UDHNA COLLEGE					
SYBCOM SEM-3 MCQ BANK					
Advanced Accounting and auditing-1					
question	answer1	answer2	answer3	answer4	correct
Which of these is not an objective of Cost Accounting?	Ascertainment of Cost	Determination of Selling Price	Cost Control and Cost reduction	Assisting Shareholders in decision making	4
Describe the cost unit applicable to the Bicycle industry:	per part of bicycle	per bicycle	per tonne	per day	2
Which costing method is used in the medicine industry?	Unit costing	Job costing	Batch costing	Contract costing	3
Where costs are ascertained after they are already incurred, the method is termed as ______________	Marginal costing	Uniform costing	Historical costing	Absorption costing	3
Which costing method is suitable to hotel industry?	Unit costing	Operating costing	Contract costing	Process costing	2
Advertisement is _____________ expense.	Factory indirect	Administrative indirect	Selling and distribution indirect	None of the above	3
Which one of the following cost is a period cost?	Plant depreciation	Office rent	Canteen's Expenses	Direct labour	2
Carriage outward will be included in ______________	Selling Overheads	Production Overheads	Administrative Overheads	None of the above	1
Fixed cost is a cost:	Which changes in total in proportion to changes in output.	Which is partly fixed and partly variable in relation to output.	Which remains same for each unit of output.	Which do not change in total during a given period despite of changes in output	4
Which costing method is used in the construction industry?	Unit costing	Job costing	Batch costing	Contract costing	4
State the cost unit applicable to the Cement industry:	per litre	per bicycle	per tonne	per day	3
______________ technique involves the inclusion of both fixed and variable cost in Cost Accounts.	Absorption costing	Uniform costing	Marginal costing	Historical costing	1
Which of the following is not a functional classification of cost?	Factory overheads	Administrative overheads	Selling overheads	Fixed cost	4

Which of the following is an example of administrative overheads?	Factory rent and rates	Advertising	Bad debts	Printing and Stationery	4
The expenses which are not affected with the level of output in the short run are known as ________________	Fixed cost	Variable cost	Product cost	Semi variable cost	1
The cost which can be specifically and conveniently be identified with particular job is known as _____________	Direct cost	Indirect cost	Period cost	Historical cost	1
Which of the following is not an example of factory overheads?	Audit fees	Depreciation of plant	Consumable stores	Factory rent	1
Which of the following is not a method of costing?	Marginal costing	Job costing	Batch costing	Operating costing	1
Unit costing method is applicable in __________	Cement industry	Pharmaceutical industry	Transport companies	Printing press	1
Which costing method is applicable where work is undertaken as per the order received from the customers?	Process costing	Job costing	Unit costing	Contract costing	2
Contract costing is not applicable in ___________	Construction of building	Flour mills	Ship-building industry	Manufacturing of large machines	2
Which cost unit is used for transport company?	Per kg	Per passenger-km	Per litre	Per unit	2
Which of the following statement is correct about process costing?	It is applicable in construction contract.	It is applicable in industries where job is undertaken as per customers special requirement.	It is applicable in service providing industry	It is applicable in industries where production can be divided into different stages.	4
Calculate Re-order level from the following: Consumption per week: 100-200 units, Delivery period: 14-28 days	5600 units	800 units	1400 units	200 units	2

Calculate EOQ (approx.) from the following details: Annual Consumption: 24000 units, Ordering cost: Rs. 10 per order, Purchase price: Rs. 100 per unit,Carrying cost: 5%	310 units	400 units	290 units	300 units	1
Average consumption x Delivery time for emergency purchase'. Which stock level can be found with the help of this formula?	Danger level	Re-order level	Average level	Maximum level	1
Bin card is maintained by	Purchase department	Production department	Marketing department	Stores keeper	4
Average level of a product is 20,250 units and reordering quantity is 22,500 units. Calculate minimum level.	10,000 units	9000 units	7000 units	6000 units	2
Calculate EOQ from the following information: Monthly Consumption: 1500 units, Ordering cost: Rs. 800 per order, Cost per unit = Rs 400, Per unit cost of storage – 10%	500 units	849 units	649 units	200 units	2
If the opening stock is Rs 20,000, purchases is Rs 65,000 and closing stock is Rs 10,000 find the material turnover rate	4 times	5 times	7 times	3.5 times	2
In case of rising prices (inflation), FIFO method will:	provide lowest value of closing stock and profit	provide highest value of closing stock but lowest value of profit	provide highest value of profit but lowest value of closing stock	provide highest value of closing stock and profit	4
From the following information calculate reorder level: Maximum Reorder period - 5 weeks, Minimum Reorder period - 3 weeks, Average Usage per week - 140 units, Minimum usage units per week 120 units, Maximum time lag for immediate purchase is half week, Reorder quantity: 2400 units	800 units	400 units	300 units	1000 units	1

