**SYBBI - SEMESTER IV**

**SUB – COST ACCOUNTING**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Cost accounting mainly helps the management in
2. Earning profit
3. Providing information to management
4. Fixing prices of the products
5. All of the above
6. Cost accounting provides all of the following information except
7. Product cost
8. Cost of goods sold
9. Inventory values
10. Cash forecasts

 3. Which of the following is cost – behavior oriented approach to

 product costing

1. Absorption cost
2. Process costing
3. Marginal costing.
4. Job – order costing
5. An item of cost that is direct for one business may be ……….for another business.
6. Direct
7. Indirect
8. Variable
9. Fixed
10. The total of all direct expense is known as ……………… cost
11. Prime cost
12. Factory cost
13. Selling cost
14. Cost of products
15. …………… costs are partly fixed and partly variable in relation to

Output

1. Variable
2. Fixed
3. Semi – variable
4. Marginal
5. An opportunity cost is ……………………
6. The advantage foregone
7. Additional income
8. Cost incurred in post
9. Cost for replacement

 8. An opportunity cost does not involve

1. Incomes
2. Expenses
3. Cash outlays
4. Losses

 9. Total variable cost change ……….. With change in output

1. Constantly
2. Not proportionately
3. Proportionately

10. Fixed cost per unit …………. With increase in output

1. Increases
2. Not –increase
3. Reduces
4. Not decrease

11. Depreciation is ………….. Expenditure

1. Variable
2. Semi – variable
3. Fixed
4. None of the above

12. Out – of pocket costs involve payment to ……………………….

* 1. Management
	2. Out siders
	3. Employees
	4. Owners

13. The cost that can be identified with a cost until is called ……………..

1. Direct cost
2. Overhead
3. Indirect
4. Cost of production

14. Cost incurred in part have no effect on future decision making is

 called…………….

1. Period cost
2. Opportunity cost
3. Sunk cost
4. Marginal costing

15. The value of a benefit sacrificed in favor of an alternative course of

 action, is called …………………………

1. Period cost
2. Opportunity cost
3. Sunk cost
4. Marginal cost

16. Cost unit for a cable industry is

1. Per tone
2. Per cost
3. Per meter
4. Per cubic foot

17. Tonne kilometer is the cost unit of ………………

1. Auto mobile
2. Quarries
3. Transport service
4. Electricity

 18. Direct labour costs would includes wages paid to all the following except

1. Machine operators
2. Assembly line workers
3. Janitors
4. Brick layers

19. Indirect labour costs would include wages paid to the following except

* 1. Machine operators
	2. Material handlers
	3. Store keepers
	4. Fork lift operators

20. Overhead consists of all the following except

* 1. Indirect materials
	2. Direct – labour
	3. Store – keepers

21. Prime cost comprises the following combination of costs

1. Direct materials and factory overhead
2. Direct labour and factory overhead
3. Direct material direct labour and direct expense
4. None of these

22. Conversion and prime costs are

1. Synonymous and can be used induce changeably
2. Both include factory overhead with its variable and fixed components
3. Represent cost incurred on joint product before the split off point
4. Differ

23. An important feature of cost centre is that

1. It uses only monitory information
2. It has clearly defined boundaries
3. It may be one specific location only
4. It must be an area of business through which product pass

24. The term cost refers to

1. An asset that has given benefit and is now expired
2. The price of product sold or services rendered
3. The value of sacrifice made to require goods or service
4. The present value of future benefit

