EKATVAM ACADEMY

CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's

Cost Accounting

Ch- Material Costing

Analysis

1. Which of the following is considered as normal loss of material? **(SM) (PYQ Dec'23 S 2016) (PYQ June'19)**

a) Pilferage → June'23 / Dec'23
b) Loss due to accident
c) Loss due to careless handling of material
d) None of these Evaporation, Shrinkage

2. The most important element of cost is **(SM)**

a) Material → Primary & most significant
b) Labour
c) Overheads
d) All of these

3. Direct Material is a **(SM)**

a) Administration Cost
b) Selling and Distribution Cost
c) All of these
d) None of these → Direct cost

4. Which of the following is considered as accounting record? **(SM)**

a) Bind Card
b) Bill of Material
c) Store Ledger
d) None of these

5. Direct Material can be classified as **(SM)**

a) Fixed Cost
b) Semi-Variable Cost
c) Variable Cost
d) Prime Cost

6. In which of the following methods of pricing, costs lag behind the current economic values? **(SM)**

a) Replacement price method
b) Last in first out price method
c) First in first out price method
d) Weighted average price method

7. In which of the following methods, issues of materials are priced at pre-determined rate? **(SM)**

a) Replacement price method
b) Inflated price method
c) Specific price method
d) Standard price method

8. Which of the following methods smoothes out the effect of fluctuations when material prices fluctuate widely **(SM)**

a) FIFO
b) Simple Average
c) LIFO
d) Weighted average

A S

9. A customer has been ordering 90,000 special design metal columns at the rate of ₹18,000 per order during the past years The production cost comprises ₹ 120 for material, ₹ 60 for labour and ₹ 20 for fixed overheads. It costs ₹ 1,500 to set up for one run of 18,000 column and inventory carrying cost is 15% since this customer may buy at least 5,000 columns this year, the company would like to avoid making five different production runs. Find the most economic production run. **(MQP Dec'25 Set 1)**

$$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2AS}{C}}$$

a) 2000 columns

120
60
20
200 p.u

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 90000 \times 1500}{200 \times 15\%}}$$

$= \sqrt{9000000}$

$=$

b) 3000 columns
c) 5000 columns
d) 1000 columns

10. Danger Level = ________ × Maximum Re-Order Period for emergency purchases **(MQP June'25 Set 2)**

a) Normal Rate of Consumption
b) Maximum Rate of Consumption
c) Minimum Rate of Consumption
d) Consumption during Lead Time

11. Opening Stock ₹ 10,000, Closing Stock ₹ 16,000 and Material Consumed ₹ 78,000. What will be the inventory turnover ratio? **(MQP June'25 Set 2)**

a) 8 Times
b) 5Times
c) 3 Times
d) 6 Times

$$\frac{\text{value of mat consumed}}{\text{value of Avg stock}} = \frac{78000}{13000}$$

12. At the economic ordering quantity level, the following is true: **(MQP Dec'23 Set 2)**

a) The ordering cost is minimum
b) The carrying cost is minimum
c) The ordering cost is equal to the carrying cost
d) The purchase price is minimum

A

13. If the raw material prices are suffering from inflation, which of the following methods of valuing stock will give the lowest gross profit? **(PYQ Dec'24)**

a) LIFO method
b) FIFO method
c) Replacement cost
d) Inflated price method

14. following information is available:

Opening Stock ₹4,000, Closing Stock ₹6,400, Material Consumed ₹31,200

On the above basis, what is the inventory turnover ratio? **(PYQ June'24)**

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$$\frac{31000}{5000}$$

a) 7.8
b) 5
~~c)~~ 6
d) 3

A

15. a company requires 1,00,000 units of an item annually. The cost per unit is ₹10. Ordering cost is ₹500 per order and inventory carrying cost is 50% per unit per annum. The economic order quantity in this case is____________.**(PYQ June'24)**

O

$10 \times 50\% = C$

a) 4,470 units
b) 4,472 units
c) 6,420 units
d) 6,472 units

$$EOQ = \sqrt{\frac{2AO}{C}}$$

(SM)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 1L \times 500}{5}} =$$

Answers

1	**c**	**11**	**d**
2	**a**	**12**	**c**
3	**d**	**13**	**a**
4	**c**	**14**	**c**
5	**c**	**15**	**b**
6	**c**		
7	**d**		
8	**d**		
9	**b**		
10	**a**		

EKATVAM ACADEMY

CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's

Cost Accounting

Ch- Labour Costing

1. In which of the following incentive plan of payment, wages on time basis are not Guaranteed? **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 1) (MQP Dec'23 Set 1)**

a) Halsey Plan
b) Rowan Plan
c) Taylor's differential piece rate system
d) Gantt's task and bonus system

2. Cost of idle time arising due to non availability of raw material is **(SM) (PYQ Dec'18) (PYQ Dec'17)**

a) Charged to costing profit and loss account
b) Charged to factory overheads
c) Recovered by inflating the wage rate
d) Ignored

A

3. When overtime is required for meeting urgent order, overtime premium should be **(SM)**

a) Charged to costing profit and loss account
b) Charged to overheads costs
c) Charged to respective jobs
d) Ignored

4. Labour turnover is measured by **(SM)**

a) Number of workers replaced / average number of workers
b) Number of workers left / number in the beginning plus number at the end
c) Number of workers joining / number in the beginning of the period
d) All of these

5. Idle time is **(SM) (PYQ June'18)**

a) Time spent by workers in factory
b) Time spent by workers in office
c) Time spent by workers off their work
d) Time spent by workers on their job

A

6. Overtime is **(SM)**

a) Actual hours being more than normal time
b) Actual hours being more than standard time
c) Standard hours being more than actual hours
d) Actual hours being less than standard time

A

7. Labour productivity is measured by comparing **(SM)**

a) Total output with total man-hours
b) Added value for the product with total wage cost
c) Actual time and standard time
d) All of the above

Rate = 10 T.A = 100 hrs ; T.P = 60 hrs ; T.S = 40 hrs

A

8. If the time saved is less than 50% of the standard time, then the wages under Rowan and Halsey premium plan on comparison gives: **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 1) (MQP Dec'23 Set 2)**

a) Equal wages under two plans
b) More wages to workers under Halsey Plan than Rowan Plan
c) More wages to workers under Rowan Plan than Halsey Plan
d) None of the above

Rowan = $\frac{T.P \times T.S}{T.A} \times \text{rate} + GW$

$= \frac{60 \times 40}{100} \times 10 + 600$

$= 840$

9. Under Taylor's differential piece rate scheme, if a worker fails to complete the task within the standard time, then he is paid **(SM) (MQP June'24 Set 1)**

a) 83% of the piece work rate
b) 175% of the piece work rate
c) 67% of the piece work rate
d) 125% of the piece work rate

Halsey = 600 + 40 × 10
200
= 800

10. The correct Idle time ratio is: **(MQP Dec’25 Set 2)**

(a) $\frac{}{}$ ~~Total~~ Idle *hours* × Total Hours

(b) ***Idle Hours*** × Hourly Rate

(a) $\dfrac{\textit{Total hours}}{\textit{Idle Hours}} \times 100$

(d) ~~(b)~~ $\dfrac{\textit{Idle Hours}}{\textit{Total hours}} \times 100$

11. The operations to produce a unit of product L require 9 active hours. Budgeted idle time of 10% of total hours paid for is to be incorporated into the standard times for all products. The wage rate is ₹ 4 per hour. The standard labour cost of one unit of product L is: **(MQP June’25 Set 2)**

a) ₹10
b) ₹36
c) ₹36.9
d) ₹40

9hrs – Active – 90%
+ x – Idle – 10%
1hr
10hrs 100%

12. During August 2024, there were 21 working days of 8 hours per day in a firm. The workforce consists of 20 workers and due to a machine breakdown, 480 hours were recorded as idle time during the month.

During August, the workforce produced 10,800 units of output. The expected time per unit of output is 15 minutes (i.e. 0.25 hours). The Production Volume Ratio of the firm for the month of August 2024 is **(PYQ June’25)**

||

a) 80.36%
b) 85.71%
c) 89.73%
d) 93.75%

$\dfrac{2700}{3360}$ (= 21×8×20

$\dfrac{\text{Expected time}}{\text{Total hrs available}}$

13. The operations to produce a unit of product R require 9 hours. Budgeted idle time of 10% of total hours paid for is to be incorporated into the standard times for all product. The wage rate is ₹16 per hour. The standard labour cost of one unit of product R is **(PYQ June’25)**

a) 129.60
b) 144.00

9hrs – 90%
1hr – 10%
10hr

c) 158.40

~~d)~~ 160.00

rate T.T

14. MR. KUNT a worker has time rate of t 45 per hour, he takes 40 hours to complete a job. If time allowed for a job is 48 hours, what will be total earning of Mr. Kunt under Rowan Plan (Bonus Scheme)? **(SM)**

~~a)~~ T 2,100
b) T 2,160
c) T 2,200
d) None of the above

T.A $\therefore$ T.S = 8

$\Rightarrow$ T.T × Rate + $\frac{T.T \times T.S}{T.A}$ × rate

= 40×45 + $\frac{40\times 8}{48}$ × 45

15. in P Ltd., labour force at the beginning of july 2023 was 3,800 and at the end of july 2023 was 4,200. During the month, 50 workers left ~~while 80 workers left~~ while 80 workers were discharged. 560 workers were engaged out of which only 60 were appointed in the vacancy created by the number of workers separated and the rest on account of expansion scheme. On the basis of above information, Labour Turnover Ratio of the firm by Flux Method is________ **(PYQ June'24)**

a) 14.00%
b) 3.25%
c) 1.50%
d) 8.63%

$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \times (130+560)}{4000}$ × 100

