job Costing**

**(d) Operation Costing**

**2. In Batch Costing Method of Costing, similar units are manufacture in batches for the purpose of -**

- (a) Purchase**
- (b) Sale**
- (c) Transfer**
- (d) None of the above**

**3. Once the batch is completed, the cost per single unit of output is computed by ..... the total cost of the batch by the number of units in the batch.**

- (a) Multiplying**
- (b) Adding**
- (c) Subtracting**
- (d) Dividing**

**4. .... is used in Industries Manufacturing electronic Parts of television of radio sets, pharmaceutical or drugs, ready made garments, shoe making industries etc.**

- (a) Job costing**
- (b) Batch costing**
- (c) Process Costing**
- (d) Operation Costing.**



**5. In contract costing all direct costs are debited to -**

- (a) Contract Account**
- (b) Trading Account**
- (c) Profit and Loss Account**
- (d) None of the above**

**6. Any abnormal loss is transferred to -**

- (a) Contract Account**
- (b) Trading Account**
- (c) Costing Profit and Loss Account**
- (d) Balance Sheet**

**7. Cost plus contract is useful:**

- (a) From the point of view of contractor**
- (b) From the point of view of contractee**
- (c) From the point of view of both contractor and contractee**
- (d) None of these**

**8. In contract costing, contract account is prepared:**

- (a) By contractor**
- (b) By contractee**
- (c) Both by contractor and contractee**
- (d) None of these**

**9. If cash received on any contract account amounted to . 1,50,000 being 80% of the work certified then amount of work certified will be:**

- (a) 1,20,000**
- (b) 30,000**
- (c) 1,87,500**
- (d) 1,80,000**

**10. If cash received on any contract account amounted to 2,90,000 which was less than 20% of the certified work, then amount of work certified will be**



**(a) 3,48,000**

**(b) 3,62,500**

**(c) 2,32,000**

**(d) 58,000**

**11. Any stores item used for manufacturing tools is charged to -**

**(a) Contract Account**

**(b) Work Expenses Account**

**(c) Costing Profit and Loss Account**

**(d) None of the above**

**12. Opening and closing stock of materials at the site is to be debited and credited respectively to the -**

**(a) Work in progress Account**

**(b) Contractee Account**

**(c) Contract Account**

**(d) Balance Sheet**



**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**

*— we help you to get success —*

**13. If cash received on any contract account amounted to 1,60,000 being 4/5 of the work certified then amount of work certified will be:**

**(a) 1,28,000**

**(b) 1,92,000**

**(c) 32,000**

**(d) 2,00,000**

**14. The contract was completed in 13 weeks, at the end of which period plant was returned at a value of 16,000 after charging depreciation at 20%**

**The value of issued plant was:**

- (a) 19,200**
- (b) 3,200**
- (c) 12,800**
- (d) 20,000**

**15., Work on any contract to the value of 200,000 has been certified of which 75% has been received in cash. Cost of work uncertified was 50,000. Amount of work-in-progress will be shown in Balance Sheet of the contractor is:**

- (a) 1,50,000**
- (b) 2,50,000**
- (c) 1,00,000**
- (d) 50,000**



**16. In the absence of any clear in formation, joint office overheads will be allocated in the ratio of :**

- (a) Direct Cost**
- (b) Factory overheads**
- (c) Works cost**
- (d) None of these**

**17..... safeguards the interest of the contract for rise in prices.**

- (a) Cash Received**
- (b) Escalation Clause**
- (c) Work Certified**
- (d) Work Uncertified**