25. Direct material is a

1. Manufacturing cost
2. Administration cost
3. Selling and distribution cost
4. Factory overhead

26. Cost accounting emerged mainly on account of

1. Statutory requirements
2. Competition in the market
3. Limitation of financial accounting

27. Advantage of cost accounting system accrue

1. Only to workers
2. Only to management
3. To consumers , workers , government , and management

28. Marginal costing in concerned with

1. Fixed costs
2. Variable cost
3. Semi – fixed cost

29. A biscuit manufacturing concern employs

1. Departmental costing
2. Batch costing
3. Process costing

30. Aggregate of direct cost is known as ……………

1. Direct material cost
2. Direct labour cost
3. Prime cost

31. Aggregate of prime cost and factory overhead is

1. Work on cost
2. Work cost
3. Cost of production

32. Salary paid to factory manager is an item of

1. Prime cost
2. Factory overhead
3. Selling overhead

33. Cost incurred to convert raw material into finished good

1. Direct cost
2. Conversion cost
3. Indirect cost

34. Sunk cost are

1. Fixed in nature
2. Not relevant to present decision
3. Variable in nature

35. All cost other than direct expense are known as

1. Indirect material cost
2. Indirect labour cost
3. Indirect expenses

36. The most important element of cost is

1. Material
2. Labour
3. Over head

37. According to which of the following methods of material pricing are close to current economic values

1. LIFO
2. FIFO
3. HIFO

38. Directors remuneration is treated as

1. Factory overhead
2. Selling and distribution over head
3. Administration over head

39. Packing cost is an item of

1. Production over head
2. Selling over head
3. Office over head

40. Bad debts are treated as a part of

1. Purely financial income
2. Purely cost item
3. Purely financial expense

41.variable cost vary

1. Per unit
2. In aggregate
3. Per unit and aggregate

42. Standard costing is

1. Technique
2. Method
3. Process

43. The difference between standard and actual is called

1. Deviation
2. Difference in cost
3. Variance

44. Historical costing is also called

1. Total costing
2. Actual costing
3. Notional costing

45. Costing is a technique of

1. Inventory control
2. Calculation of cost
3. Ascertainment of cost

46. ……………….. Costing is used in transport costing

1. Operating
2. Standard
3. Marginal

47. Depreciation is a ………….. Expense

1. Fixed
2. Variable
3. Semi – variable

48. ………………….. Cost per unit does not change with change in activity level

1. Overhead
2. Variable
3. Fixed

49. Telephone expense is a …………………. Expense

1. Fixed
2. Variable
3. Semi – variable

50. Cost accounting is the art, science and …………… cost of accountant

1. Profession
2. Management
3. Administration

51. ………………. May be a location, a person, or an item of equipment or group of there

1. Cost centre
2. Cost unit
3. Profit centre

52. …………………. Is defined on the guidance and regulation by executive action of cost operating and under taking

1. Cost reduction
2. Cost control
3. Cost estimation

53………. is the cost incurred in the part has no effect on future decision making

1. Sunk cost
2. Historical cost
3. Imputed cost

54. Machine hour rate in the cost of running a machine

1. Per hour
2. Per day
3. Per work

55. Direct expense are also called ……………………. Expenses.

1. Variable
2. Chargeable
3. Fixed

56. Cost of production is also called ………………..if there is no selling and distribution expense

1. Cost of sales
2. Office cost
3. Factory cost

57. If cost of sales exceeds sales it will be

1. Profit
2. Loss
3. Gain

58. Statement prepared to show the different elements of cost

1. Time sheet
2. Cost sheet
3. Work sheet

59. Variable cost increases

1. As in the sales goes up
2. As the production goes up
3. As the fixed expenses goes up

60. On the basis of ……………… cost can be classified into fixed and

 variable.

