

Biju Patnaik Institute of Information Technology & Management Studies

Subject: Cost and Management Accounting
Stream: MBA
Semester: 2nd
Subject Code: MBPC1005
Name of the Test: Quiz

Name: Registration No:	
2.	Selling price per unit = ₹50, Variable cost per unit = ₹30, Fixed costs = ₹40,000. What is the break-even point in units? (a) 1,000 units (b) 1,500 units (c) 2,000 units (d) 2,500 units
3.	A company's marginal cost of making a part is ₹120. A supplier is offering the same part for ₹130. What should the company do? (a) Buy the part (b) Make the part (c) Indifferent (d) None of the Above
4.	Selling price per unit = ₹100, Variable cost = ₹60, Fixed cost = ₹1,60,000. What is the Profit Volume (P/V) Ratio? (a) 40% (b) 50% (c) 60% (d) 30%
5.	FIFO method assumes that: (a) Oldest materials are issued first (b) Latest materials are issued first (c) Average of costs is issued (d) Materials are issued at selling price
6.	In primary distribution of overheads:

(b) Overheads are allocated to products(c) Costs are absorbed per unit

(d) Only fixed costs are considered

(a) Costs are apportioned among departments



- 7. Under-absorption of overheads occurs when:
 - (a) Actual overheads > absorbed overheads
 - (b) Actual overheads < absorbed overheads
 - (c) Both are equal
 - (d) Only variable costs are considered
- 8. Process costing is suitable for:
 - (a) Customized furniture
 - (b) Road construction
 - (c) Oil refinery
 - (d) Printing press
- 9. Standard costing is primarily used to:
 - (a) Maintain financial records
 - (b) Fix prices of products
 - (c) Compare actual performance with predetermined standards
 - (d) Record historical transactions
- 10. The main objective of budgetary control is to:
 - (a) Increase employee remuneration
 - (b) Eliminate all types of expenditures
 - (c) Achieve organizational goals through planning and monitoring
 - (d) Prepare cash flow statements