From the following information calculate minimum level: Maximum Reorder period - 5 weeks, Minimum Reorder period - 3 weeks, Average Usage per week - 140 units, Minimum usage units per week 120 units, Maximum time lag for immediate purchase is half week, Reorder quantity: 2400 units	240 units	400 units	340 units	1000 units	1
From the following information calculate maximum level: Maximum Reorder period - 5 weeks, Minimum Reorder period - 3 weeks, Average Usage per week - 140 units, Minimum usage units per week 120 units, Maximum time lag for immediate purchase is half week, Reorder quantity: 2400 units	2640 units	2860 units	2840 units	2980 units	3
From the following information calculate danger level: Maximum Reorder period - 5 weeks, Minimum Reorder period - 3 weeks, Average Usage per week - 140 units, Minimum usage units per week 120 units, Maximum time lag for immediate purchase is half week, Reorder quantity: 2400 units	80 units	60 units	50 units	70 units	4
From the following information calculate average stock level: Maximum Reorder period - 5 weeks, Minimum Reorder period - 3 weeks, Average Usage per week - 140 units, Minimum usage units per week 120 units, Maximum time lag for immediate purchase is half week, Reorder quantity: 2400 units	1440 units	1360 units	1120 units	1540 units	1

From the following information calculate safety stock level: Maximum Reorder period - 5 weeks, Minimum Reorder period - 3 weeks, Average Usage per week - 140 units, Minimum usage units per week 120 units, Maximum time lag for immediate purchase is half week, Reorder quantity: 2400 units	200 units	160 units	180 units	140 units	2
Which of the following cannot be classified as 'materials'?	Raw materials	Component parts	Scrap	Wages paid to worker	4
Which of the following is not recorded in the Bin card?	Quantity of materials received	Quantity of material issued	Price of material issued	Quantity of materials in balance	3
The formula for Reorder Level is _______________	Minimum Consumption X Minimum delivery time	Maximum Consumption X Maximum delivery time	Average Consumption X Average delivery time		2
The formula for Safety stock level is ____________	Maximum Consumption X (Max. delivery time – Avg. delivery time)	Average Consumption X (Min. delivery time – Avg. delivery time)	Maximum Consumption X (Max. delivery time – Min. delivery time)	Minimum Consumption X (Max. delivery time – Avg. delivery time)	1
The system of taking physical stock at the end of the year is called ______________.	Periodic Inventory system	Perpetual Inventory system	Continuous Inventory system	Direct inventory system	1
Which of the following is not the advantage of Perpetual Inventory system?	Production work is not interrupted	Moral check on the employees can be kept	Work of stock taking is done speedily and efficiently	Work of stock taking is done only once in a year	4
_____________ is the quantity of stock on hand beyond which it should not be allowed to rise.	Re-order level	Minimum level	Danger level	Maximum level	4
In which method the closing stock consists of purchases made earliest?	FIFO method	LIFO method	Simple Average method	Weighted Average method	2
In which method stock is valued at a price which is almost nearer to current market price?	FIFO method	LIFO method	Simple Average method	Weighted Average method	1
Which of the following is a group incentive wage system?	Time rate system	Rowan Plan	Profit sharing	Halsey Plan	3

Which of the following is a traditional wage system?	Time rate system	Rowan Plan	Profit sharing	Halsey Plan	1
Which of the following is an individual incentive wage system?	Time rate system	Rowan Plan	Profit sharing	Piece rate system	2
A worker completes a work in 8 hours instead of 10 hours. Labour rate per hour is Rs 15. What will be the earnings as per Rowan Plan?	Rs 140	Rs 135	Rs 144	Rs 130	3
A worker completes a work in 8 hours instead of 10 hours. Labour rate per hour is Rs 15. What will be the earnings as per Halsey Plan?	Rs 140	Rs 135	Rs 144	Rs 130	2
A worker completes a work in 8 hours instead of 10 hours. Labour rate per hour is Rs 15. What will be the earnings as per Time Wages system?	Rs 120	Rs 135	Rs 140	Rs 130	1
A worker completes a work in 8 hours instead of 10 hours. Labour rate per hour is Rs 15. What will be the earnings as per Piece Wages system?	Rs 140	Rs 135	Rs 144	Rs 150	4
Which of the following is an avoidable cause of labour turnover?	Retirement of employees	Unfavourable conditions of work	Marriage of female employees	Death of employees	2
Which of the following is an unavoidable cause of labour turnover?	Unscientific selection	Unfavourable conditions of work	Insufficient Wages	Death of employees	4
Which of the following is not an unavoidable cause of labour turnover?	Retirement of employees	Unfavourable conditions of work	Marriage of female employees	Death of employees	2
Which of the following is not an avoidable cause of labour turnover?	Unscientific selection	Unfavourable conditions of work	Insufficient Wages	Death of employees	4
Which of the following is statement is correct about of piece wage system?	A worker is protected against sudden reduction of the income.	It abolishes the jealously among the workers.	It provides incentive to work more	It is applicable where it is not possible to measure the output of a worker.	3