**18. Contract costing is a specialized system of -**

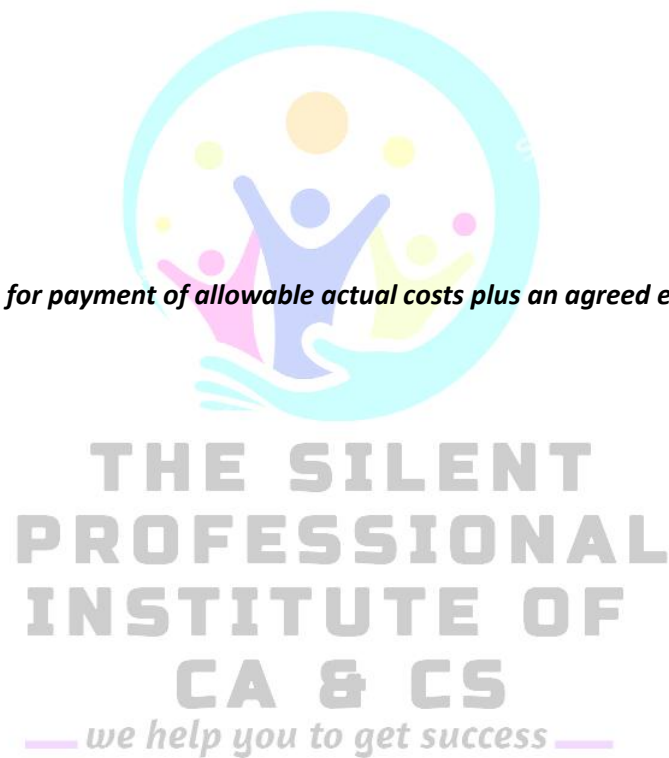
- (a) Job costing**
- (b) Batch costing**
- (c) Process Costing**
- (d) Activity Based costing**

**19. Contract costing system is not applicable to automobile garages.**

- (a) True**
- (b) False**
- (c) Partly True**
- (d) Partly False**

**20..... provide for payment of allowable actual costs plus an agreed element to cover the profit as incentive.**

- (a) Escalation clause**
- (b) Cost plus contracts**
- (c) Work certified**
- (d) Work uncertified**



**21. If profit is 25% of cost, then it will be .....Percent of sales :**

- (a) 20%**
- (b) 30%**
- (c) 15%**
- (e) None of these**
- (f)**

**22. If profit is 50% of sales, then it will be .....Percent of cost:**

- (a) 100%
- (b) 60%
- (c) 75%
- (d) None of these

23. Cost Price . 18,000, 33 1/3% Profit on selling price, amount of profit will be:

- (a) 6,000
- (b) 4,500
- (c) 9,000
- (d) None of these



24., Total Sales are 5,00,000 20% Profit on Cost, Total Profit would be :

- (a) 1,00,000
- (b) 1,25,000
- (c) 1,66,670
- (d) 1,50,000

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**

*— we help you to get success —*

25., Total Cost . 5,00,000, 20% Profit on cost, Total Profit would be :

- (a) 1,00,000
- (b) 1,50,000
- (c) 1,66,670
- (d) 1,25,000

26. if Prime Cost , 16,000; Factory Overheads : 25% of Prime Cost and Office Overheads: 75% of Factory Overheads then Office Cost would be :

- (a) 3,000
- (b) 23,000
- (c) 15,000
- (d) None of these

27. Apportionment of joint cost to joint and by-products affect the overall Profit or Loss.

- (a) True
- (b) False
- (c) Partly True
- (d) Partly False



28. The principal product is known as-

- (a) Main product
- (b) By-product
- (c) Joint product
- (d) All the above

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**

*— we help you to get success —*

29. An incidental products of lesser value are usually called:

- (a) Joint product
- (b) By-product
- (c) Main product
- (d) None of the above

30. The load which is computed as a cost unit by multiplying the respective weight and the quantity is -

- (a) Standard load
- (b) Over load
- (c) Labour load
- (d) None of the above

31..... method is similar to process costing.