$\frac{\frac{1}{2}(\text{No. of add}^n + \text{No. of sep})}{\text{Avg no. of workers}}$ × 100

16. Time allowed for a job is 80 hours. A worker takes 68 hours to complete the job. Time rate per hour is ₹15. Total earnings of the worker under the Rowan Bonus Plan is___________. **(PYQ Dec'23 S2022)**

a) ₹1,020
b) ₹1,200
c) ₹1,173
d) ₹1,110

17. for reducing the labour cost per unit, which of the following factors is the most important? **(PYQ Dec'19)**

a) Low wage rates
b) Longer hours of work
c) Higher input-output ratio
d) Strict control and supervision

Answers

1	c	11	d
2	a	12	a
3	b	13	d
4	a	14	a
5	c	15	d
6	a	16	c
7	d	17	c
8	c		
9	a		
10	a		

CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's

Cost Accounting

Ch- Overheads

1. The allotment of whole items of cost of centres or cost unit is called **(SM)**

a) Cost Allocation
b) Cost Apportionment
c) Overheads Absorption
d) None of the above

2. The allotment of whole items of cost of centres or cost unit is called **(SM)**

a) Cost Allocation
b) Cost Apportionment
c) Overheads Absorption
d) None of the above

3. Charging to a cost centre those overheads that result solely for the existence of that cost centre is known as **(SM) (MQP Dec'23 Set 2) (PYQ Dec'18)**

a) Allocation
b) Apportionment
c) Absorption
d) Allotment

4. Absorption means **(SM) (MPQ June'24 Set 1)**

a) Charging of overheads to cost centres
b) Charging of overheads to cost units
c) Charging of overheads to cost centres or cost units
d) None of the above

5. Which method of absorption of factory overheads do you suggest in a concern which produces only one uniform type of product? **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 2)**

a) Percentage of direct wages basis
b) Direct labour rate
c) Machine hour rate
d) A rate per units of output

6. When the amount of under or over absorption is significant, it should be disposed of by **(SM)**

a) Transferring to costing profit and loss account
b) The use of supplementary rates
c) Carrying over as a deferred charge to the next accounting year
d) None of the above

7. When the amount of overheads absorbed is less than the amount of overheads incurred, it is called **(SM)**

a) Under absorption of overheads
b) Over absorption of overheads
c) Proper absorption of overheads
d) None of the above

8. Selling and Distribution overheads are absorbed on the basis of **(SM) (MQP Dec'23 Set 1)**

a) Rate per unit
b) Percentage on works cost
c) Percentage on selling price of each unit
d) Any of these

9. Normal capacity of a plant refers to the difference between: **(SM)**

a) Maximum capacity and practical capacity
b) Maximum capacity and actual capacity
c) Practical capacity and estimated idle capacity as revealed by long term sales trend
d) Practical capacity and normal capacity

10. Find out from the following scientific and accurate method of factory overheads absorption: **(SM)**

a) Percentage of prime cost method
b) Machine hour rate method
c) Percentage of direct material cost method
d) Percentage of direct labour cost method

11. __________is a method of dealing with overheads which involves spreading common costs over cost centers on the basis of benefit received. **(MQP June'25 Set 1) (PYQ June'24)**

a) overhead absorption
b) overhead apportionment
c) overhead allocation
d) overhead analysis

12. Absorption costing is also referred as **(MQP June'25 Set 2)**

a) Historical costing
b) Traditional costing
c) Full costing
d) All of the above terms

13. Which of the following is a scientific and accurate method for calculating factory overhead absorption? **(MQP Dec'24 Set 1)**

a) Percentage of prime cost method
b) Machine hour rate method
c) Percentage of direct material cost method
d) Percentage of direct labour cost method

14. Time and motion study is conducted by the _______. **(SM)**

a) Time –keeping department
b) Personnel department
c) Payroll department
d) Engineering department

15. The following is not treated as a manufacturing overhead: **(SM)**

a) Lubricants
b) Cotton waste
c) Apportioned administration overheads (cost of prodn) → Normally :→ Factory OH's
d) Night shift allowance paid to a factory worker due to general work pressure. → Abnormal :→ Costing P&L

16. Following information is available:

Overhead incurred ₹3,00,000, Overhead recovered ₹2,00,000, Cost of Sales ₹5,00,000, Finished goods ₹4,00,000, Work-in- Progress ₹3,50,000

From the above, Supplementary Overheads Rate to Recover the Absorbed overhead is _____. **(PYQ Dec'23 S2022)**

a) ₹.20
b) ₹.25
c) ₹0.08
d) ₹0.29

$\therefore$ underabsorption $= \frac{100000}{1250000}$

17. Which of the following items is a service department? **(SM)**

a) Refining department
b) Carriage inwards
c) Sales commission → (S&D) Dept :→ supports the prodn Dept.
d) Interest paid

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Answers

1	a	11	b
2	a	12	d
3	a	13	b
4	b	14	d
5	d	15	d
6	b	16	c
7	a	17	c
8	d		
9	c		
10	b		

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CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's

Cost Accounting

Ch- Direct Expenses

1. Direct Expenses ___________includes imputed cost **(SM)**

Notional cost

[Imputed costs are costs that are not actually incurred or paid out, but are considered for Decision-making purposes]

a) Shall
b) Shall not
c) Shall be
d) None of these

2. Direct expenses that do not meet the test of materiality can be ________part of overheads **(SM)**

a) Treated
b) Not treated
c) All of these
d) None of these

3. Example of Direct Expenses. **(SM)**

a) Rent
b) Royalty charged on production
c) Bonus to employee
d) None of these

Answers

1	b
2	a
3	b

CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's
Cost Accounting
Ch- Cost Accounting System

1. What is the primary objective of Cost Accounting Standards (CAS)? **(SM)**

a) Ensure profitability
b) Ensure consistency and standardization in cost accounting practices
c) Minimize costs
d) Maximize revenue

2. Who formulates Cost Accounting Standards in India? **(SM)**

a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
b) Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)
c) Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICAI)
d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI

3. In which section of the Companies Act, 2013, is the provision related to the maintenance of cost records and cost audit found? **(SM)**

a) Section 142
b) Section 148
c) Section 164
d) Section 176

4. What is the primary focus of CAS-11? **(SM)**

a) Determining principles for sales and distribution overheads
b) Outlining principles for administrative overheads
c) Establishing guidelines for financial reporting
d) Addressing manufacturing costs

5. CAS 6 focuses on **(SM)**

a) Material Cost
b) Employee Cost
c) Activity-Based Costing
d) Repairs and Maintenance Cost

6. Which CAS deals with the classification, measurement, and assignment of administrative overheads? **(SM)**

a) CAS 3
b) CAS 8
c) CAS 11
d) CAS 15

7. What does CAS 16 cover? **(SM)**

a) Borrowing Costs
b) Selling and Distribution Overheads
c) Cost of Transportation
d) Standard Costing

8. Which CAS deals with the classification, measurement, and assignment of selling and distribution over- heads? **(SM)**

a) CAS 3
b) CAS 8
c) CAS 11
d) CAS 15

9. Which term is defined by CAS-15: Definitions as the cost incurred due to unforeseen circumstances and business operations? **(SM)**

a) Absorption of Overheads
b) Abnormal Cost
c) Imputed Costs
d) Selling Overheads

10. Which section of the Companies Act, 2013, deals with the adoption and adherence to Cost Accounting Standards (CAS)? **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 1) (PYQ June'25)**

a) Section 135
b) Section 148
c) Section 170
d) Section 184

11. CAS 9 specifically deals with: **(SM)**

a) Employee Cost
b) Packing Material Cost
c) Direct Expenses
d) Repairs and Maintenance Cost

12. What principle is encouraged by CAS-15 for transparency in the disclosure of changes in cost account- ing principles? **(SM)**

a) Confidentiality
b) Consistency
c) Transparency
d) Secrecy

13. CAS 17: Cost of Transportation primarily focuses on: **(SM)**

a) Classification of transportation costs
b) Measurement of transportation costs
c) Assignment of transportation costs
d) Determination of total transportation costs

14. What does CAS 22: Intangible Assets primarily cover? **(SM)**

a) Classification of intangible assets
b) Measurement of intangible assets
c) Assignment of intangible assets costs
d) Determination of total intangible assets

15. CAS 23: Overheads for Intermediary Services deals with: **(SM)**

a) Classification of intermediary service costs
b) Measurement of intermediary service costs
c) Assignment of intermediary service costs
d) Determination of total intermediary service costs

16. What does CAS-11 emphasize regarding the treatment of abnormal administrative costs? **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 1)**

a) Inclusion in cost calculations
b) Exclusion from cost calculations
c) Separate disclosure in footnotes
d) Attestation by external auditors

17. Which of the following is a key significance of CAS in cost accounting practices? **(SM)**

a) Increasing the subjectivity of cost information
b) Reducing transparency in financial reporting
c) Enhancing the reliability, comparability, and relevance of cost information
d) Limiting the scope of cost management

18. What does CAS contribute to in terms of transparency? **(SM)**

a) Complexity in cost structures
b) Ambiguity in cost reporting
c) Clear and understandable disclosure of relevant cost information
d) Hiding cost details from stakeholders

19. How does CAS promote improved decision-making within organizations? **(SM)**

a) By introducing ambiguity in cost information
b) By providing inaccurate cost data
c) By ensuring accurate and reliable cost information
d) By limiting the availability of cost data

20. Which of the following classifies cost as direct and indirect cost as per CAS 1 **(SM)**

a) By nature of expenses.
b) By nature of traceability.
c) By function.
d) By nature of behaviour.

