

CBSE | DEPARTMENT OF SKILL EDUCATION

COST ACCOUNTING (SUBJECT CODE-823)

MARKING SCHEME FOR CLASS XI (SESSION 2022-2023)

Max. Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

General Instructions:

1. Please read the instructions carefully.
2. This Question Paper consists of **24 questions** in two sections – Section A & Section B.
3. Section A has objective type questions whereas Section B contains Subjective type questions.
4. **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.**
5. All questions of a particular section must be attempted in the correct order.
6. **SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
 - i. This section has 06 questions.
 - ii. There is no negative marking.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.
7. **SECTION B – SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (30 MARKS):**
 - i. This section contains 18 questions.
 - ii. A candidate has to do 11 questions.
 - iii. Do as per the instructions given.
 - iv. Marks allotted are mentioned against each question/part.

SECTION A: OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE/ CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap. No.	Page no. of source material	Marks
Q. 1	Answer any 4 out of the given 6 questions on Employability Skills (1 x 4 = 4 marks)				
i.	communication	CBSE Study Material	1	6	1
ii.	Balanced diet	CBSE Study Material	2	19	1
iii.	Time management	CBSE Study Material	2	21	1
iv.	File	CBSE Study Material	3	26	1
v.	<i>Values are basically the beliefs about what matters the most, how to behave and which goals are important to achieve.</i>	CBSE Study Material	4	53	1
vi.	renewable sources.	CBSE Study Material	5	65	1
Q. 2	Answer any 5 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	Price	CBSE Study Material	1	9	1
ii.	indirect	CBSE Study Material	1	10	1
iii.	Prime cost	CBSE Study Material	1	10	1
iv.	Batch costing	CBSE Study Material	1	11	1
v.	The quantity upon which cost can be conveniently allocated is known as cost unit.	CBSE Study Material	1	16	1
vi.	Material can be direct or indirect in nature.	CBSE Study Material	1	17	1
vii.	Indirect	CBSE Study Material	1	18	1

Q. 3	Answer any 6 out of the given 7 questions (1 x 6 = 6 marks)				
i.	Office and administrative overheads	CBSE Study Material	2	19	1
ii.	Wastages in the use of material are reduced to minimum.	CBSE Study Material	2	60	1
iii.	Periodic inventory control system	CBSE Study Material	2	60	1
iv.	Raw material	CBSE Study Material	2	62	1
v.	Punctuality of the employee	CBSE Study Material	2	62	1
vi.	Quantitative	CBSE Study Material	2	73	1
vii.	Economic Order Quantity	CBSE Study Material	2	75	1
Q. 4	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	Average Level = (Minimum Level + maximum Level)/2	CBSE Study Material	3	78	1
ii.	Worth of a worker	CBSE Study Material	3	133	1
iii.	Time recording clocks	CBSE Study Material	3	132	1
iv.	Abnormal reasons of idle time	CBSE Study Material	3	132	1
v.	human	CBSE Study Material	3	130	1
vi.	Can't	CBSE Study Material	3	130	1
Q. 5	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	Over time refers to the extra time spent by the workers on the job, more than the normal or pre-fixed working hours.	CBSE Study Material	4	129	1
ii.	Uncontrollable overhead	CBSE Study Material	4	173	1
iii.	Freight	CBSE Study Material	4	173	1
iv.	Indirect expenses	CBSE Study Material	4	172	1
v.	Selling	CBSE Study Material	4	171	1
vi.	carriage and freight	CBSE Study Material	4	170	1
Q. 6	Answer any 5 out of the given 6 questions (1 x 5 = 5 marks)				
i.	Pre-determined overhead rate	CBSE Study Material	5	220	1
ii.	Over absorption	CBSE Study Material	5	220	1
iii.	Direct labour hours	CBSE Study Material	5	218	1
iv.	On the basis of time devoted by the supervisory staff.	CBSE Study Material	5	207	1

v.	Re-apportionment	CBSE Study Material	5	206	1
vi.	Allocation	CBSE Study Material	5	206	1

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. No.	QUESTION	Source Material (NCERT/PSSCIVE / CBSE Study Material)	Unit/ Chap . No.	Page no. of source materi al	Mark s
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions on Employability Skills in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)					
Q. 7	1. Must have a subject and a verb. 2. Must express a complete thought.	CBSE Study Material	1	6	2
Q. 8	1. Work Team Structure 2. Work Team Process	CBSE Study Material	2	21	2
Q. 9	To delete a block of text, the steps are: 1. Select the text to be deleted. 2. Press DELETE or BACKSPACE.	CBSE Study Material	3	32	2
Q. 10	There are three types of values: • Personal • Professional • Social	CBSE Study Material	4	53	2
Q. 11	REFUSE, REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE	CBSE Study Material	5	65	2
Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 20 – 30 words each (2 x 3 = 6 marks)					
Q. 12	The importance of cost accounting: a) Aids in price fixation. b) Helps in preparing accurate estimates.	CBSE Study Material	1	7	2
Q. 13	Finished Material are products that are used in the form they are manufactured without any further value addition.	CBSE Study Material	2	56	2
Q. 14	a) Improper and Inadequate planning and coordination. b) Power failure due to uncontrollable reasons.	CBSE Study Material	3	129	2
Q. 15	RENT AND INSURANCE OF FACTORY BUILDING Insurance of plant and machinery, stock of material	CBSE Study Material	4	175	2
Q. 16	Apportionment should be based on the following principles: 1. Potential benefit taken by the department. 2. Ability to pay method. 3. Direct or specific criteria method. 4. Survey method.	CBSE Study Material	5	197	2