- (a) Operation Costing
- (b) Operating Costing
- (c) Steam Generation Costing
- (d) Hotel Costing



32., If Prime Cost . 24,000, Office Cost . 30,000. Office Overheads : 50% of Factory Overheads then Factory Cost would be

- (a) 3,000
- (b) 27,000
- (c) 26,000
- (d) 28,000

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**

*— we help you to get success —*

33. In a process, value of abnormal wastage of 100 units is 1,600 and selling price of wastage is 2 per unit, then the normal cost per unit will be:

- (a) 16
- (b) 18
- (c) 14
- (d) None of these

**34. In each process 5% of the total weight put in is lost and 10% is scrap. If the output of process ' A ' is 1,700 tons then the scrap will be**

- (a) 170 ton**
- (b) 200 ton**
- (c) 195.5 ton**
- (d) None of these**

**35.. In process Account, Abnormal Gain is written on the :**

- (a) Debit side**
- (b) Both sides**
- (c) Credit side**
- (d) No Entry**



**36. In process Account, Abnormal Loss is written on the:**

- (a) Debit side**
- (b) Both sides**
- (c) Credit side**
- (d) No Entry**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**37. Abnormal gain is written on the ..... side of the process account.**

- (a) Debit**
- (b) Abnormal loss**
- (c) Credit**
- (d) None of these**

38. Abnormal process losses are transferred to .....

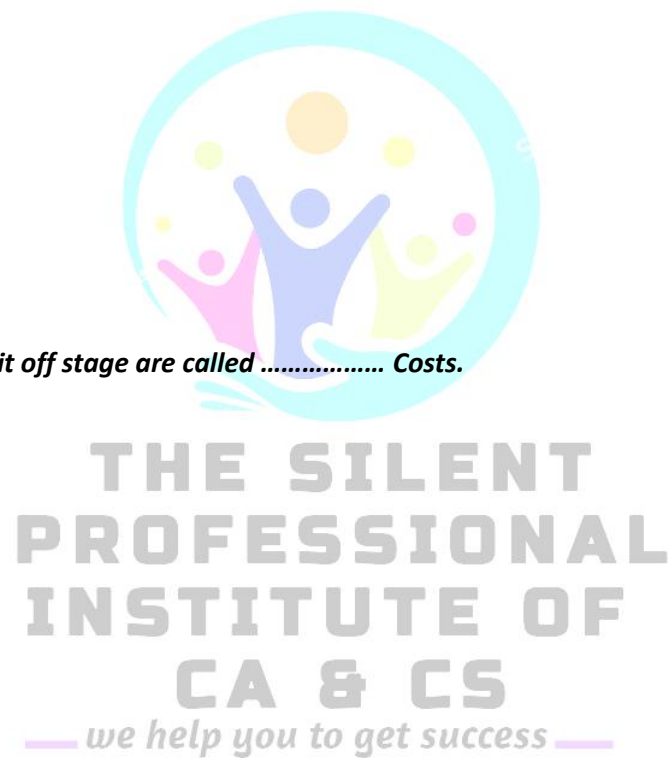
- (a) Debit
- (b) Subsequent
- (c) Costing P & LA/c
- (d) None of these

39. Sale proceeds from abnormal process loss are credited to .....A/c.

- (a) Abnormal loss
- (b) Abnormal wastage
- (c) Abnormal gain
- (d) None of these

40. Costs incurred after split off stage are called ..... Costs.

- (a) Abnormal wastage
- (b) Subsequent
- (c) Abnormal gain
- (d) None of these



41. When actual loss in process is more than normal loss, the difference between the two is called .....

- (a) Abnormal wastage
- (b) Abnormal loss
- (c) Abnormal gain
- (d) None of these

**42. Operating Costing is used:**

- (a) In Transport Services**
- (c) In Entertainment Services**
- (c) In Welfare Services**
- (d) All of these**

**43. Which method of costing is used in hotels:**

- (a) Process Costing**
- (b) Marginal Costing**
- (c) Contract Costing**
- (d) None of these**



**44. Which method of costing is used in hospitals:**

- (a) Job Costing**
- (b) Operating Costing**
- (c) Unit Costing**
- (d) None of these**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**

*— we help you to get success —*

**45., A taxi runs in all 3,000 kms in a month of which 30% it runs empty. If the petrol expenses is 20 per 10 kms then total expenses on petrol will be:**