1. Behavior
2. Element
3. Function

61. Direct expense are also called ……………… expenses

1. Semi-variable
2. Chargeable
3. Fixed

62. Operating costing is applicable to

1. Transport
2. Hospitals
3. Electricity

63. Rent on own building is a ………………..

1. Sunk cost
2. Imputed cost
3. Opportunity cost

64. When material prices fluctuate widely the method of pricing that gives a best result in

1. Simple average
2. Weighted average
3. FIFO

65. Which of the following is considered to be a normal loss of material

1. Loss due to accident
2. Loss due to breaking of bulk material
3. Loss due to careless handling

66. Store keeper should initiate a purchase requisition when stock reacher

1. Minimum level
2. Maximum level
3. Re – order level

67. Goods received note is prepared by ……………………..

1. Goods received clerk
2. Purchase manager
3. Store keeper

68. …………. Is a discount allowed to the bulk purchase

1. Trade discount
2. Cash discount
3. Bad debt

69. Buffer stock of material means ………………………..

1. Maximum stock of material
2. Minimum stock of material
3. Average stock of material

70. A written request to a supplier for specified goods at an agreed rate

1. Purchase order
2. Purchase requisition
3. Receiving report

71. Surprise physical checking is a feature of

1. Perpetual inventory system
2. ABC analysis
3. Impress system

72. A purchase requisition is raised ………………………………

1. To ultimate to the supplier the quantity and quality of new

 material required

1. When the stock of raw material has follow to the re order level
2. When goods are received from a supplier

73. Normal loss in a process is ………………………………………

1. Un avoidable
2. Avoidable
3. Arise due to defective

74. The cost of normal wastage less scrap value if any born by

1. Good units
2. Abnormal wastage
3. Abnormal effectiveness

75. Purchase order is prepared by

1. Sales department
2. Purchase department
3. Production department

76. Bin card in maintained by

1. Purchase dept
2. Stores dept.
3. Production dept

77. Abnormal loss should be transferred to

1. Abnormal loss account
2. Costing profit and loss a/c
3. Cash account

78. FIFO method is suitable in times of ……..

1. Rising price
2. Falling price
3. Both a & b

79. LIFO method is suitable in times of ……..

1. Rising price
2. Falling price
3. Both a & b

80. Re – order level = maximum consumption \* …………….

1. Minimum re order period
2. Maximum re – order period
3. Minimum consumption

81. The quality of material to be ordered at one time

1. EOQ
2. EBQ
3. BOQ

82. Bin card used is used for verifying ………………

1. Quantity
2. Value
3. Quantity and value

83. The unavoidable loss of material is known as

1. Normal loss
2. Abnormal loss
3. Waste

84. Loss due to fire , theft , are …………………….

1. Normal loss
2. Abnormal loss
3. Scrap

85. The cost of …………… is not included in the cost of production

1. Normal loss
2. Abnormal loss
3. Scrap

86. Direct cost clearly be ……………… with a product

1. Identified
2. Apportioned
3. Allocated

87. Prime cost can be also called …………………………….

1. Indirect cost
2. Direct cost
3. Fixed

88. Element of cost refers to …………………..

1. Component cost
2. Components of cost
3. Prime cost

89. Cost of material that can be identified is called ……………. Cost

1. Direct
2. In direct
3. Variable

90. ……………in the aggregate of indirect material , indirect labour and indirect expense

1. Prime cost
2. factory cost
3. Over head

91. The value of benefit sacrificed in favor of an alternative course of action as known as

1. Variable
2. Fixed cost
3. Opportunity cost

92. ………… is a unit of quantity in terms of which cost is ascertained.

1. Cost centre
2. Cost unit
3. profit centre

93. Carriage outward is an example of …………………. Overhead

1. Production
2. Office
3. Distribution

94. Eoq is calculated an ………………………..

1. 
2. 
3. 

95. Carrying costs are otherwise called

1. Ordering costs
2. Holding costs
3. out – of stock cost

96. ………………… is a complete list of all materials component required for a job

1. Purchase requisition
2. Bill of materials
3. Purchase order

97. Surprise physical checking is a feature of

1. Perpetual inventory system
2. ABC analysis
3. Imprested system

98. Minimum level + consumption during the lead time is called ………

1. Re – order level
2. EOQ
3. Maximum stock level

99. If the minimum stock level is 3000 units and re order quantity are 2000 units what is the average stock level

1. 5000
2. 4000
3. 3000

100. Which of the following is not correct for bin card?

1. Records quantity only
2. Keep inside the store
3. Record value of issue

101. The base of abc analysis of inventory control is

1. Usage
2. Value
3. Out put

102. In deciding the eoq the cost of inventory should be

1. Minimum
2. Optimum
3. Maximum

103. ………….. Is prepared only after the purchase requisition is obtained

1. Material requisition
2. Purchase order
3. Bin card

104. ……………. Will lead to unnecessary blocking of working capital

1. Over stocking
2. Under stocking
3. Minimum stocking

105. ……………………. Is an authorization to the store keeper to issue raw material

1. Purchase order
2. Purchase requisition
3. Material requisition note

106. ………………….. Is the second major element of cost

1. Labour
2. Material
3. Over head

107. In which of the following method of wage payment , wages on time basis are not guaranteed

1. Halsey plan
2. Rowan plan
3. Taylors differential piece rate system

108. Which of the following method of wage payment is most suitable where quality and accuracy of work of primary importance