21. Which one of the following CASs deals with the principles and methods of determining joint cost? **(MQP Dec'25 Set 1) (PYQ Dec'24) (PYQ Dec'23 S 2016)**

a) CAS-4 (Revised 2018)
b) CAS-8 (Limited Revision 2017)
c) CAS-15
d) CAS-19

22. Which Cost Accounting Standard deals with Depreciation and Amortisation? **(MQP Dec'25 Set 2) (MQP June'24 Set 1) (PYQ June'18)**

a) CAS 16
b) CAS 10
c) CAS 9
d) CAS 12

23. Which Cost Accounting Standard deals with Repairs and Maintenance Cost? **(MQP Dec'25 Set 2)**

a) CAS 16
b) CAS 10
c) CAS 9
d) CAS 12

24. CAS 9 specifically deals with: **(MQP June'25 Set 1)**

a) Employee Cost
b) Packing Material Cost
c) Direct Expenses
d) Repairs and Maintenance Cost

25. CAS 20 specifically deals with: **(MQP June'25 Set 2)**

a) Joint Costs
b) Royalty and Technical Know How Fee
c) Quality Control
d) Manufacturing Cost

26. ________nominee required from the regulate like CAG, RBI to the CASB Board. **(MQP June'25 Set 2)**

a) 4
b) 3
c) 2
d) 6

27. _________deals with the principles and methods of determining the production or operation overheads. **(SM) (PYQ June'24) (PYQ Dec'17)**

a) CAS-3
b) CAS-5
c) CAS-9
d) CAS-16

28. Which of the following Cost Accounting Standard (CASs) deals with Determination of Average (Equalized) Cost of Transportation? **(SM)**

a) CAS-5
b) CAS-6
c) CAS-9
d) CAS-16

29. Standard deals with the cost of service cost center is **(SM)**

a) CAS-9
b) CAS-13
c) CAS-16
d) CAS-2

Answers

1	b	11	b	21	d
2	c	12	c	22	a
3	b	13	c	23	d
4	b	14	c	24	b
5	a	15	c	25	b
6	c	16	b	26	a
7	a	17	c	27	a
8	d	18	c	28	a
9	b	19	c	29	b
10	b	20	b		

Ch- ~~Material Costing~~ Cost Book Keeping

1. Which of the following items is not included in preparation of cost sheet? **(SM)**

a) Carriage inward
b) Purchase returns
c) Sales commission
d) Interest paid Financial Item

2. Which of the following items is not excluded while preparing a cost sheet? **(SM)**
i.e. Included

a) Goodwill written off
b) Provision for taxation
c) Property tax on factory building
d) Transfer to reserves

3. What is prime cost? **(SM)**

a) Total direct cost only
b) Total indirect costs only
c) Total non-production csots
d) Total production costs

4. Which of the following is not an element of works/overheads? **(SM)**
Factory

a) Sales manager's salary
b) Plant manager's salary
c) Factory repairman's wages
d) Product inspector's salary

5. For the purpose of Cost Sheet preparation, costs are classified based on: **(SM)**

a) Functions → Prod^n / Admin / S&D
b) Relevance
c) Variability
d) Nature → Fixed / Variable / S.V → Marginal costing

6. Salary paid to an office supervisor is a part of: **(SM)**

a) Direct expenses
~~b)~~ Administration cost
c) Quality control cost
d) Factory overheads

7. Audit fees paid to cost auditors is part of: **(SM)**

a) Selling and distribution cost
b) Production cost
c) Administration cost
~~d)~~ Not recorded in the cost sheet

8. A company has set up a laboratory for testing of products for compliance with standards. Salary of this stuffs are part of: **(SM)**

a) Direct expenses
b) Quality control cost
c) Works overheads
d) Research and development cost

9. Canteen expenses for factory workers are part of: **(SM)**

a) Administration cost
b) Factory overheads
c) Marketing cost
d) None of the above

A A

10. Which of the following does not form part of prime cost? **(SM)**

a) GST paid on raw materials (input credit can be claimed)
b) Cost of transportation paid to bring materials to factory
c) Cost of packing (Primary)
d) Overtime premium paid to workers

11. A company pays royalty to State Government on the basis of production, it is treated as: **(SM)**

a) Direct expenses
b) Factory overheads
c) Direct Material Cost
d) Administration Cost

12. In Reconciliation Statements, expenses shown only in financial accounts are: **(SM) (PYQ June'19)**

FA CA

a) Added to financial profit
b) Deducted from financial profit
c) Ignored
d) Added to costing profit

13. In Reconciliation Statement, expenses shown only in cost accounts are: **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 2) (PYQ June'18)**

FA CA

a) Added to financial profit
b) Deducted from financial profit
c) Ignored
d) Deducted from costing profit

14. In Reconciliation Statement, transfers to reserves are: **(SM)**

a) Added to financial profit
b) Deducted from financial profit
c) Ignored
d) Added to costing profit

15. In Reconciliation Statement, incomes shown only in financial accounts are: **(SM) (PYQ Dec'18)**

a) Added to financial profit
b) Deducted from financial profit
c) Ignored
d) Deducted from costing profit

FA ↑ • CA

16. In Reconciliation Statement, Closing Stock undervalued in Financial Accounts is **(SM) (MQP Dec'25 Set 1)**

• FA • CA

80K 1L

↑ ↑

a) Added to financial profit
b) Deducted from financial profit
c) Ignored
d) Added to costing profit

17. Under non-integrated accounting system: **(SM) (MQP Dec'25 Set 1)**

a) Separate ledgers are maintained for cost and financial accounts
b) Same ledger is maintained for cost and financial accounts by accountants
c) (A) and (B) both
d) None of the above

18. Under non-integrated accounting system, the account made to complete double entry is: **(SM)**

a) Finished goods control account
b) Work in progress control account
c) Stores ledger control account
d) General ledger adjustment account

19. Under non-integrated system of accounting, purchase of raw material is debited to **(SM)**

a) Purchase account
b) Material control account / stores ledger control account
c) General ledger adjustment account
d) None of the above

-5600
-600
-6200

20. When costing loss is ₹ 5,600, administrative overheads under-absorbed being ₹ 600, the loss as per financial accounts should be ________ **(SM) (MQP June'24 Set 1) (MQP Dec'23 Set 2)**

a) ₹ 5,000
b) ₹ 5,600
c) ₹ 6,200
d) None of the above

4

21. Which of the following items should be added to costing profit to arrive at financial profit? **(SM)**

a) Income tax paid
b) Over absorption of works overheads
c) Interest paid on debentures
d) All of the above

22. Integral accounts eliminate the necessity of operating______ **(SM) (MQP Dec'23 Set 1)**

a) Cost ledger control account
b) Store ledger control account
c) Overheads adjustment account
d) None of the above

23. What is the primary goal of introducing integrated accounting? **(SM)**

a) Maintaining separate records
b) Streamlining cost analysis
c) Increasing clerical efforts
d) Reconciling accounts annually

24. Why is reconciliation important in accounting? **(SM)**

a) To complicate financial reporting
b) To identify differences in profits
c) To avoid integration
d) To discourage cost analysis

25. What characterizes a non-integrated cost accounting system? **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 1)**

a) Unified ledger system
b) Separate cost and financial accounts
c) Sole reliance on cost principles
d) Complex reconciliation processes

26. In a non-integrated system, what ledger is used for recording indirect costs? **(SM)**

a) Cost ledger control account
b) Overheads ledger
c) Financial ledger
d) General ledger

27. Which ledger records direct costs in a non-integrated system? **(SM)**

a) General ledger
b) Cost ledger control account
c) Prime cost ledger
d) Financial ledger

28. What is the primary purpose of the overheads ledger in a non-integrated system? **(SM)**

a) Recording direct costs
b) Managing general ledger entries
c) Controlling indirect costs
d) Maintaining financial transactions

29. How is the purchase of raw materials typically recorded in a non-integrated system? **(SM)**

a) Credit to cash account
b) Debit to general ledger
c) Debit to stores control account
d) Credit to sundry creditors

30. What entry is made to record wages paid in a non-integrated system? **(SM)**

a) Credit entry
b) Debit entry
c) Contra entry
d) No entry is made

31. What is a significant benefit of reconciling cost accounting records with financial accounts? **(SM)**

a) Increased clerical efforts
b) Improved transparency
c) Limited financial reporting
d) Reduced reconciliation complexity

32. When is the reconciliation of cost accounting records and financial accounts particularly important? **(SM)**

a) Only in integrated systems
b) During tax season
c) At the end of the financial year
d) In non-integrated systems

33. What defines an integrated accounting system? **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 1)**

a) Separation of cost and financial records
b) Streamlining reconciliation
c) Sole reliance on financial principles
d) Consolidation of cost and financial information