- (a) 6,000**
- (b) 30,000**
- (c) 4,200**
- (d) None of these.**

46. A vehicle runs in all 16,000 kms in a month and average speed is 40 kilometers per hour. If driver's salary per hour is 8 then driver's salary per km will be:

- (a) 0.20
- (b) 5.00
- (c) 50.00
- (d) None of these

47. If the total monthly operating cost of a vehicle is 2,400 and per kilometer cost is 0.03 then distance covered by vehicle in a year will be -

- (a) 72 km
- (b) 9,60,000 km
- (c) 80,000 km
- (d) None of these



48. If 80 passengers were carried over 16,000 kilometers and the per kilometer cost is 0.80 then total operating cost will be:

- (a) 10,24,000
- (b) 16,00,000
- (c) 12,800
- (d) None of these

THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS  
— we help you to get success —

49. During a month 40 passengers were carried over 10,000 kilometers by a vehicle. If operating cost per passenger-kms 0.80 and a profit of 50% on fare is to be earned then fare per passenger-km will be:

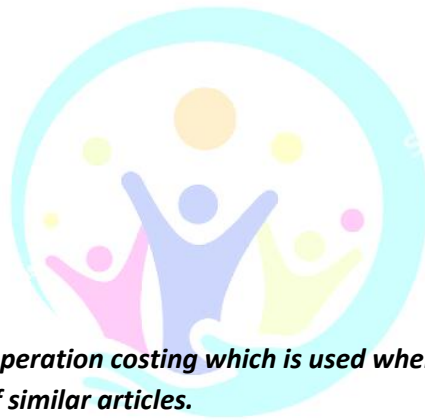
- (a) 1.60
- (b) 1.20
- (c) 0.02
- (d) None.

**50. Production account contains information of previous period.**

- (a) True**
- (b) False**
- (c) Partly True**
- (d) Partly False**

**51.....costing is applied for motor cycle industry.**

- (a) Batch**
- (b) Multiple**
- (c) Output**
- (d) Job**



**52..... costing is a form of operation costing which is used when an organization produces only one product or only a few grades of similar articles.**

- (a) Batch**
- (b) Multiple**
- (c) Output**
- (d) Job**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**53. Output costing is suitable for Coal Industry**

- (a) True**
- (b) False**
- (c) Partly True**
- (d) Partly False**

**54. The unit in which the output is measured, is known as -**

- (a) Cost unit**
- (b) Unit cost**
- (c) Cost centre**
- (d) None of the above**

**55. Cost unit is measured in -**

- (a) Per litre**
- (b) Per Kg**
- (c) Per tonne**
- (d) All of the above**



**56. A statement showing various components of total cost of out-put of a particular product or service produced during a particular period is known as-**

- (a) Cost Sheet**
- (b) Cost centre**
- (c) Cost category**
- (d) Balance Sheet**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**57. Other information which may be incorporated into a cost sheet in accordance with the requirement of the business is -**

- (a) Output for the period**
- (b) Item wise cost per unit**
- (c) Changes in stock position**
- (d) All of the Above**

58. Calculate conversion cost, given Direct labour cost ₹ 3,00,000, Direct Expenses ₹ 2,00,000 and factory overheads ₹ 1,00,000.

(a) ₹ 6,00,000

(b) ₹ 5,00,000

(c) ₹ 4,00,000

(d) NIL

59. Calculate the cost of goods produced, given office & administration overheads ₹ 1,00,000 being 20% of cost of goods purchased.

