

CBSE Class 12 Cost Accounting 2025 - Set 347

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

General Instructions

- (i) Please read the instructions carefully.
- (ii) This question paper consists of 24 questions in two Sections: Section A and Section B.
- (iii) Section A has Objective Type Questions whereas Section B contains Subjective Type Questions.
- (iv) Out of the given $(6 + 18) = 24$ questions, a candidate has to answer $(6 + 11) = 17$ questions in the allotted maximum time of 3 hours.
- (v) All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
- (vi) Section A: Objective Type Questions (30 marks). This section has 6 questions. There is no negative marking. Follow the instructions given; marks are mentioned against each question/part.
- (vii) Section B: Subjective Type Questions (30 marks). This section has 18 questions; answer 11. Follow the instructions given; marks are mentioned against each question/part.

Section A

1. Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills. $4 \times 1 = 4$

1(i). There are _____ stages of active listening.

1(ii). _____ is about understanding one's own needs, desires, habits, traits, behaviours and feelings.

- (A) Motivation (B) Stress
(C) Self-awareness (D) Personality

1(iii). Ram, a cost accountant, always washes his hands as soon as he hands over any document to his colleague. Identify the personality disorder he faces as sometimes he washes his hands 30 times in a day.

1(iv). _____ sign defines a formula.

1(v). State any one way to reduce the amount of waste produced at every step of the production in plants and factories.

1(vi). The ability to act in a situation before others do is _____.

2. Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions. $5 \times 1 = 5$

2(i). Name the method used to present the cost elements in vertical form.

2(ii). State whether the following statement is **True** or **False** :

‘Cost sheet tells about quality and labour efficiency of the production.’

2(iii). Output costing helps in arriving at the final _____ for marketers.

2(iv). Choose the odd one out :

- (A) Direct cost (B) Flat cost
(C) Work cost (D) First cost

2(v). Cost sheet based on the predictable cost figures which are estimated is known as _____.

- (A) Predicted cost sheet (B) Past cost sheet
(C) Historical cost sheet (D) Estimated cost sheet

2(vi). The value of raw material consumed from the following given information will be :

Opening stock of Raw material	₹ 25,000
Closing stock of Raw material	₹ 40,000
Purchase of Raw material	₹ 1,00,000

- (A) ₹ 85,000 (B) ₹ 60,000
(C) ₹ 45,000 (D) ₹ 1,65,000

2(vii). State one advantage of job costing.

3. Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions. $6 \times 1 = 6$

3(i). Name the inventory control principle used to calculate economic batch quantity.

3(ii). State whether the following statement is **True** or **False** :

‘Wage abstract is not prepared in case of batch costing.’

3(iii). Job No. 1001 was in process at the end of the accounting period. The total cost involved in the job is ₹ 15,000 of which ₹ 5,000 is direct material. Factory overhead is allocated to goods in process at 150% of direct labour cost. The amount of direct labour charged to Job No. 1001 will be :

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) ₹ 9,000 | (B) ₹ 4,000 |
| (C) ₹ 3,000 | (D) ₹ 2,000 |

3(iv). Which one of the following is an example of a direct cost in the manufacturing of pista burfi chocolate ?

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| (A) Salary of Accountant | (B) Pistachios |
| (C) Electricity | (D) Depreciation |

3(v). State whether the following statement is **True** or **False** :

‘In the balance sheet, the contractor account is shown on the liabilities side.’

3(vi). It is important to consider profit on incomplete contracts after providing for the _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Unknown contingencies | (B) Known contingencies |
| (C) Depreciation | (D) Depletion |

3(vii). What is Escalation Clause ?

4. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions.
 $5 \times 1 = 5$

4(i). If completion of contract is less than 25%, how much profit should be taken to Profit and Loss Account under contract costing ?

4(ii). The total profit on a contract for ₹ 3,00,000 is ₹ 60,000 and the contract is 60% complete and has been certified accordingly. The retention money is 20% of the certified value, then the amount of profit that can prudently be credited to Profit or Loss Account will be :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) ₹ 60,000 | (B) ₹ 36,000 |
| (C) ₹ 28,800 | (D) ₹ 48,000 |

4(iii). The sequence of operations is _____ and _____.

4(iv). What are By-products ?

4(v). The other term for Reverse Cost Method is :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) Working backward method | (B) Process costing method |
| (C) Contract costing method | (D) Labour hour costing method |

4(vi). Distinguish between process costing and job costing on the basis of cost computation.

5. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions.
 $5 \times 1 = 5$

5(i). 12000 kg of material was put into a process in a period. The normal loss is 10% of input. No opening or closing Work-in-Progress (WIP) is there. Output in the period is 10,920 kg. The abnormal loss/gain is :

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Abnormal gain of 120 kg | (B) Abnormal loss of 120 kg |
| (C) Abnormal gain of 1080 kg | (D) Abnormal loss of 1080 kg |

5(ii). Abnormal loss is equal to _____.