34. Why is an integrated accounting system considered cost-effective? **(SM)**

a) Increased clerical workload
b) Centralization of accounting functions
c) Complexity of financial reporting
d) Limited coordination between staff

35. A firm operates an integrated cost and financial accounting system.

The accounting entries for an issue of direct materials to production would be **(SM)**

a) DR work in progress control account; CR stores control account
b) DR finished goods account; CR stores control account
c) DR stores control account; CR work in progress control account
d) DR cost of sales account; CR work in progress control account

36. A firm operates an integrated cost and financial accounting system. The accounting entries for direct wages transferred to WIP A/c would be: **(SM)**

a) Debit Wages control account, Credit Work in progress account
b) Debit Work in progress account, Credit Wages control account
c) Debit Cost of sales account, Credit Work in progress account
d) Debit Finished goods account, Credit Work in progress account

37. A firm operates an integrated cost and financial accounting system. The accounting entries for indirect wages incurred would be **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 2) (PYQ June'25)**

a) Debit Wages control account Credit Overheads control account
b) Debit Work in progress account Credit Wages control account
c) Debit Overheads control account Credit Wages control account
d) Debit Wages control account Credit Work in progress account

38. What is the objective of Reconciliation: **(MQP Dec'25 Set 2)**

a) To assure the mathematical accuracy and reliability of cost accounts
b) To have proper control and ascertainment
c) To ensure correct profit or loss in financial accounts
d) All of the above

39. In Reconciliation Statements, overheads Under Recovered in cost accounts are __________. **(MQP Dec'24 Set 2)**

a) Deducted from financial profit / added to costing profit
b) Added to financial profit / deducted from costing profit.
c) Deducted from financial profit/ deducted from costing profit.
d) Added to financial profit / added to costing profit

	FA	CA
OH's	100	80

40. In a Non-integrated Accounting System, what is the primary objective of Overhead Ledger? **(SM)**

a) Managing general ledger entries
b) Recording direct costs
c) Controlling indirect costs
d) Maintaining financial transactions

41. GINT Ltd. made a loss oft 2,00,000 during the year ending on March 31, 2024 as per costing records. If interest on investments, and Directors' fees were t 10,000, and t 40,000 respectively, what will be the Profit/ Loss as per financial records? **(PYQ Dec'24)**

a) Loss t 3,80,000
b) Loss t 2,30,000
c) Profit 1,40,000
d) None of the above

+10000
- 40000
-30000

42. Under integral accounts, issue of direct material is debited to the following account **(PYQ Dec'23 S 2022)**

a) Purchase account
b) Stores ledger control account
c) Factory overheads control account
d) Work-in-progress control account

43. There is loss as per financial accounts Rs.10,600, donation not shown in cost accounts Rs. 6,000. What would be the profit or loss as per cost accounts? **(SM)**

a) Loss Rs. 16,600
b) Profit Rs. 16,600
c) Loss Rs. 4,600
d) Profit Rs. 4,600

+6000
-4600

Answers

1	d	11	a	21	b	31	b	41	b
2	c	12	a	22	a	32	c	42	d
3	a	13	b	23	b	33	d	43	c
4	a	14	a	24	b	34	b		
5	a	15	b	25	b	35	a		
6	b	16	a	26	a	36	b		
7	c	17	a	27	c	37	c		
8	b	18	d	28	c	38	d		
9	b	19	b	29	c	39	b		
10	d	20	b	30	b	40	c		

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CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's

Cost Accounting

Ch- Job Costing

1. Job Costing is used in: **(SM) (MQP Dec'25 Set 1) (MQP June'24 Set 1)**

a) Furniture making
b) Repair shops
c) Printing press
d) All of the above

2. In a job cost system, costs are accumulated _______. **(SM) (PYQ June'18)**

a) On a monthly basis
b) By specific job
c) By department or process
d) By kind of material used

3. The most suitable cost system where the products differ in type of material and work performed is_______. **(SM)**

a) Operating Costing
b) Job Costing
c) Process Costing
d) All of these

4. In case product produced or jobs undertaken are of diverse system, the system of costing to be used should be: **(SM)**

a) Operating Costing
b) Process Costing
c) Job Costing
d) None of the above

5. Job Costing is: **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 1)**

a) Suitable where similar products are produced on mass scale
b) Methods of costing used for non-standard and non-repetitive products
c) Technique of costing
d) Applicable to all industries regardless of the products or services provided

6. Which of the following documents are used in job costing to record the issue of direct materials to a job: **(SM) (PYQ Dec'19) (June'19)**

a) Purchase order
b) Purchase requisition
c) Goods received note
d) Material requisition

7. Which of the following statements is true: **(SM)**

a) Batch costing is a variant of jobs costing
b) Job cost sheet may be used for estimating profit of jobs
c) Job costing cannot be used in conjunction with marginal costing
d) In cost plus contracts, the contractor runs a risk of incurring a loss

8. Which of the following statement is true: **(SM)**

a) Job costing can be suitably used for concerns producing any specific product uniformly
b) Job costing cannot be used in companies applying standard costing
c) Job cost sheet may be prepared to facilitate routing and scheduling of the job
d) Neither A. nor B. nor C.

9. A company does job work for customers. Job 947 has direct materials costs of ₹ 125, direct labour costs of ₹80 and direct expenses of ₹ 25. Direct labour is paid ₹ 20 per hour. Production overheads are charged at the rate of ₹ 35 per hour and non-production overheads are charged as 60% of prime cost. What is the cost for Job 947? **(SM)**

a) ₹ 493
b) ₹ 508
c) ₹ 514
d) ₹ 592

DM 125
DL 80 ← 20x4 hrs
DE 25
P.C 230

N.P.OH 138

368
P.OH 140 (35x4)
508

10. A company operates a job costing system. Job number 6789 will require ₹ 345 of direct materials and ₹ 210 of direct labour, which is paid ₹ 14 per hour. Production overheads are absorbed at the rate of ₹ 30 per direct labour hour and non-production overheads are absorbed at the rate of 40% of prime cost. Required What is the total expected cost of the job? **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 1)**

a) ₹ 7,221
b) ₹ 1,272
c) ₹ 2,127
d) ₹ 1,227

DM 345
DL 210 (14 x 15hrs)
P.C 555

+ NP.OH's @40% 222
+ P.OH (30x15) 450
1227

11. ASA LLP operates a job costing system. The company's standard net profit margin is 20 per cent of sales value. The estimated costs for job B124 are as follows.

Direct materials 3 kg @ ₹ 5 per kg => 15

Direct labour 4 hours @ ₹ 9 per hour => 36

Production overheads are budgeted to be ₹ 2,40,000 for the period, to be recovered on the basis of a total of 30,000 labour hours. => $\frac{240000}{30000} \times 4 = 32$

Other overheads, related to selling, distribution and administration, are budgeted to be ₹ 1,50,000 for the period. They are to be recovered on the basis of the total budgeted production cost of ₹ 7,50,000 for the period.

$\frac{150000}{750000} \times 100 = 20\%$

The price to be quoted for job B124 is ₹ ________ **(SM)**

A A

a) ₹ 153.50
b) ₹ 124.50
c) ₹ 145.50
d) ₹ 142.50

15
36
32
83

+20% 16.66
99.67 — 80%
? — 100%

A

Back calc'n Question

12. A company calculates the prices of jobs by adding overheads to the prime cost and adding 30% to total costs as a profit margin. Job number Y256 was sold for ₹ 1,690 and incurred overheads of ₹ 694. What was the prime cost of the job? **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 2) (MQP Dec'24 Set 1)**

a) ₹ 489
b) ₹ 606
c) ₹ 996
d) ₹ 1,300

100 — Total Cost
30% — Profit
130% — Sales — 1690

1300 $\left[\frac{1690}{130} \times 100\right]$

P.C = 1300
OH's = (694)
P.C 606

13. Which of the following is not a feature of Job Costing? **(SM)**

a) Each job maintains its separate identity throughout the production stage
b) The job is meant for a mass market
c) Production pattern is not repetitive and continuous
d) Production begins only after getting order from the customer

14. A & Co. calculates the prices of jobs by adding overheads to the prime cost and adding 30% to total costs as a profit margin. Job No. LM-24 was sold for Z 6,760 and incurred overheads of 2,776. The prime cost of the job is **(SM)**

a) 1,956
b) 2,424
c) 3,984
d) 5,200

100% - cost
30% - Profit
130% Sales - 6760

5200

T.C = 5200
- OH's = (2776)
2424

15. State which of the following are the characteristics of Job Costing.

(1) Homogeneous Products

(2) Customer - driven production

(3) Complete production possible within a single accounting period **(PYQ Dec'24)**

a) (1) only
b) (1) and (2) only
c) (2) and (3) only
d) (1) and (3) only

Answers

1	d	11	b
2	b	12	b
3	b	13	b
4	c	14	b
5	b	15	c
6	d		
7	b		
8	d		
9	b		
10	d		

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CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's

Cost Accounting

Ch- Batch Costing

A

1. Batch costing is a type of: **(SM)**

a) Direct Costing
b) Process Costing
c) Job Costing
d) Differential Costing

2. Batch costing is similar to that under job costing except with the difference that: **(SM)**

a) Process becomes a cost unit
b) Job becomes a cost unit
c) Batch become the cost unit instead of a job
d) None of the above

3. Economic batch quantity is that size of the batch of production where: **(SM)**

a) Carrying cost is minimum
b) Set-up cost of machine is minimum
c) Average cost is minimum
d) Both A. and B.