(a) ₹ 1,25,000

(b) ₹ 2,00,000

(c) ₹ 20,000

(d) ₹ 5,00,000



60. Calculate cost of goods sold under FIFO method, given Cost of 9,000 units produced ₹ 9,00,000 Opening stock of finished goods 3,000 units 120 per unit. Closing stock of finished goods 4,000 units

(a) ₹ 9,00,000

(b) ₹ 8,60,000

(c) ₹ 12,60,000

(d) NIL

THE STUDENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS  
— we help you to get success —

61. Calculate profit, given Cost of sales ₹ 1,20,000, Profit 20% on sales

(a) ₹ 30,000

(b) ₹ 24,000

(c) ₹ 1,50,000

(d) ₹ 2,00,000

**62. Job and Batch Costing Fall under the broad category of .....**

- (a) Specific Order Costing**
- (b) Operation Costing**
- (c) Standard Costing**
- (d) Marginal Costing**

**63.....is that variant of specific order costing which is applicable in organization where work is performed as per customer specifications and requirements.**

- (a) Process Costing**
- (b) Job Costing**
- (c) Batch Costing**
- (d) Contract Costing**



**64..... is suitable for ship building, printing and decoration and advertising industries.**

- (a) Batch Costing**
- (b) Standard Costing**
- (c) Job Costing**
- (d) Contract Costing**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**65. In Job Costing every order is -**

- (a) Not so important**
- (b) Average**
- (c) Unique**
- (d) All of the Above.**

66..... is the amount by which the actual loss exceeds the normal loss and it is expected to arise under inefficient operating conditions.

- (a) Abnormal Loss
- (b) Normal Loss
- (c) Process Gain
- (d) Process Loss

67. Abnormal gain arises when the actual ..... is then the normal predetermined process .....

- (a) process loss, process gain
- (b) process loss, process loss
- (c) abnormal gain, process loss
- (d) abnormal loss, process loss



68. In ..... where standardized goods or services r from a sequence of repetitive and more or less continuous operations to which costs are collected and averaged over the units produced during the period.

- (a) Contract Costing
- (b) Process Costing
- (c) Operation Costing
- (d) Job Costing

THE STUDENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS  
— we help you to get success —

69. Actual Loss - Normal Loss =

- (a) Abnormal Loss
- (b) Abnormal Gain
- (c) Abnormal Effective
- (d) Process Loss

**70. In Accounting of joint products under market value method, ..... will be apportioned to the products in the ratio of sales price respective individual products.**

- (a) joint costs**
- (b) by products**
- (c) post separation costs**
- (d) standard cost**

**71. A furniture manufacturing company is an example of-**

- (a) joint products**
- (b) joint products and by-products**
- (c) Co-products**
- (d) none of these**



**72. .... are the costs which are common to the processing of joint products or by-products upto the point of separation.**

- (a) joint process costs**
- (b) common costs**
- (c) pre-separation costs**
- (d) joint costs**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**73. .... are assigned to two or more products produced in a single department.**

- (a) joint costs**
- (b) common costs**
- (c) common process costs**
- (d) pre-separation costs**

**74. Under market value method, joint costs will be apportioned to the products in the ratio of market value of individual joint products using-**

- (a) Market value at separation point**
- (b) Market value at finished stage**
- (c) Net realizable value**
- (d) All of the above**

**75. Costs incurred after split-off stage are called-**

- (a) Further processing costs**
- (b) Post separation costs**
- (c) (a) or (b)**
- (d) None of the above**



**76. An operation is a stage of manufacturing where the output is converted from one form to another. Cost of each operation is known as-**

- (a) Operating Costing**
- (b) Operation Costing**
- (c) Hotel Costing**
- (d) Steam Generation Costing**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**77. Boiler house costing is an example of -**

- (a) Process costing**
- (b) Service costing**
- (c) Standard costing**
- (d) Output costing**

78. Cost of car ₹ 50,000

Residual value of the end of the 5th year ₹ 10,000

Calculate monthly depreciation?

- (a) ₹ 667
- (b) ₹ 8,667
- (c) ₹ 8,000
- (d) None of the above

79. A transport service company is running 4 buses between two towns the distance of which is 50 kms. Seating capacity of each bus is 40 passengers. The seating capacity utilized was 75%. All the four buses run on all days of the month. Each bus had made one round trip daily. The number of passenger-kms. are -

- (a) 3,60,000
- (b) 1,20,000
- (c) 2,40,000
- (d) 3,20,000



THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF

80. If the present cost of the car is ₹ 25,000, residual value at the end of the 4th year is ₹ 5,000, the monthly depreciation is ..... *we help you to get success* .....