Which of the following is statement is correct about time wage system?	There is an incentive to work more.	It reduces the cost of supervision.	The cost of labour per unit is fixed	The quality of work is maintained as the worker is not in a hurry	4
Which of the following is not considered in calculating labour turnover rate as per separation method?	No. of workers resigned	No. of workers dismissed	No. of workers retired	No .of workers newly appointed	4
Which of the following is considered in calculating labour turnover rate as per replacement method?	No. of workers resigned	No. of workers dismissed	No. of workers newly appointed	No. of workers retired	3
Which of the following is not considered in calculating labour turnover rate as per flux method?	No. of workers resigned	No. of workers dismissed	No. of workers newly appointed on existing posts	No. of workers newly appointed on expansion plans.	4
Wages that can be identified with and allocated to cost centres or cost units is called ________________	Direct labour	Indirect labour	Direct material	Indirect material	1
Wages that cannot be allocated to cost centres or cost units but can be absorbed is called ________________	Direct labour	Indirect labour	Direct material	Indirect material	2
Which of the following is not an advantage of co-partnership?	Workers get share in management	Promotes industrial democracy	Promotes co-operation between employer and employees	Not possible to introduce in sole proprietorship or partnership form of business	4
From the following information calculate the labour turnover rate as per separation method: Average workers 1750, No.of workers resigned: 150, No. of workers retired 100, No. of workers replaced (of which 50 workers taken under expansion plan) 250	11.43%	25.71%	14.29%	13.29%	3

From the following information calculate the labour turnover rate as per replacement method: Average workers 1750, No. of workers resigned: 150, No. of workers retired 100, No. of workers replaced (of which 50 workers taken under expansion plan) 250	11.43%	25.71%	14.29%	13.29%	1
From the following information calculate the labour turnover rate as per flux method: Average workers 1750, No.of workers resigned: 150, No. of workers retired 100, No. of workers replaced (of which 50 workers taken under expansion plan) 250	11.43%	25.71%	14.29%	13.29%	2
Calculate the equivalent annual labour rate for the month of april when the labour turnover as per separation method is 7%	24.33%	85.17%	109.50%	21.63%	2
Calculate the equivalent annual labour rate for the month of april when the labour turnover as per replacement method is 2%	24.33%	85.71%	109.50%	21.63%	1
Calculate the equivalent annual labour rate for the month of april when the labour turnover as per flux method is 9%	24.33%	85.71%	109.50%	21.63%	3
Bonus under Halsey Plan is calculated at	20% of time saved	33% of time saved	40% of time saved	50% of time saved	4
Which wage system is appropriate when the quality of product is more important?	Time wage system	Piece wage system	Halsey Plan	Rowan Plan	1
Which wage system is appropriate when the speed is more important consideration than quality?	Time wage system	Piece wage system	Halsey Plan	Rowan Plan	2
Which of the following is not a method of calculating labour turnover rate?	Separation method	Replacement method	Time rate method	Flux method	3

The formula to find out wages as per time wage system is	TxR	TA x R	TS x R	TA x TS	1
Which is the appropriate base for allocation of canteen expenses?	Space Occupied	Value of machine	Number of employees	Number of machines	3
The expenses of the service departments are allocated to which departments?	Only Service department	Only production department	Production and Service department	Neither production nor service department	3
Which is the appropriate base for allocation of Insurance of Machine?	Space Occupied	Value of machine	Number of employees	Number of machines	2
Which is the appropriate base for allocation of power expenses?	Space Occupied	Horse power of machines	Number of employees	Number of machines	2
Space Occupied is the appropriate base for allocation of which expense?	Insurance	Rent	Lighting	General expenses	2
Direct Wages is the appropriate base for allocation of which expense?	Insurance	Rent	Lighting	Indirect wages	4
Number of employees is the appropriate base for allocation of which expense?	Insurance	Rent	Canteen expenses	Indirect wages	3
Which of the following is an example of indirect material?	Fuel	Supervisor’s salary	Canteen expenses	Audit fees	1
Which of the following is an example of indirect labour?	Fuel	Supervisor’s salary	Depreciation	Insurance Premium	2
Which of the following is an example of fixed overheads?	Overtime wages	Direct wages	Salesman commission	Audit fees	4
Which of the following is an example of variable overheads?	Rent of factory	Interest on capital	Salesman commission	Audit fees	3
Which of the following is the behaviourwise classification of overheads?	Factory overheads	Administrative overheads	Fixed overheads	Indirect material	3
Which of the following is an example of factory overheads?	Factory rent and taxes	Telephone and postage	Bad debts	Carriage outward	1
Which of the following is an example of selling overheads?	Factory rent and taxes	Audit fees	Bad debts	Power and fuel	3