4. Batch Costing is suitable for ________. **(MQP Dec'23 Set 1) (PYQ June'18)**

a) Sugar Industry
b) Chemical Industry
c) Pharma Industry
d) Oil Industry

5. Batch costing is applied effectively in the following situation: **(PYQ Dec'24)**

a) Paper manufacturing
b) Drug manufacturing
c) Designer clothes manufacturing
d) Oil refining

A

6. NOB Ltd., is committed to supply 45000 bearings per annum to CINY Ltd., it is estimated that it costs 20 paise as inventory holding cost per bearing per month. If its Economics Batch Quantity (EBQ) is 3000 units (bearings), what will be the minimum inventory holding cost at optimum run size? **(PYQ Dec'24)**

EBQ = ✓ 3000 units

Avg Inventory × Annual Holding Cost p.u

1500 × 2.40

0.20 × 12 m = 2.40

a) 3,600
b) 4,200
c) 5,800
d) None of the above

7. S & Co., which is using batch costing, provides the following information:

Annual demand for the components 4800 units, Setting up cost per batch ₹50, Manufacturing Cost per unit ₹100, Carrying cost per unit 12% per annum

On the basis of the above, Economic Batch Quantity of the firm is ______. **(PYQ Dec'23 S2022)**

a) 100 units
b) 200 units
c) 300 units
d) 400 units

$$EBQ = \sqrt{\frac{2AS}{C}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 4800 \times 50}{100 \times 12\%}}$$

$$= \sqrt{40000}$$

$$= 200$$

Answers

1	c
2	c
3	d
4	c
5	b
6	a
7	b

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CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ’s

Cost Accounting

Ch- Contract Costing

1. Cost Price is not fixed in case of________ **(SM)**

a) Cost plus contracts
b) Escalation clause
c) De-escalation clause
d) All of the above

2. Most of the expenses are direct in _______ **(SM)**

a) Job Costing
b) Batch Costing
c) Contract Costing
d) None of the above

3. Cost plus contract is usually entered into those cases where ______. **(SM)**

a) Cost can be easily estimated
b) Cost of certified and uncertified work
c) Cost of certified work, cost of uncertified work and amount of profit transferred to Profit and Loss Account
d) Determination of contract cost with reasonable accuracy is not possible

4. A road building company has the following data concerning one of its contracts.

Contract price ₹11,200,000

Cost of work certified to date ₹ 3,763,200

Estimated costs to completion₹ 2,956,800

Total cost = 6720000

No difficulties are foreseen on the contract.

The profit to be recognised on the contract to date is ₹_________ **(SM)**

% of cost of WC / Total cost

∴ Profit = 4480000

× 56%.

$\frac{3763200}{6720000} \times 100$

$= 56\%$

a) ₹ 25,88,000
b) ₹ 25,80,800
c) ₹ 20,58,800
d) ₹ 25,08,800

5. Value of work certified – **(SM)**

a) Value of Contract × Work certified (%)
b) Value of Contract × Work uncertified (%)
c) Cost of work to date – (Cost of work uncertified+ Material in hand + Plant at site)
d) Value of work certified- Payment made to contractor

6. State which of the following are characteristics of the Contract Costing.

(1) Homogeneous Products

(2) Customer - driven production

(3) short timescale from commencement to completion of the cost unit **(PYQ Dec'23 S 2016)**

a) 1 & 2 only
b) 1 & 3 only
c) 2 only
d) 3 only

Answers

1	**a**
2	**c**
3	**d**
4	**d**
5	**a**
6	**c**

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CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's

Cost Accounting

Ch- ~~Material~~ Process Costing

1. The type of process loss that should not be allowed to affect the cost of good units is called: **(SM) (MQP Dec'25 Set 1)**

a) Standard Loss
b) Normal Loss
c) Abnormal Loss
d) Seasonal Loss

2. Spoilage that occurs under inefficient operating conditions and is generally controllable is called _______. **(SM)**

a) Normal defectives
b) Abnormal spoilage
c) Normal spoilage
d) None of the above

3. In which of the following situations an abnormal gain in a process occurs: **(SM) (MQP June'24 Set 1)**

a) When normal loss is equal to actual loss
b) When the actual output is greater than the planned output
c) When actual loss is more than the expected
d) When actual loss is less than the expected loss

4. The value of abnormal loss is equal to: **(SM)**

a) Total cost of materials
b) Total process cost less cost of scrap
c) Total process cost less realisable value of normal loss less value of transferred out goods.
d) Total process cost less realisable value of normal loss

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5. A process account is debited by abnormal gain, the value is determined as: **(SM)**

a) Equal to the value of good units less closing stock
b) Equal to the value of normal loss
c) Cost of good units less realisable value of normal loss
d) Cost of good unit less realisable value of actual loss

6. In sugar manufacturing industry molasses is also produced along with sugar. Molasses may be of small value as compared with the value of sugar and is known as: **(SM)**

a) Joint product
b) Common product
c) By-product
d) None of them

7. Method of apportioning joint costs on the basis of output of each joint product at the point of split-offs is known as: **(SM) (PYQ Dec'23 S 2022)**

a) Physical unit method
b) Sales value method
c) Average cost method
d) Marginal cost and contribution method

8. The main purposes of accounting of joint products and by-products is to: **(SM) (MQP Dec'23 Set 2) (PYQ Dec'19)**

a) Determine the replacement cost
b) Determine the opportunity cost
c) Determine profit or loss on each product line
d) None of the above

9. Under net realisable value method of apportioning joint costs to joint products, the selling & distribution cost is: **(SM) (PYQ June'25)**

a) Ignored
b) Deducted from sales value
c) Deducted from further processing cost
d) Added to joint cost

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10. Which of the following is an example of by-product: **(SM) (PYQ Dec'24)**

a) Mustard seeds and mustard oil
b) Diesel and Petrol in an oil refinery
c) Edible oils and oil cakes
d) Curd and butter in a diary

11. Which of following methods can be used when the joint products are of unequal quantity and used for captive consumption: **(SM)**

a) Physical units method
b) Net realisable value method
c) Technical estimates, using market value of similar goods
d) Market value at spit-off method

12. Process B had no opening inventory. 13,500 units of raw material were transferred in at ₹ 4.50 per unit. Additional material at ₹ 1.25 per unit was added in process. Labour and overheads were ₹ 6.25 per completed unit and ₹ 2.50 per unit incomplete.

If 11,750 completed units were transferred out, what was the closing inventory in Process B? **(SM)**

a) ₹ 6,562.50
b) ₹ 12,250.00
c) ₹ 14,437.50
d) ₹ 25,375.00

Mat 13500 @ 4.50 @ 1.25
6.25 → completed
2.50 → Incompleted

1750 × 5.75
\+
1750 × 2.50

13500
− 11750
1750 Incomplete

13. A company makes a product, which passes through a single process.

Details of the process for the last period are as follows.

Materials 10,000 kg at 50 paisa per kg

Labour ₹ 1,000

Production overheads 200% of labour

Normal losses are 10% of input in the process, and without further processing any losses can be sold as scrap for 20 paisa per kg.

The output for the period was 8,400 kg from the process. There was no work in progress at the beginning or end of the period. The value of the abnormal loss for the period is ________**(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 1)**

Mat	10000	5000	NL	1000	200

$\frac{8000-600}{9000} = \frac{...}{9000}$ = 0.867

hal	1000	8400
OH	2000	600
	800	@0.867 8000

a) ₹ 200
b) ₹ 220
c) ₹ 80
d) None of the above = 520

14. In a process 5000 units are introduced during a period. 5% input is normal loss. Closing work-in-progress 60% complete is 625 units. 4125 completed units are transferred to next process. Equivalent production for the period is: **(MQP Dec'25 Set 1) (PYQ Dec'23 S 2016)**

a) 4000 units
b) 4500 units
c) 4600 units
d) 4750 units

completed + Incompleted × %
= 4125 + 625 × 60%
= 4125 + 375

15. If the actual loss in a process is less than the normal loss, the difference is known as: **(MQP Dec'24 Set 2)**

a) Abnormal Gain
b) Abnormal Loss
c) Normal Gain
d) Normal Loss

16. Equivalent production of 1,000 units, 60% complete in all respect, is: **(SM) (MQP June'24 Set 1)**

a) 1,000 units
b) 1,600 units
c) 600 units
d) 1,060 units

17. In process, conversion cost means _______. **(MQP Dec'23 Set 1)**

~~DM~~

a) Cost of direct materials, direct labour, direct expenses
b) Direct labour, direct expenses, indirect material, indirect labour, indirect expenses
c) Prime cost plus factory overheads
d) All costs up to the product reaching the consumer, less direct material costs

18. In a process 800 units are introduced during 2022-23. 5% input is normal loss. Closing work-in-progress 60% complete is 100 units. 660 completed units are transferred to next process. Equivalent production for the period is: **(MQP Dec'23 Set 1) (PYQ Dec'17)**

60 + 660

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a) 760 units
b) 744 units
c) 540 units
~~d)~~ 720 units

19. 1200 units were introduced in a process in which 120 units is the normal loss. If the actual output is 900 units, then there is: **(MQP Dec'23 Set 2)**

1080
900
180

a) No abnormal gain
~~b)~~ Abnormal loss of 180 units
c) No abnormal loss
d) Abnormal gain of 180 units