- (a) 4,000
- (b) 416.67
- (c) 4,417
- (d) none of the above

81. A bus carries 25 passengers daily for 25 days and its mileage per month is 2,000 kms. Its passenger miles are .....

(a) 60,000

(b) 25,000

(c) 40,000

(d) 50,000

82. Activity based costing identifies the activities which cause to be incurred and trace cost ..... of these activities.

(a) pools

(b) drivers

(c) objects

(d) centre

83..... is possible to ascertain most accurate and realistic product cost.

(a) Activity Based Accounting

(b) Activity Based Information

(c) Activity Based Management

(d) Activity Based Costing



84. In Activity Based Costing, costs are accumulated by -

(a) Cost objects

(b) Cost benefit analysis

(c) Cost pool

(d) None of the above

**85. The appropriate Cost driver for maintenance of cost pool is number of-**

- (a) customers**
- (b) set-ups**
- (c) machine hours**
- (d) delivers**

**86..... is the final point to which costs are traced.**

- (a) Cost object**
- (b) Cost pool**
- (c) Cost driver**
- (d) Cost activity**



**87. In tracing costs, to products by using a measure of resources consumed by each activity .....is used.**

- (a) Cost driver**
- (b) Cost pool**
- (c) Cost object**
- (d) Cost unit**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**88. Costs are grouped into .....according to the activities which drive them.**

- (a) Cost drivers**
- (b) Cost objects**
- (c) Cost pools**
- (d) Cost units**

**89. Activity based costing is defined as cost attribution to .....on the basis of benefit received from indirect activities.**

- (a) Cost units**
- (b) Cost pools**
- (c) Cost objects**
- (d) Cost drivers**

**90. Under ..... separate ledgers for cost accounting and financial accounting are contained.**

- (a) Integrated accounting**
- (b) non - integrated accounting**
- (c) inter locking of accounts**
- (d) cost ledger accounting**



**91. The maintenance of both Cost Accounts and Financial Accounts can be avoided and only one set of accounts can be maintained under non-integrated accounting system.**

- (a) True**
- (b) False**
- (c) Partly True**
- (d) Partly False**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**92. Non-integrated accounting system is also known as -**

- (a) Financial Accounting**
- (b) Cost Accounting**
- (c) Hybrid Accounting**
- (d) Cost Ledger Accounting**

93. Under ..... both financial and cost accounting records are maintained in one set of books to meet the requirements of financial accounting and cost accounting purposes.

(a) cost ledger accounting

(b) integral accounting

(c) interlocking of accounts

(d) financial accounting

94. Maintenance of ..... accounts avoids duplication of efforts and reconciliation of cost and financial accounts is not required.

(a) financial

(b) cost

(c) integrated

(d) interlocking



95. The principal ledgers maintained in ..... system are cost ledger, WIP ledger, finished goods ledger.

(a) Integrated accounting

(b) non-integrated accounting

(c) interlocking of accounts

(d) cost ledger accounting.

THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS  
— we help you to get success —

96. Under ..... accounts no personal accounts are kept but the transactions affecting the nominal accounts are recorded.

(a) financial

(b) integrated

(c) cost

(d) non-integrated

**97. Integral accounts merge .....in one set of accounts.**

- (a) Financial and Cost Accounts**
- (b) Management and Financial Accounts**
- (c) Management and Cost Accounts**
- (d) None of the above**

**98. Cost accounting deal with -**

- (a) the ascertainment of cost of product**
- (b) absorption of overheads into product cost**
- (c) ascertainment of division wise or product wise profitability**
- (d) All of the above**

**99 ..... accounting deals with the classification and recording and summarization of transactions of the concern and ends up with the preparation of financial statements viz, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the accounting period.**

- (a) activity based**
- (b) cost based**
- (c) cost**
- (d) financial**



**100. The reasons for difference in profit or loss in cost and financial accounts is analyzed and highlighted through-**