1. Piece rate system
2. Time rate system
3. Halsey plan

109. The time worked by a worker is prepared by

1. Time keeping dept.
2. Personal dept.
3. Payroll dept.

110. Preventive cost and ……………… are two types of labour turn over

1. Ordering cost
2. Replacement cost
3. Carrying cost

111. …………… are prepared to know the reason of idle time

1. Idle time card
2. Time card
3. Cost card

112. Under time wage system, wages are paid according to the

1. Time recorded
2. Time worked
3. Idle time

113. ……… method of wage payment provides for high rate to efficient

 workers

1. Taylors differential piece rate system
2. Gant’s task piece rate system
3. Time rate system

114. Normally overtime payment is made at

1. Three times
2. Two times
3. Four times

115. Which of the following is not premium bonus plan

1. Halsey plan
2. Rowan plan
3. Merickls plan

116. Fringe benefit means

1. Monetary benefit
2. Non – monetary benefit
3. Direct wages

117. The recording of time of the workers arrival and departure from the factory is

1. Time keeping
2. Time booking
3. Over time

118. ……………… is concerned with discovering the source of man power required and tapping these sources

1. Recruitment
2. Placement
3. Refreshment

119. Under piece wage system, payment of wager is made according to the

1. Time spent
2. Volume of work done
3. Value of work done

120. Labour expended in converting raw material into finished goods is called

1. Direct labour
2. Indirect labour
3. Both a & b

121. Recording of time spent by a worker on a different job is called

1. Time keeping
2. Time booking
3. Job card keeping

122. Which of the following is not a fringe benefit

1. Subsidized food
2. Recreational facilities
3. Overtime wages

123. In …… bonus is that proportion of time taken which the time overhead to the standard time

1. Halsey plan
2. Rowan plan
3. Taylor plan

124. Work of forman, store keeper, inspector, and production control

 staff come under

1. Direct labour
2. Indirect labour
3. Factory labour

125. In ………….. System two piece rates are set for each job

1. Taylors differential piece rate system
2. Merrick plan
3. Rowan

126. Under Merrick’s plan,no bonus, is payable to a worker if his efficiency is less than

1. 83%
2. Above 83%
3. Above 70%

127. Idle time arises only when workers are paid on ……….. Basis

1. Time rate
2. Piece rate
3. Premium plan

128. Overtime due to abnormal causes may be transferred to

1. The job
2. Costing p & l a/c
3. Overhead account

129. Cost of the normal idle time is charged to production at the ……………. Rate

1. Market
2. Inflated
3. Deflated

130. Loss of time due to avoidable reason is known as

1. Normal idle time
2. Abnormal idle time
3. Overtime

131. Time lost in the course of normal activity is known as

1. Idle time
2. Abnormal idle time
3. Over time
4. Normal idle time

132. Where there are separate cost and financial accounts the problem of ……………… arise

1. Accounting
2. Reconciliation
3. Vouching

133. Loss arising from the sale of fixed asset is ……………

1. Purely financial charges
2. purely costing charges
3. Both financial and costing charges

134. Loss on investment is ……………………………………….

1. Purely financial charges
2. purely costing charges
3. Both financial and costing charges

135. Discount on debentures is …………………….

1. Purely financial charges
2. Purely costing charges
3. Both financial and costing charges

136. ……….. Method of charging depreciation may have been adopted

 in cost accounts

1. Machine hour rate
2. Fixed installment
3. diminishing balance method

137. . ……….. Method of charging depreciation may have been adopted

 in cost accounts

1. Straight line method
2. Fixed installment method
3. production hour method

138. ……….. Method of charging depreciation may have been adopted

 in financial accounts

1. Straight line method