Answer any 2 out of the given 3 questions in 30– 50 words each (3 x 2 = 6 marks)														
Q. 17	Motion study is conducted by recording the movement of the workers and machines on the job. ⇒ The purpose of the motion studies is to replace the ineffective processes or methods of work by introducing effective, efficient and least tiring processes.	CBSE Study Material	3	127	3									
Q. 18	According to VARIABILITY a. Fixed Overheads also called period costs or capacity costs, remain fixed or constant in total despite changes in the volumes of production or sale. These costs are not affected during a given period by a change in output provided such change in output is not substantial in nature. For example: rent, interest. b. Variable Overheads vary proportionately i.e. in the same ratio with the production and sales volume. They increase in total with the increase in volume and vice versa. For example, sales commission. c. Semi-variable Overheads are neither completely fixed nor entirely variable. They vary disproportionately with the change in the volume of output. For example, depreciation will increase due to wear and tear of machine if output is doubled, but the increase in depreciation will not be proportionate to the increase in the output.	CBSE Study Material	4	170	3									
Q. 19	<p>Difference between Allocation and Apportionment</p> <table><tr><td>Allocation</td><td>Apportionment</td></tr><tr><td>Assignment of particular cost to a particular department or cost center is called as allocation.</td><td>These costs are common to various departments and cannot be charged to particular department or cost center.</td></tr><tr><td>Allocation deals with whole items of costs.</td><td>Apportionment deals with proportions of items of costs.</td></tr><tr><td>No base is required for allocation of cost to a department, it is a direct process.</td><td>A equitable base is required for apportionment of cost to production or service department.</td></tr></table>	Allocation	Apportionment	Assignment of particular cost to a particular department or cost center is called as allocation.	These costs are common to various departments and cannot be charged to particular department or cost center.	Allocation deals with whole items of costs.	Apportionment deals with proportions of items of costs.	No base is required for allocation of cost to a department, it is a direct process.	A equitable base is required for apportionment of cost to production or service department.	CBSE Study Material	5	193	3	
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Answer any 3 out of the given 5 questions in 50– 80 words each (4 x 3 = 12 marks)														
Q. 20	<table><tr><td>BASIS FOR COMPARISON</td><td>COST ACCOUNTING</td><td>FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Meaning</td><td>Financial Accounting</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Cost Accounting facilitates determination of</td><td>Financial Accounting records financial information of the</td></tr></table>	BASIS FOR COMPARISON	COST ACCOUNTING	FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING	1	Meaning	Financial Accounting		Cost Accounting facilitates determination of	Financial Accounting records financial information of the	CBSE Study Material	1	6	4
BASIS FOR COMPARISON	COST ACCOUNTING	FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING												
1	Meaning	Financial Accounting												
	Cost Accounting facilitates determination of	Financial Accounting records financial information of the												

			ion, tracking and controlling of various costs incurred in the business.	business to reflect the profitability and the correct financial position of the company at a particular date.				
	2	Objective	Reducing and controlling costs.	Keeping complete record of the financial transactions, measuring profit position and financial position.				
	3	Information recorded	All information relating to material, labour and overhead, which are used in the production process.	All transactions which can be measured in monetary terms.				
	4	Type of cost recorded	Both historical and pre- determined cost.	Historical cost only.				
Q. 21	Organization for Material Control: There should be a proper coordination and internal check between sales, production, purchases, receiving, testing, and storage and issue functions. 2. <i>Material Planning</i> : Material requirement should be determined in advance. Through the adoption of perpetual inventory system, the quantity of material in hand and its value is always available, which helps in avoiding the situation of over and under stocking.				CBSE Study Material	2	59	4
Q. 22	Advantages of Time Wage Payment System i) Workers are self- motivated to stay on the work, there is no need to force them. ii) This system is easily understood by the labour and easy to implement by the employer. Generally, under this system worker get fixed monthly, daily, hourly wage				CBSE Study Material	3	135	4

	<p>rates for smooth functioning of their life.</p> <p>iii) This method is comparatively cheaper than the other methods.</p> <p>Disadvantages of Time Wage Payment System</p> <p>i) It is difficult to make distinction between efficient and inefficient workers.</p> <p>ii) Workers concentrate more on completion of hours rather than the work, which hampers the productivity of the organization.</p>				
Q. 23	<p>The treatment of insurance differs from case to case.</p> <p>(a) Insurance of plant and machinery, buildings and equipment should be allocated to particular departments or cost centres as items of overhead costs.</p> <p>(b) Insurance expenses on warehouse stock are treated as distribution overhead.</p> <p>(c) Insurance premium at the time of purchase may be added either in the value of raw materials or asset purchased.</p> <p>(d) Insurance expenses on stock of raw materials are charged to manufacturing overhead.</p>	CBSE Study Material	4	180	4
Q. 24	<p>Reasons for over-recovery or under-recovery may be as follows:</p> <p>i) Faulty estimation of overheads.</p> <p>ii) Seasonal fluctuations in the amount of overheads in the certain industries.</p> <p>iii) Wrong estimation of units produced or number of hours worked.</p> <p>iv) Under-utilization or over-utilization of production capacity.</p>	CBSE Study Material	5	222	4