20. Which of the following method is used for evaluation of equivalent production when prices are fluctuating in the market? **(PYQ June'24)**

a) FIFO method
b) LIFO method
c) Simple average method
~~d)~~ Weighted average method

21. In a process 12,000 units are introduced during a period. 5% input is normal loss. Closing work-in-progress 60% complete is 1,500 units. 9,900 completed units are transferred to next process. Equivalent production for the period is: **(PYQ Dec'23 S 2022)**

900 + 9900
=

a) 13,500 units
b) 11,160 units
c) 8,100 units
~~d)~~ 10,800 units

22. State which of the following is/are examples of By-Products

~~1)~~ Gas and Tars in Coke Ovens
~~2)~~ Molasses in Sugar Industry
3) Curd and butter in a dairy
~~4)~~ Edible oils and oil cakes **(PYQ Dec'23 S 2016)**

a) 1 & 2 only
b) 3 & 4 only
~~c)~~ 1,2 & 4 only
d) 2 & 4 only

23. In a process 4000 units are introduced during a period. 5% input is normal loss. Closing work-in-progress 60% complete is 500 units. 3300 completed units are transferred to next process. Equivalent production for the period is: **(MQP Dec’25 Set 1) (PYQ Dec’23 S 2016)**

a) 3550 units
b) 3600 units
c) 3800 units
d) 3950 units

300

A

24. Joint Cost is suitable for **(PYQ Dec’18)**

a) Oil Industry
b) Fertilizer Industry
c) Ornament Industry
d) Infrastructure Industry

25. In a process 10000 units are introduced during a period. 10% input is normal loss. Closing work-in-progress 70% complete is 1500 units. 7500 completed units are transferred to next process. Equivalent production for the period is: **(PYQ Dec’18)**

a) 9550 units
b) 9000 units
c) 8550 units
d) 8500 units

1050 + 7500

26. In a process 6,000 units are introduced during a period. 5% input is normal loss. Closing work-in-progress 60% complete is 800 units. 4,900 completed units are transferred to next process. Equivalent production for the period is: **(PYQ June’18)**

a) 6,800 units
b) 5,700 units
c) 5,680 units
d) 5,380 units

480 + 4900

Answers

1	c	11	c	21	d
2	b	12	c	22	c
3	d	13	a	23	b
4	c	14	b	24	a
5	c	15	a	25	c
6	c	16	c	26	d
7	a	17	b		
8	c	18	d		
9	b	19	b		
10	c	20	d		

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CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's

Cost Accounting

Ch- Operating Costing

A

1. Cost of a particular service under operating costing is ascertained by preparing: **(SM)**

a) Cost sheet
b) Process account
c) Job cost sheet
d) Production account

2. Operating costing is applicable to: **(SM)**

a) Hospitals
b) Cinemas
c) Transport undertaking
d) All of the above

3. Composite cost unit for a hospital is: **(SM) (MQP Dec'25 Set 1)**

a) Per day
b) Per bed
c) Per patient day
d) Per patient

4. Cost units used in power sector is called: **(SM)**

a) Number of hours
b) Number of electric points
c) Kilowatt-hour (KWH)
d) Kilo meter (K.M.)

5. Absolute Tonne-Km is an example of: **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 2)**

a) Composite unit for bus operation
b) Composite unit of transport sector
c) Composite unit for oil and natural gas
d) Composite unit in power sector

6. A road haulage company transports goods. It operates two trucks. During a particular period, the two trucks travelled a total of 80,000 kilometers carrying goods. The average load was 3 tonnes per journey. In total they made 200 journeys. Total costs were ₹ 7,20,000. What is the average cost per tonne-kilometer transported? **(SM)**

240000

~~a)~~ ₹ 3
b) ₹ 4.50
c) ₹ 6
d) ₹ 12

80000 X 3 tonne = 240000

7. A hotel has 80 standard twin-bedded rooms. The hotel is fully-occupied for each of the 350 days in each year that it is open. The total costs of running the hotel each year are ₹ 33,60,000. Calculate the cost per room/day **(SM) (MQP Dec'25 Set 2)**

28000

~~a)~~ ₹ 120
b) ₹ 240
c) ₹ 360
d) None of the above

350X80 = 28000

8. Calculate the most appropriate unit cost for a distribution division of a multinational company using the following information.

Miles travelled 636,500 ✓

Tonnes carried 2,479 ✓

Number of drivers 20 ✓

Hours worked by drivers 35,520 ✓

✓ Tonne-miles (km) carried 375,200 ✓

Costs incurred ₹ 562,800 **(SM)**

$$\frac{562800}{375200} = 1.5$$

a) ₹ 0.88
b) ₹ 1.50
c) ₹ 15.84
d) ₹ 28,140

9. A hotel having 100 rooms of which 80% are normally occupied in summer and 25% in winter. Period of summer and winter be taken as 6 months each and normal days in a month be assumed to be 30. The total occupied room days will be _______. **(MQP Dec'23 Set 1) (PYQ Dec'17)**

a) 1525 Room days
b) 18900 Room days
c) 36000 Room days
d) None of the above

100 x 80% x 6 x 30 = 14400

100 x 25% x 6 x 30

4500

10. Blue Star Transport Co. operates two trucks. During a particular period, the two trucks travelled a total of 25,000 kms carrying goods. The average load was 3 tonnes per journey. In total they made 20 journeys. Total costs were ! 2,25,000. In this case, the average cost per tonne-km is **(PYQ June'25)**

7500

a) 2.22
b) 6.67
c) 3.00
d) 9.00

11. Hotel Dream House is having 250 rooms of which 70% are normally occupied in summer and 40% in winter. Period of summer and winter be taken as 6 months each and normal days in a month be assumed to be 30. What is the value of total occupied room days? **(PYQ**

a) 31,500 room days
b) 45,000 room days
c) 36,000 room days
d) 49,500 room days

250 x 70% x 6 x 30

= 31500

250 x 40% x 6 x 30

= 18000

Answers

1	c	11	d
2	d		
3	c		
4	c		
5	b		
6	a		
7	a		
8	b		
9	b		
10	c		

EKATVAM ACADEMY

CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's

Cost Accounting

Ch- Marginal Costing

1. The cost of a product under marginal costing system includes **(SM)**

a) Prime cost plus variable overheads
b) Prime cost plus fixed overheads
c) Prime cost plus factory overheads
d) Only prime cost

A

2. The difference between absorption costing and marginal costing is in regard to the treatment of **(SM)**

a) Direct materials
b) Fixed overheads
c) Prime cost
d) Variable overheads

3. Fixed costs are treated as **(SM)**

a) Overheads costs
b) Prime costs
c) Period costs
d) Conversion costs

4. When sales and production (in units) are same then profits under **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 2)**

a) Marginal costing is lower than that of absorption costing
b) Marginal costing is higher than that of absorption costing
c) Marginal costing is equal to that of absorption costing
d) None of the above

V.C

5. When sales exceed production (in units) then profit under **(SM)**

a) Marginal costing is higher than that of absorption costing
b) Marginal costing is equal to that of absorption costing
c) Marginal costing is lower than that of absorption costing
d) None of the above

6. Which of the following factors responsible for change in the break-even point? **(SM)**

a) Change in selling price
b) Change in variable cost
c) Change in fixed cost
d) All of the above

7. Variable cost **(SM)**

a) Remains fixed in total
b) Remains fixed per unit
c) Varies per unit
d) Nor increase or decrease

8. Marginal Costing technique follows the following basic of classification **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 1) (MQP Dec'23 Set 1) (PYQ Dec'17)**

a) Element wise
b) Function Wise
c) Behaviour wise
d) Identifiability wise

9. P/V ratio will increase if the **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 2) (MQP Dec'23 Set 2)**

a) There is a decrease in fixed cost
b) There is an increase in fixed cost
c) There is a decrease in selling price per unit.
d) There is a decrease in variable cost per unit.

Sales	1L	1L
V.C	40K	30K
contributionn	60K	70K
	60%	70%

10. The technique of differential cost is adopted when **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 2)**

a) To ascertain P/V ratio
b) To ascertain marginal cost
c) To ascertain cost per unit
d) To make choice between two or more alternative courses of action

11. If sales are ₹ 90,000 and variable cost to sales is 75%, contribution is **(SM) (MQP Dec'25 Set 1)**

∴ P.V ratio = 25%

@25%

a) ₹ 21,500
b) ₹ 22,500
c) ₹ 23,500
d) ₹ 67,500

12. If sales are ₹ 1,50,000 and variable cost are ₹ 50,000. Compute P/V ratio. **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 2) (MQP Dec'23 Set 1)**