2. Fixed installment method
3. production hour method

139. Closing stock is valued at cost price or market price whichever is less under ………………… accounts

1. Financial
2. Cost
3. Overhead

140. In cost sheet raw materials are taken in ……………………..

1. FIFO
2. Prime cost
3. Total cost

141. In cost sheet work –in – progress inventory is treated as

1. FIFO
2. LIFO
3. Factory cost

142. In cost sheet finished stock is taken before ……………

1. Cost of goods sold
2. Prime cost
3. Cost of production

143. Valuation of stock in financial accounts and cost accounts result

 …………………… in profits

1. Difference
2. Same
3. Equal

144. Rent receivable is …………………………

1. Purely financial income
2. Purely financial expense
3. Purely costing income

145. Transfer fees received is ………………………

1. Purely financial income
2. Purely financial expense
3. Purely costing income

146. Interest received on bank deposit is ………………………..

1. Purely costing income
2. Purely financial income
3. Purely financial expense

147. Good will written off are shown only in ……………………..

1. Cost accounts
2. Financial accounts
3. Process accounts

148. Writing off patents are shown only in ………………………..

1. Cost accounts
2. Financial accounts
3. Process accounts

149. Penalties and fines are ……………………………….

1. Purely financial income
2. Purely financial charges
3. Purely costing items

150. Adopting …………… accounts reconciliation of accounts can be avoided

1. Integrated accounts
2. Cost accounts
3. Financial accounts

151. ………………. Account is used to reconcile the cost and financial

 Accounts

1. Memorandum reconciliation account
2. Memorandum of association account
3. Article of association account

152. When the actual overhead are less than expenses absorbed, it is

 Known as ………………..

1. Absorption
2. Under absorption
3. Over absorption

153. The cost which is incurred for the benefit of a number of cost centre

1. Joint cost
2. over head
3. Direct cost

154. Variable overhead remain

1. Fixed per unit
2. Variable per unit with volume
3. Fixed for any level of output

155. The allotment of whole item of cost to the centre or cost unit is called

1. Appointment
2. Allocation
3. Absorption

156. Absorption means ………………………………….

* 1. Charging of overheads to cost sheet
	2. Charging of overheads to cost units
	3. Charging of overheads to cost units or cost centres

157. Which of the following is most likely to be an allocated production overhead cost to the finishing centre

1. Factory rates
2. Salary of the production manager
3. salary of finishing cost centre supervisor
4. Power used on finishing cost centre machines

158. Apportionment of overhead cost may be defined as

* 1. Charge to cost centre of an overhead cost item with no estimation.
	2. Charge each cost centre with a share of an overhead cost using an appropriate basis to estimate the benefit extracted by each cost centre .
	3. Charge to cost units for the use of an overhead costs
	4. Classification of over head cost or fixed or variable

159. Which of the following is an illustration of reciprocal service costs?

* 1. The maintenance cost centers uses 10% of the power generating cost centre cost and the power generating cost uses 15% of the maintenance cost centre
	2. Maintenance costs are charged to the power generating cost Centre which are then charged to the production cost centre Using power
	3. Service cost centre costs are caused because of the requirements of production cost centers
	4. The use of service results in reciprocal action by the service cost centre where by it charges the use of cost centre

160. Which of the following is most likely to be an allocated production overhead cost to the finishing cost centers?

1. Factory cost
2. Salary of the production manager
3. Salary of the finishing cost centre supervisor
4. Power used on finishing cost centre machines

