**CHUKA** 



#### **UNIVERSITY**

### **UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

#### **RESIT/SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS**

### EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

**BBAM/BCOM 212: COST ACCOUNTING** 

STREAMS: TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: WEDNESDAY 03/02/2021 11.30 A.M – 1.30 P.M

### **INSTRUCTIONS:**

### Answer question one and any other two questions

### **QUESTION ONE (30 MAR-KS)**

- (a) Explain five objectives of management accounting in an organization. [5 marks]
- (b) ABC company produces and sells one product "Q" whose selling price per unit is kshs.25 and variable cost per unit is kshs. 20. The total fixed costs for the period is kshs. 10,000 Required:
  - (i) Determine the breakeven point in units and in shillings. [4 marks]
  - (ii) How many units of products "Q" will have to be sold to earn an after tax profit of kshs 4900, assuming a corporate tax rate of 30%? [3 marks]
- (c) The following direct costs were incurred from job number J415 of radio Maisha Company

Ksh.

Direct materials 6010

Wages Dept A 60 hours @ 30/= per hour

Dept B 40 hours @20/= per hour

### BBAM/BCOM 212

Dept C 20 hour @ 50/= per hour

Overheads of these three departments were estimated as follows

Variable overheads Costs (sh) Labour hours

 Dept A
 Sh. 15000
 1500

 Dept B
 Sh. 4000
 200

 Dept C
 Sh. 12000
 300

Fixed overheads were estimated at sh. 40,000 for 2000 normal working hours.

## Required:

Calculate the cost of Job no. J415 and the price to give a profit of 25% of the selling.

[7 marks]

(d) Explain the benefits of budgeting in an organization.

(iii) Total material cost variance

[5 marks]

[2 marks]

(e) The standard quantity of materials for producing 1 unit of product "P" is 5 kgs. The standard price is kshs. 6 per kg.during a particular period, 500 units were produced. Actual material consumed was 2700 kgs at a cost of kshs. 5 per kg.

## Required:

(i)	Material price variance.	[2 marks]
(ii)	Material usage variance	[2 marks]

### **QUESTION TWO**

(iii)

- (a) State any four assumptions of break-even analysis. [4 marks]
- (b) Give reasons why marginal costing is more suitable for managerial decision making as compared to absorption costing. [4 marks]
- (c) The total cost and output volumes of a manufacturing company in the first 6 months of the year are as follows:

Month	Jan	Feb	March	n April	May	June
Output "000" units	5	7	6	5	8	6
Total cost kshs. "000"	146	152	148	142	164	152

### **Required:**

(i) Estimate the cost function using high-low method. [4 marks]

## BBAM/BCOM 212

	(ii)	Estimate the	cost function using regression analysis method.	[8 marks]			
QUE	STION	THREE					
(a)	A cor	A company expects the following activity levels in May 2018					
	Sales 7000 units						
	Produ	action	8500 units				
		pening stock or 600 units.	n 1 <sup>st</sup> May 2018. Fixed overhead costs are based on n	ormal			
The b	oudgeted	d unit selling pr	ice and total cost are as follows:				
	Kshs.	per unit					
	Selli	ing price 45					
	Dire	ect material	11				
	Dire	ect labour	8				
	Prod	luction overhead	d (kshs. 3 variable) 7				
	Selli	ing and adminis	trative overhead (50% fixed) 10				
Requ	iired:						
	(i)	Calculate the	marginal production cost per unit and absorption pr	roduction cost per			
		unit of the pro	oduct.	[2 marks]			
	(ii)	Prepare comp	parative income statements using marginal costing a	nd absorption			
		costing tech	niques.	[12			
(b)	Expl	Explain the following standards					
	(i)	Ideal standa	rds	[2			
				marks]			
	(ii)	Current stan	dards	[2			
				marks]			
	(iii)	Basic standar	ds	[2			
				marks]			

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## **QUESTION FOUR**

(a)	Distinguish between the following cost terminologies	
	(i) Direct costs and indirect costs	[2
		marks]
	(ii) Cost unit and unit cost	[2
		marks]
	(iii) Implicit cost and explicit cost	[2
		marks]
	(iv) Product cost and period cost	[2
		marks]
(b)	Differentiate between job costing and process costing.	[4
		marks]
(c)	Fifty units are introduced into a process at a cost of kshs.	l per unit. The total additiona

(c) Fifty units are introduced into a process at a cost of kshs. 1 per unit. The total additional expenditure incurred by the process is kshs. 30 of the units introduced, 10% are normally spoiled in the course of manufacture. The spoiled units possess a scrap value of kshs. 0.25 per unit. Owing to an accident, only 40 units were produced.

# Required:

(i)Prepare a process account.[6 marks](ii)Prepare abnormal loss account.[4marks]

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