150000 — S
(50000) — V.C
100000 — C

$\frac{1L}{1.5L}$

a) 66.66%
b) 100%
c) 133.33%
d) 65.66%

13. Contribution is ₹ 3,00,000 and sales is ₹ 15,00,000. Compute P/V ratio. **(SM) (MQP Dec'25 Set 1) (MQP June'24 Set 1)**

a) 15%
b) 20%
c) 22%
d) 17.5%

14. Variable cost to sales ratio is 40%. Compute P/V ratio. **(SM)**

a) 60%
b) 40%
c) 100%
d) None of the these

15. Fixed cost is ₹ 30,000 and P/V ratio is 20%. Compute breakeven point. **(SM)**

$\frac{F.C}{P.V\ ratio}$

a) ₹ 1,60,000
b) ₹ 1,50,000
c) ₹ 1,55,000
d) ₹ 1,45,000

16. During May 2025, there were 21 working days of 8 hours per day. The workforce consists of 10 employees, who all do the same work. Due to problems in the production system and a machine breakdown, 240 hours were recorded as idle time during the month. During May, the workforce produced 5,400 units of output. The expected time per unit of output is 15 minutes (= 0.25 hours). Calculate the production volume ratio. **(MQP Dec'25 Set 1)**

a) 93.75%
b) 85.71%
c) 89.73%
d) 80.36%

17. ASA Ltd. manufactures a particular fountain pen called ASA Durga, incurring variable costs of ₹30 per unit and fixed costs of ₹20,000 per month. If the product sells for ₹50 per unit, then the breakeven point will be– **(MQP Dec'25 Set 2)**

20

a) 666.667
b) 1000
c) 400
d) 250

18. Mrs. S sells a product at ₹20 each and the variable cost is ₹12 each and she sold 2000 units in the market. She also has incurred ₹5,000 fixed cost in producing such product. Determine the value of break-even point. **(MQP Dec'25 Set 2)**

a) 8333.33
b) 12,500
c) 27,500
d) 50,000

Contrib^n 8

$\therefore$ P.V ratio $\frac{8}{20}$ = 40%

19. If fixed manufacturing costs are ₹ 50,000 and the number of units produced is 5,000, what is the fixed cost per unit? **(MQP June'25 Set 1)**

a) ₹10
b) ₹5

$\frac{50000}{5000}$

c) ₹50
d) ₹0.1

20. Z Ltd. is planning to sell 1,00,000 units of product A for ₹ 12.00 per unit. The fixed costs are ₹2,80,000. In order to realize a profit of ₹ 2,00,000, what would the variable costs be? **(MQP Dec'23 Set 2) (PYQ June'18)**

Sales 1200000

Contbn = 480000

Diff

(Back calcn)

Contbn
− F.C
Profit

a) ₹4,80,000
b) ₹ 7,20,000
c) ₹ 9,00,000
d) ₹ 9,20,000

21. A firm has fixed expenses ` 90,000, sales ` 3,00,000 and profit ` 60,000. The P/V ratio of the firm is: **(MQP Dec'23 Set 2) (PYQ Dec'17)**

150000

a) 10%
b) 20%
c) 30%
d) 50%

22. Jolly Ltd. manufactures a student level fountain pen and sale each pen @ Z 40 per unit. The variable cost of each fountain pen is Z 22 and the fixed cost for a month is Z 16,000. The company wishes to earn a target profit of Z 20,000 for the month. In the above situation, sales volume (in units) required is **(PYQ June'25)**

Contbn = $\frac{36000}{18}$

a) 1,500 units
b) 1,800 units
c) 2,000 units
d) 2,400 units

23. RONO Ltd., maintains a Margin of Safety (MOS) of 25% on current sales and earns a profit oft 30 lakhs per annum. If the company has a profit - volume (PN) ratio of 40%, its current sales amount to **(PYQ Dec'24)**

Let = 'x'

Profit = MOS × P/V ratio

30l = 0.25 x × 40%

a) 200 lakh
b) 250 lakh
c) 300 lakh.
d) 325 lakh

24. When P/V ratio is 20% and margin of safety ratio is 30%, profit is ________of sales **(PYQ June'24)**

a) 4%
b) 6%
c) 8%
d) 10%

25. Product X generates a contribution to sales ratio of 40%. Fixed costs directly attributed to X amounts to ₹60,000 per month. The sales required to achieve a monthly profit of ₹12,000 will be________. **(PYQ Dec'23 S2022)**

∴ contribⁿ = 72000

a) ₹1,87,500
b) ₹2,00,000
c) ₹1,65,000
d) ₹1,80,000

$40\% = \frac{\text{contrib}^n}{\text{sales}} \times 100$

26. The sales amount pf Product Z is ₹1,00,000. Variable costs id ₹40,000 and fixed costs is ₹50,000. The amount of BEP sales will be_______. **(PYQ Dec'23 S2022)**

∴ contribⁿ = 60000

a) ₹60,000
b) ₹50,000
c) ₹83,000
d) ₹90,000

$\frac{50K}{60\%}$ ∴ P.V ratio = 60%

27. ZOM Ltd. Earned a profit of ₹80,000 during the month of august, if the selling price and marginal cost of the product are ₹10 and ₹6 per unit respectively, what will be the amount of margin of safety (MOS)? **(PYQ Dec'23 S2016)**

a) ₹4,00,000
b) ₹3,00,000
c) ₹2,00,000
d) ₹1,25,000

Profit = MOS × P.V ratio
80000 = MOS × 40%

28. PQR Ltd. Manufactures a single product which it sell for ₹40 per unit. Fixed cost is ₹60,000 per year. The contribution to sales ratio is 40%. PQR Ltd.'s Break Even Point in units is **(PYQ Dec'19)**

a) 3500
b) 3700
c) 3750
d) 4000

$BEP = \frac{150000}{40}$

29. Product A generates a contribution to sales ratio of 40%. Fixed costs directly attributed to A amounts to ₹60,000. The sales required to achieve a monthly profit of ₹15,000 is be **(PYQ June'19)**

∴ contribⁿ = 75000

$\therefore$ sales $= 187500 = \dfrac{75000}{40\%}$

a) ₹2,00,000
b) ₹1,85,000
~~c)~~ ₹1,87,500
d) ₹2,10,000

30. The sales and profit of a firm for the year 2016 are ₹1,50,000 and ₹ 20,000 and for the year 2017 are ₹1,70,000 and ₹25,000 respectively. The P/V ratio of the firm is **(PYQ Dec'18)**

a) 15%
b) 20%
~~c)~~ 25%
d) 30%

$\dfrac{\text{change in Profit}}{\text{change in Sales}} = \dfrac{5000}{20000} \times 100$

Answers

1	**a**	**11**	**b**	**21**	**d**
2	**b**	**12**	**a**	**22**	**c**
3	**c**	**13**	**b**	**23**	**c**
4	**c**	**14**	**a**	**24**	**b**
5	**a**	**15**	**b**	**25**	**d**
6	**d**	**16**	**d**	**26**	**c**
7	**b**	**17**	**c**	**27**	**c**
8	**c**	**18**	**b**	**28**	**c**
9	**d**	**19**	**a**	**29**	**c**
10	**d**	**20**	**b**	**30**	**c**

CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's

Cost Accounting

Ch- Standard Costing

1. Which of the following would not be used to estimate standard direct material prices? **(SM) (MQP Dec'23 Set 2) (PYQ June'25)**

a) The availability of bulk purchase discounts
b) Purchase contracts already agreed
c) The forecast movement of prices in the market
d) Performance standards in operation

2. What is an attainable standard? **(SM)**

a) A standard which includes no allowance for losses, waste and inefficiencies. It represents the level of performance which is attainable under perfect operating conditions
b) A standard which includes some allowance for losses, waste and inefficiencies. It represents the level of performance which is attainable under efficient operating conditions
c) A standard which is based on currently attainable operating conditions
d) A standard which is kept unchanged, to show the trend in costs

3. Standard price of material per kg ₹ 20, standards consumption per unit of production is 5 kg. Standard material cost for producing 100 units is **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 1 & Set 2)**

a) ₹ 20,000
b) ₹ 12,000
c) ₹ 8,000
d) ₹ 10,000

4. Standard cost of material for a given quantity of output is ₹ 15,000 while the actual cost of material used is ₹ 16,200. The material cost variance is: **(SM) (MQP June'24 Set 1)**

a) ₹ 1,200 (A)
b) ₹ 16,200 (A)
c) ₹ 15,000 (F)

d) ₹ 31,200 (A)

5. Standard price of material per kg is ₹ 20, standard usage per unit of production is 5 kg. Actual usage of production 100 units is 520 kgs, all of which was purchase at the rate of ₹ 22 per kg. Material usage variance is **(SM)**

a) ₹ 400 (F)
b) ₹ 400 (A)
c) ₹ 1,040 (F)
d) ₹ 1,040 (A)

6. Standard price of material per kg is ₹ 20, standard usage per unit of production is 5 kg. Actual usage of production 100 units is 520 kgs, all of which was purchase at the rate of ₹ 22 per kg. Material cost variance is **(SM)**

a) ₹ 2,440 (A)
b) ₹ 1,440 (A)
c) ₹ 1,440 (F)
d) ₹ 2,300 (F)

7. Standard quantity of material for one unit of output is 10 kgs. @ ₹ 8 per kg. Actual output during a given period is 800 units. The standards quantity of raw material **(SM)**

a) 8,000 kgs
b) 6,400 kgs
c) 64,000 kgs
d) None of these

8. What is the labour rate variance if standard hours for 100 units of output are 400 @ ₹ 2 per hour and actual hours taken are 380 @ ₹ 2.25 per hour? **(SM) (MQP June’24 Set 1)**

a) ₹ 120 (adverse)
b) ₹ 100 (adverse)
c) ₹ 95 (adverse)
d) ₹ 25 (favourable)

9. In a period, 11280 kilograms of material were used at a total standard cost of ` 46,248. The material usage variance was ` 492 adverse. What was the standard allowed weight of material for the period? **(SM) (MQP June’25 Set 1) (MQP Dec’24 Set 2)**

a) 11600 kg
b) 11160 kg
c) 12190 kg
d) 10590 kg

10. The operations to produce a unit of product L require 9 active hours. Budgeted idle time of 10% of total hours paid for is to be incorporated into the standard times for all products. The wage rate is ₹ 4 per hour. The standard labour cost of one unit of product L is: **(SM)**

a) ₹ 10.00
b) ₹ 36.00
c) ₹ 39.60
d) ₹ 40.00

11. In the year 2023-24, X & Co. used 2,820 kg of material at a total standard cost of 11,562. The material usage variance was 123 (Favourable). In the above case, Standard Weight of Material (SQ) for the period is _______. **(MQP Dec'25 Set 1) (PYQ June'24)**

a) 2,900 kg.
b) 2,648 kg.
c) 3,048 kg.
d) 2,850 kg.