161. Absorption of production overhead cost in unit – costs on marginal

 costs basis in unacceptable

1. As a cost control mechanism
2. as a decision making
3. For stock valuation in compliance with SSAP – 9
4. For profit measured in monthly management account
5. Under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_method, the costs of service departments are directly appointed to production departments
6. Direct re-distribution method
7. Step distribution method
8. Reciprocal service method
9. Simultaneous equation method is a method of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_method
10. Direct re-distribution method
11. Step distribution method
12. Reciprocal service method
13. Repeated distribution method is a method of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_method
	1. Direct re-distribution method
	2. Step distribution method
	3. Reciprocal service method
14. Trial and error method is a method of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Direct re-distribution method
	2. Step distribution method
	3. Reciprocal service method
15. Under direct labor hour method overhead rate is arrived by dividing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_expenses by the aggregate of the direct labor hours
	1. Overhead expenses
	2. Variable expenses
	3. Fixed expansion
16. Machine hour rate is obtained by dividing the running expenses of a machine during a particular period by the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Total amount machine
	2. Total of depreciation
	3. Number of hours the machine expects to work
17. Consumable stores is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_expense
	1. Variable
	2. Fixed
	3. Semi variable
18. Compensation to salesman is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expenses
	1. Semi variable
	2. Variable
	3. Fixed
19. Factory power is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_expense
	1. Fixed
	2. Variable
	3. Semi variable
20. Delivery van expenses is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_expense
	1. Variable
	2. Semi variable
	3. Fixed
21. Experimental expenses to develop a product
	1. Fixed
	2. Variable
	3. Semi variable
22. Apportionment of rent and rates are done on the basis of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. No. of workers
	2. Floor area
	3. Wages
23. Machine hour rate is the calculation of running a machine per
	1. Year
	2. Day
	3. Hour
24. Store services expenses is apportioned on the basis of]
	1. Wages of each department
	2. No. of female employees
	3. Value of material consumed
25. Wage sheet is prepared by
	1. Personnel department
	2. Payroll department
	3. Cost accounting department
26. The most suitable method of wage payment where the speed of production is beyond the control of worker
	1. Time rate method
	2. Piece rate method
	3. Rowan premium plan
27. For reducing the cost per unit which of the following factors is most important
	1. Low wage rate
	2. Higher input output rate
	3. Strict control supervision
28. Labor turnover is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Preventive costs
	2. Direct cost
	3. Fixed cost
29. In factory where piece work system is followed with guaranteed minimum wages of Rs.12 (for 8 hrs) incentive payments are according to rowan bonus scheme. The standard time per unit in 10 minutes. If a five day week of 40 working hour the actual production is 300 units, the total earnings of the worker is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Rs.640
	2. Rs.720
	3. Rs.750
30. In a mill number of employees at the beginning and end of periods were 2,486 and 2,334 respectively. During the period,320 workers left the mill while 168 persons joined the service .labor turn overate per flux method will be
	1. 8.22%
	2. 9.46%
	3. 10.12%
31. Period cost are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Variable
	2. Fixed
	3. Prime cost
32. A responsibility center which is held by management both for cost are revenue and thus for profit is termed as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Investment
	2. Profit center
	3. Cost center
33. The need of reconciliation arises in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_accounting system
	1. Integral system
	2. Non integral system
	3. Identical system
34. Notional charges are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back to costing profit to reconcile it with profit as per financial books
	1. Added
	2. Deducted
	3. Multiplied
35. Capital losses in financial accounts are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_while reconciling costing profit with financial profits
	1. Added
	2. Deducted
	3. Multiplied
36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_charge of depreciation in cost account is deducted from costing profit while reconciling with financial profits
	1. Under
	2. Over
	3. Fixed
37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_reward not only the direct workers, but also the indirect workers who assist the direct workers
	1. Halsey scheme
	2. Rowan scheme
	3. Group bonus scheme
38. Group bonus is divided among the workers of the group in proportion to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by them
	1. Hours worked
	2. Rate per hour
	3. Basic wage earned
39. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_scheme creates team spirit which in turn leads to high output
	1. Time rate
	2. Piece rate
	3. Group bonus
40. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_plan provide more wages to workers
	1. Time rate
	2. Rowan plan
	3. Halsey plan
41. Daily time sheets should be signed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Production manager
	2. Purchase manager
	3. Foreman
42. The card given to a worker where workers are paid on piece basis in
	1. Job card
	2. Time card
	3. Piece work card
43. The time taken for personnel needs and tea breaks is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time
	1. Abnormal idle time
	2. Normal idle time
	3. None of them
44. The time wasted due to strikes or lockouts in the factory
	1. Abnormal idle time
	2. Normal idle time
	3. None of them
45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ card prepared to know the responsible for idle time
	1. Job card
	2. Piece work card
	3. Idle Time card
46. Absorption of overheads signifies a process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Distribution of overheads to all departments
	2. Charging of overheads to individual products or job
	3. Identification of overheads with individuals cost centers
47. When the under over absorbed overhead amount is significant, it should be disposed off by
	1. Transferring to costing profit and loss account
	2. Using supplementary rate
	3. Carry over to next year
48. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expenses will move up by jumps if the output exceeds the capacity
	1. Variable expenses
	2. Fixed expenses
	3. Material expenses
49. Heavy bad debts are treated as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	1. Normal
	2. Abnormal
	3. None of them