- (a) Statement of Profit&Loss Account**
- (b) Memorandum Profit & Loss Account**
- (c) Reconciliation Statement**
- (d) Analysis Statement**

**101. The actual overheads incurred will be recorded under-**

- (a) Cost Accounts**
- (b) Financial Accounts**
- (c) Integrated Accounts**
- (d) Inter-locked Accounts**

**102. Absorption of overheads cause less profit in cost accounts,**

- (a) True**
- (b) False**
- (c) Partly True**
- (d) Partly False**



**103. Reconciliation of Cost and Financial Accounts ensures the sets of accounts accuracy of .....  
Sets of accounts.**

- (a) Two**
- (b) Three**
- (c) Four**
- (d) Five**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**104. When Financial profit in ₹ 7,000 the administrative overhead over recovered in Cost Accounts**

**₹ 600, then the costing profit is -**

- (a) 7,600**
- (b) 6,400**
- (c) 8,200**
- (d) 5,800**

**105. Depreciation charged in costing books is ₹ 11,500 and in financial books is ₹ 10,200. What will be the financial profit when costing profit is ₹ 4,000?**

**(a) ₹ 5,300**

**(b) ₹ 2,700**

**(c) ₹ 4,000**

**(d) ₹ 5,000**

**106. Terminology of ABC are:**

**(a) Cost driver**

**(b) Cost pool**

**(c) Batch level cost**

**(d) All of the above**



**107. The area in which activity based information is used for decision making are:**

**(a) Activity cost**

**(b) Production facility cost**

**(c) Customer profitability**

**(d) All of the above**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**108. Limitations of ABC are:**

**(a) ABC is a costing system**

**(b) ABC is a complex system**

**(c) ABC is an accounting system**

**(d) None of the above**

**109. In an ABC system, the allocation basis that are used for applying costs to service or producers are called .....**

- (a) Cost pool**
- (b) Cost object**
- (c) Cost driver**
- (d) Unit level cost**

**110. Cost are caused by a group of things being made, handled or processed at a single time are referred to as .....**

- (a) Unit level cost**
- (b) Batch level cost.**
- (c) Production level cost**
- (d) None of the above**



**111. Overheads are first related to department cost centres:**

- (a) ABC**
- (b) Batch level costing**
- (c) Traditional Absorption Costing**
- (d) None of the above**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**112. It is an item for which cost measurement is required.**

- (a) Cost driver**
- (b) Traditional cost**
- (c) Cost object**
- (d) None of the above**

113. Cost drivers type of .....

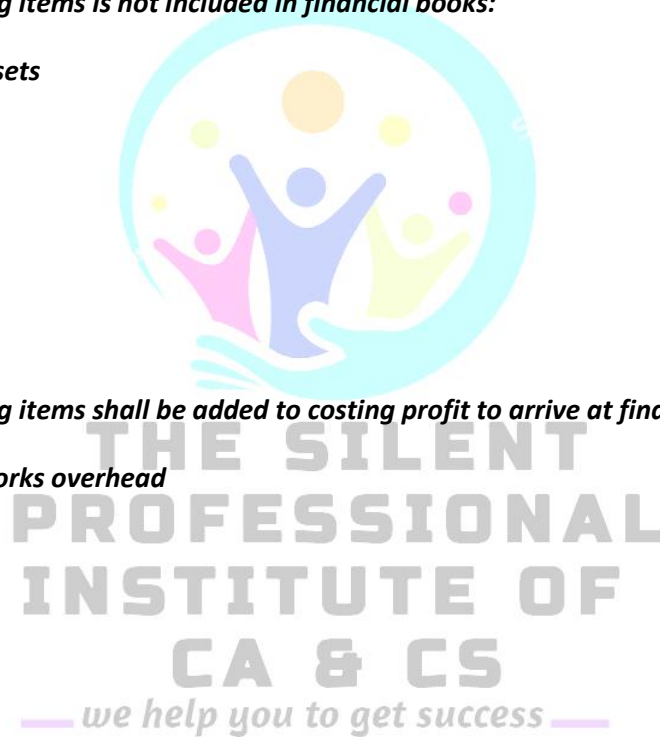
- (a) Pure volume
- (b) Situational
- (c) Weighted volume
- (d) All of the above