12. Which among the following is incorrect? **(MQP Dec'25 Set 2)**

a) Material Mix variance = (Revised standard quantity – Actual quantity) × Standard price
b) Material Yield variance = (standard quantity–revised standard quantity) × Standard price
c) Material Mix variance = (Revised standard quantity- actual quantity) × Standard price
d) Material Usage Variance = (Standard price – actual quantity) × **standard quantity**

13. Normal capacity of a plant refers to the difference between: **(MQP June'25 Set 2) (MQP Dec'24)**

a) Maximum capacity and practical capacity
b) Maximum capacity and actual capacity
c) Practical capacity and estimated idle capacity as revealed by long term sales trend
d) Practical capacity and normal capacity

14. During a period 13600 labour hours were worked at a standard rate of ₹8 per hour. The direct labour efficiency variance was ₹8,800 (Adv.). How many standard hours were produced? **(MQP Dec'23 Set 1) (PYQ June'19)**

a) 12000 hours
b) 12500 hours
c) 13000 hours
d) 13500 hours

15. Difference between standard cost and actual cost is called as______. **(MQP Dec'23 Set 1)**

a) Wastage
b) Loss
c) Variance
d) Profit

16. A certain process needed standard labour of 24 skilled labour hours and 30 unskilled labour hours at ` 60 and ` 40 respectively as the standard labour rates. Actually, 20 and 25 labour hours were used at ` 50 and ` 50 respectively. Then, the labour mix variance will be: **(MQP Dec'23 Set 2)**

a) Adverse
b) Favourable
c) Zero
d) Favourable for skilled and unfavourable for unskilled

17. In the factory of ZAN Ltd. where standard costing is followed, 4000 kg of materials at ₹10 per kg were actually consumed resulting in materials price variance oft 2,000 (Adv.). What will be the standard cost of material per kg? **(PYQ Dec'24)**

a) ₹10.50
b) ₹9.50
c) ₹9.00
d) None of the above

18. If standard hours for 100 units of output are 800 @ ₹ 4 per hour and actual hours taken are 380 @ ₹ 4.50 per hour, Then the labour rate variance_______. **(PYQ Dec'23 S2022)**

a) ₹ 480 (adverse)
b) ₹ 400 (adverse)
c) ₹ 380 (adverse)
d) ₹ 100 (favourable)

19. In a factory of BANS LTD. Where standard costing was followed, during a period actual 13600 hours were worked at a standard rate of ₹8 per hour. The direct labour efficiency variance was ₹800 (Adv.). How many standard hours were produced? **(PYQ Dec'23 S2016)**

a) 12000 hours
b) 12500 hours
c) 13000 hours
d) 13500 hours

20. During a period 2560 labour hours were worked at a standard rate of ₹7.5 per hour. The direct labour efficiency variance was ₹825 (Adv.). How many standard hours were produced? **(PYQ Dec'19)**

a) 2400
b) 2450
c) 2500
d) 2550

21. Standard quantity of material for one unit of output is 10 kgs. @ ₹ 8 per kg. Actual output during a given period is 600 units. The standards quantity of material for actual output is **(PYQ Dec'18)**

a) 1200 kg
b) 6000 kg
c) 4800 kg
d) 48000 kg

Answers

1	**d**	**11**	**d**	**21**	**b**
2	**b**	**12**	**d**		
3	**d**	**13**	**c**		
4	**a**	**14**	**b**		
5	**b**	**15**	**c**		
6	**b**	**16**	**c**		
7	**a**	**17**	**b**		
8	**c**	**18**	**c**		
9	**b**	**19**	**c**		
10	**d**	**20**	**b**		

CMA Intermediate Chapter wise MCQ's
Cost Accounting
Ch- Budget & Budgetary Control

1. Budgets are shown in-Terms **(SM) (MQP Dec'25 Set 2)**

a) Qualitative
b) Quantitative
c) Materialistic
d) both (b) and (c)

2. Which of the following is not an element of master budget? **(SM)**

a) Capital Expenditure Budget
b) Production Schedule
c) Operating Expenses Budget
d) All above

3. Which of the following is not a potential benefit of using a budget? **(SM) (PYQ June'25) (PYQ Dec'17)**

a) Enhanced coordination of firm activities
b) More motivated managers
c) Improved inter-departmental communication
d) More accurate external financial statements

4. Which of the following is a long-term budget? **(SM) (PYQ Dec'18)**

a) Master Budget
b) Flexible Budget
c) Cash Budget
d) Capital Budget

5. Materials become key factor, if **(SM)**

a) quota restrictions exist
b) insufficient advertisement prevails
c) there is low demand
d) there is no problem with supplies of materials

6. The difference between fixed cost and variable cost assumes significance in the preparation of the following budget **(SM)**

a) Master Budget
b) Flexible Budget
c) Cash Budget
d) Capital Budget

7. The budget that is prepared first of all is _____. **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 1) (PYQ Dec'24)**

a) Master budget
b) Sales budget assuming that it is the key factor
c) Cash Budget
d) Capital expenditure budget

8. Sales budget is a _____. **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 2) (MQP June'24 Set 1) (PYQ June'18)**

a) expenditure budget
b) functional budget
c) master budget
d) None of these

9. When a company wants to prepare a factory overheads budget in which the estimated costs are directly derived from the estimates of activity levels, which of the following budget should be prepared by the company? **(SM) (MQP June'25 Set 1)**

a) Flexible budget
b) Fixed budget
c) Master budget
d) R & D budget

10. Which of the following budgets facilitates classification of fixed and variable costs: **(SM)**

a) Capital expenditure budget
b) Flexible budget
c) Cash budget
d) Raw materials budget

11. The entire budget organisation is controlled and headed by a senior executive known as: **(SM)**

a) General Manager
b) Accountant
c) Budget Controller
d) None of the above

12. Which of the following is generally a long term budget: **(SM)**

a) Cash budget
b) Sales budget
c) Research and Development budget
d) Capital expenditure budget

13. A flexible budget requires a careful study of **(SM) (MQP Dec'24 Set 1)**

a) Fixed, semi-fixed and variable expenses
b) Past and current expenses
c) Overheads, selling and administrative expenses.
d) None of these.

14. The basic difference between a fixed budget and flexible budget is that a fixed budget__________. **(SM)**

a) is concerned with a single level of activity, while flexible budget is prepared for different levels of activity
b) Is concerned with fixed costs, while flexible budget is concerned with variable costs.
c) is fixed while flexible budget changes
d) None of these.

15. is the first step of budgetary system and all other budgets depends on it. **(MQP Dec'25 Set 1)**

a) Cost budget
b) Sales budget
c) Production budget
d) None of the above

16. ________is also known as subsidiary budgets. **(MQP Dec'25 Set 1)**

a) Master budget
b) Functional budget
c) Cost budget
d) None of the above

17. Which is not the limitation of zero-based budget? **(MQP Dec'25 Set 2)**

a) It is very detailed procedure and naturally it is time consuming and lot of paperwork involved in the same
b) Cost involved in preparation and implementation of this system is very low.
c) Morale of the staff is very low as they feel threatened if a particular activity is discontinued
d) Ranking of activities and decision-making may become subjective at times.

18. If an organization has all the resources it needs for production, then the principal budget factor is most likely to be _______. **(MQP Dc'23 Set 1) (PYQ June'24)**

a) non-existing
b) sales demand
c) raw materials
d) labour supply

19. Which of the following budget recognises the difference between fixed, semi-fixed and variable cost and is designed to change in relation to the change in level of activity? **(PYQ June'25)**

a) Master Budget
b) Flexible Budget
c) Operational Budget

d) Activity Budget

20. Cash Budget of PQR & Co. forewarns of a short-term surplus. Which of the following would be the appropriate action to be taken in such a situation **(PYQ Dec'23 S2022) (PYQ June'19)**

a) Purchase new fixed assets
b) Repay long-term loans
c) Pay creditors early to obtain a cash discount
d) Write-off preliminary expenses

21. The fixed-variable cost classification has a special significance in the preparation of **(PYQ Dec'19)**

a) Cash Budget
b) Master budget
c) Flexible budget
d) Capital budget

Answers

1	**d**	**11**	**c**	**21**	**c**
2	**b**	**12**	**d**		
3	**d**	**13**	**a**		
4	**d**	**14**	**a**		
5	**a**	**15**	**b**		
6	**b**	**16**	**b**		
7	**b**	**17**	**b**		
8	**b**	**18**	**b**		
9	**a**	**19**	**b**		
10	**b**	**20**	**c**		