5(iii). State whether the following statement is **True** or **False** :

‘Operating costing is concerned with the ascertainment of operating cost for manufactured tangible product.’

5(iv). Name any one service unit used in canteen services under canteen costing.

5(v). What is Composite Unit ?

5(vi). Operating costing is a _____ of costing.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (A) method | (B) technique |
| (C) norm | (D) procedure |

6. Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions.
 $5 \times 1 = 5$

6(i). Which of the following is **not** the service unit in case of transporter carrying goods ?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| (A) Cost per km | (B) Cost per tonne-km |
| (C) Cost per quintal-km | (D) Cost per passenger-km |

6(ii). State whether the following statement is **True** or **False** :

‘Transfer to general reserve is an item of cost account.’

6(iii). Payment of donation is _____.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) debited to Costing Profit and Loss Account | (B) credited to Costing Profit and Loss Account |
| (C) debited to Financial Profit and Loss Account | (D) credited to Financial Profit and Loss Account |

6(iv). What is Memorandum Reconciliation Account ?

6(v). State two methods of stock valuation used in cost accounting.

6(vi). _____ is a subsidiary ledger maintained in cost accounting.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) Debtor ledger | (B) Creditor ledger |
| (C) Work-in-Progress ledger | (D) Receivables ledger |

Section B

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills. Answer each question in 20 – 30 words. $3 \times 2 = 6$

7. What is a complex sentence ? Give one example.

8. What is Stress ?

9. State the basic steps to insert a square shape in a presentation.

10. 'A goal without a plan is just a wish.' Briefly explain the statement.

11. Name any two green jobs in the following sectors :

1. Construction
2. Renewable energy

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each. $3 \times 2 = 6$

12. Name two types of costs involved in producing steam under power house costing.

13. What is abnormal effectiveness ?

14. Explain why progress advice is prepared.

15. What is lot costing ?

16. Show the treatment of Work-in-Progress in the cost sheet from the given information :

Prime Cost	₹ 20,00,000
Factory Overheads	₹ 8,00,000
Opening WIP	₹ 2,00,000
Closing WIP	₹ 1,40,000

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30 – 50 words each. $2 \times 3 = 6$

17. List the steps involved in the preparation of Reconciliation Statement.

18. Given the notional profit as ₹ 79,000, cash received ₹ 3,30,000, work certified ₹ 4,00,000, contract price is ₹ 6,00,000. Calculate the profit that can be credited to the Profit and Loss Account. Also, explain what is notional profit in case of contract costing.

19. A pharmaceutical company has an annual demand for 18,000 units of its medicine. For the production of units, company has to bear setting up cost and order processing cost of ₹ 220. Cost of manufacturing one unit is ₹ 1250. Cost of carrying is 10% per annum. Calculate the economic batch quantity.

Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50 – 80 words each. $3 \times 4 = 12$

20. Distinguish between job costing and contract costing.

21. Draw the cost sheet proforma.

22. 1,000 units of raw material were introduced in a process at a cost of ₹ 4,000. The normal wastage allowed is 10%, each unit of waste realises ₹ 2.50. The actual production was 850 units (with abnormal wastage of 50 units). The expenses being as follows :

Direct wages	₹ 6,500
Indirect expenses	₹ 3,250

Prepare the process account to show the effect of wastage.

23. From the following cost information, prepare a cost sheet presenting the total cost and cost per unit of electricity generated.

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Qty / units
Expenses for generation of steam		
Coal cost	10,000	–
Water cost	150	–
Wages for coal handling	750	–
Repair for boiler	350	–
Lubricating oil	50	–
Depreciation (Boiler)	850	–
Supervisory labour	400	–
Total steam produced (lbs)	–	15,000
Steam used for power generation (lbs)	–	10,000
Expenses incurred in the power house		
Wages (operator)	1000	–
Depreciation (generator)	900	–
Repairs	500	–
Supervision charges	500	–
Electricity generated (units)	–	500

24. From the following information, prepare a Reconciliation Statement :

Particulars	Cost Accounts (₹)	Financial Accounts (₹)
Net Profit	35,000	–
Selling and Promotion Overheads	3,050	3,050
Provision for Doubtful Debts	–	2,000
Factory Indirect Expenses	4,250	3,500
Director Remuneration	–	2,000
Income Tax paid	–	9,250
Rent received from own building	2,750	–
Depreciation	4,550	5,950
Dividend Received	–	550
Administrative Overheads	2,450	3,900

- End of Question Paper -