114. Which of the following items is not included in financial books:

- (a) Loss on sale of fixed assets
- (b) Goodwill written off
- (c) Dividend received
- (d) Rent of own house

115. Which of the following items shall be added to costing profit to arrive at financial

- (a) Under-absorption of works overhead
- (b) Interest on debentures
- (c) Rent receivable
- (d) Income tax paid



116. Profit as per financial books is ₹ 65,000. What will be the profit as per cost books when selling and distribution expenses, actual as well as predetermined, are ₹ 2,000?

- (a) 65,000
- (b) 63,000
- (c) 67,000
- (d) None of these

117. Depreciation charged in cost books is ₹ 8,00 and in financial books is ₹ 6,700. What will be the profit as per financial books when profit as per cost books is ₹ 6,000

- (a) 6,000
- (b) 4,700
- (c) 7.300
- (d) None of these.

118. Profit as per financial accounts is ₹ 10,000. What will be the profit as per cost accounts when depreciation overcharged in cost accounts is ₹ 400.

- (a) 10,000
- (b) 9,600
- (c) 10,400
- (d) None of these



119. Opening stock as per financial accounts is 14,000 and as per cost accounts is 13,500. What will be the profit as per financial books when profit as per cost books is 54,000?

- (a) 54,500
- (b) 67,500
- (c) 53,500
- (d) None of these

THE STUDENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS  
— we help you to get success —

120. Finished goods control account is credited with .....

- (a) Cost of good sold
- (b) Purchase price
- (c) Selling, distribution and administration
- (d) None of the above

**121. In ..... ledger, a separate account is opened for each job.**

- (a) Work-in-progress**
- (b) Wages control account**
- (c) Store ledger account**
- (d) None of the above**

**122. The closing balance of Cost of Sales Account is transferred to ..... Account.**

- (a) Costing Profit and Loss**
- (b) Financial Accounting**
- (c) Management Accounting**
- (d) None of the above.**



**123. The amount of overheads under/over absorbed is transferred to ..... Account.**

- (a) Overhead Adjustment or costing, Profit and Loss**
- (b) Overhead incurred and accrued**
- (c) Overhead suspense**
- (d) None of the above.**

**THE SILENT  
PROFESSIONAL  
INSTITUTE OF  
CA & CS**  
*— we help you to get success —*

**124. At the end of any period, the total of balances of all jobs account should be equal to balance in..... Account.**

- (a) Work-in-progress ledger control**
- (b) Cost of sales A/c.**
- (c) Overhead control**
- (d) None of the above**

125. Wages paid to indirect labour is allocated to .....

(a) Factory overhead control A/c

(b) Work-in-progress control

(c) Overhead suspense A/c

(d) None of the above.

Join the silent professional online whats app free study group , test series , update & notes 7979737987

**@ THE SILENT PROFESSIONAL**

[www.tspcacs.com](http://www.tspcacs.com)

Youtube ... <https://youtu.be/IGjbsITFgM>

Facebook page... <https://www.facebook.com/tspcacs/>

Instagram...

[https://www.instagram.com/p/BtWY8fsnrvs/?utm\\_source=ig\\_share\\_sheet&igshid=xnalfdkai9n0&fbclid=IwAR3RjY23GGHPfsk0CU6nLH1wha1AOf8AXT1ShKcVziYp23hCuikm3KhUz9I](https://www.instagram.com/p/BtWY8fsnrvs/?utm_source=ig_share_sheet&igshid=xnalfdkai9n0&fbclid=IwAR3RjY23GGHPfsk0CU6nLH1wha1AOf8AXT1ShKcVziYp23hCuikm3KhUz9I)

