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Maximum Weight : 5

MCQ—APPLIED COST ACCOUNTING

Section II

[TO BE ATTACHED TO THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK]

UG CBCSS INTERNAL EXAMINATION, JUNE 2026

DO NOT WRITE YOUR REGISTER NUMBER OR NAME ANYWHERE IN SECTION II OF THE QUESTION PAPER

Answer all questions.

All questions carry equal weight.

Put a tick mark [✓] in the column against the correct answer.

1. _____ In a contract, provides that the contract price would be suitably enhanced on the happening of a specified contingency.

(A) Cost plus contract.

☐

(B) Estimated profit.

☐

(C) Escalation clause.

☐

(D) EBQ.

☐

2. Scope of specific order costing is very wide and includes _____.

(A) Job, Batch and contract costing.

☐

(B) Process, Contract and unit costing.

☐

(C) Batch, Job and process costing.

☐

(D) Unit, service and transport costing.

☐

3. In job costing the production is generally against customers _____ but not for stock.

(A) Order.

☐

(B) Profit.

☐

(C) Cash in hand.

☐

(D) None of these.

☐

4. The cost of _____ process loss is absorbed in the cost of production of good units.

(A) Normal.

☐

(B) Abnormal.

☐

(C) Actual.

☐

(D) None of these.

☐

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5. The method of costing applied when articles are manufactured in definite batches is _____.

(A) Job costing.

☐

(B) Operation costing.

☐

(C) Batch costing.

☐

(D) Service costing.

☐

6. Job costing is _____.

(A) Method of costing.

☐

(B) Technique of costing.

☐

(C) Cost ascertainment.

☐

(D) Cost estimation.

☐

7. For each job a _____ is given under job costing.

(A) Distinct number.

☐

(B) Equal number.

☐

(C) Coding.

☐

(D) None of these.

☐

8. Abnormal gain = _____.

(A) Normal cost of normal output / Actual output * units of A.L.

☐

(B) N. C. of normal output / normal output * units of A. gain.

☐

(C) Normal output / Actual output * A. gain.

☐

(D) None of these.

☐

9. Cost of _____ is not included in the cost of the process.

(A) Abnormal loss.

☐

(B) Normal loss.

☐

(C) Normal gain.

☐

(D) Abnormal gain.

☐

10. The cost incurred up to the point of separation are called _____ cost.

(A) Direct.

☐

(B) Process.

☐

(C) Byproduct.

☐

(D) Common.

☐



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11. The product has generally ————— over the relative quantities of by products and the main products.

(A) Control.

☐

(B) No control.

☐

(C) Value.

☐

(D) Quantity.

☐

12. The angle formed at the intersection of sales line and variable cost line is called :

(A) Angle of incidence.

☐

(B) Acute angle.

☐

(C) Loss area.

☐

(D) Profit area.

☐

13. During the recession period, the profits of a firm will decrease at a much slower rate whose P/V ratio is :

(A) Very high.

☐

(B) Moderate.

☐

(C) Low.

☐

(D) Very low.

☐

14. A method of costing which is used to ascertain the cost of products at each stage of it's manufacture is called :

(A) Job costing.

☐

(B) Batch costing.

☐

(C) Process costing.

☐

(D) None of these.

☐

15. The process Account is credited with :

(A) Value of by-products and scrap.

☐

(B) All expenses and losses.

☐

(C) Material and labour.

☐

(D) Incomes and gains.

☐

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16. The finished product of one process becomes.

(A) Raw material of next process.

☐

(B) Finished product of next process.

☐

(C) Output of next process.

☐

(D) All of the above.

☐

17. If abnormal loss has any scrap value, it should be credited to :

(A) Abnormal loss.

☐

(B) Profit and Loss Account.

☐

(C) Process Account.

☐

(D) None.

☐

18. Production order costing is also known as :

(A) Job costing.

☐

(B) Lot costing.

☐

(C) Both (A) and (B).

☐

(D) None of the above.

☐

19. ————— is a modified form of job costing.

(A) Process costing.

☐

(B) Batch costing.

☐

(C) Contract costing.

☐

(D) Work costing.

☐

20. EBQ stands for :

(A) Economic Order Quantity.

☐

(B) Economic Batch Order.

☐

(C) Economic Batch Quantity.

☐

(D) Economic Batch Quality.

☐

No. of MCQs attempted

Weight Scored

(To be entered by the examiner)

No. of MCQs not attempted

ATTACH SECTION II INTERNAL EXAMINATION MCQ PAPER WITH
THE MAIN ANSWER-BOOK