Which of the following is an example of administrative overheads?	Factory rent and taxes	Printing and stationery	Advertising	Supervision’s salaries	2
The expenses of time keeping department is apportioned on the basis of __________________	Number of material requisitions	Rate of labour turnover	Number of employees	Direct labour hours	3
The expenses of purchase department is apportioned on the basis of _______________	Number of material requisitions	Rate of labour turnover	labour hours	machine hours	1
The expenses of maintenance department is apportioned on the basis of _______________	Number of hours worked	Rate of labour turnover	Number of employees	Number of material requisitions	1
The overhead cost of running a machine for one hour is _________________.	Labour hour rate	Machine hour rate	Direct wages	Direct material	2
When the overheads absorbed is less than the amount of overheads actually incurred, it is known as _________________	Over absorption of overheads	Under absorption of overheads	Actual absorption of overheads	Predetermined absorption of overheads	2
If the selling overhead is Rs 5000, works cost Rs 40,000 then what will be the rate of absorption of selling overheads?	10%	12%	8%	12.50%	4
Which of the following is not a appropriate method of absorption of factory overheads?	Percentage of direct wages	Machine hour rate	Labour hour rate	Percentage of sales	4
The company has three production departments A,B and C and one service department X. The insurance premium paid is Rs 3200. The value of assets in department A,B,C and X is Rs 1,00,000, Rs 75,000, Rs 50,000 and Rs 25,000 respectively. What is the ratio of apportionment of insurance premium among different departments?	4:3:2:1	3:4:2:1	4:5:6:7	3:2:1:4	1

When the overheads absorbed is more than the amount of overheads actually incurred, it is known as _________________.	Over absorption of overheads	Under absorption of overheads	Actual absorption of overheads	Predetermined absorption of overheads	1
Administrative overheads are generally absorbed as a percentage of ___________________	Direct materials	Direct wages	Works cost	Prime cost	3
Factory overheads are generally absorbed as a percentage of ___________________	Direct wages	Cost of production	Selling price	Profit	1
The company has three production departments A,B and C and two service department X and Y. The canteen expenses paid is Rs 6000. The number of employees in department A, B,C, X and Y is Rs 5,6,4,3 and 2 respectively. The apportionment of canteen expenses in department A is _________________	Rs 1800	Rs 1500	Rs 800	Rs 900	2
he company has three production departments A,B and C and two service department X and Y. The canteen expenses paid is Rs 6000. The number of employees in department A, B,C, X and Y is Rs 5,6,4,3 and 2 respectively. The apportionment of canteen expenses in department B is _________________	Rs 1800	Rs 1200	Rs 1400	Rs 900	1
he company has three production departments A,B and C and two service department X and Y. The canteen expenses paid is Rs 6000. The number of employees in department A, B,C, X and Y is Rs 5,6,4,3 and 2 respectively. The apportionment of canteen expenses in department C is _________________	Rs 1200	Rs 600	Rs 800	Rs 900	1

he company has three production departments A,B and C and two service department X and Y. The canteen expenses paid is Rs 6000. The number of employees in department A, B,C, X and Y is Rs 5,6,4,3 and 2 respectively. The apportionment of canteen expenses in department X is ________________	Rs 1200	Rs 1500	Rs 800	Rs 900	4
The company has three production departments A,B and C and two service department X and Y. The canteen expenses paid is Rs 6000. The number of employees in department A, B,C, X and Y is Rs 5,6,4,3 and 2 respectively. The apportionment of canteen expenses in department Y is ________________	Rs 600	Rs 1500	Rs 800	Rs 900	1
Factory expenses actually paid Rs 5000. Rate of recovery is 30% of direct labour. Direct labour Rs 12,500. It shall be	Over absorption Rs 1250	Under absorption Rs 1250	Actual absorption Rs 7000	Over absorption Rs 2500	2
The appropriate base for allocation of staff welfare expenses is _________________	Space Occupied	Value of machine	Number of employees	Number of machines	3
The expenses which are to be apportioned and allocated to cost units on some suitable basis is known as ___________________	Direct material	Direct wages	Overheads	Prime cost	3
The expenses which vary in part with the volume in production and in part they are constant , it is known as	Variable overheads	Fixed overheads	Semi-variable overheads	Semi-fixed overheads	3
The indirect expenses which arise in connection with manufacturing operations within the factory is known as _______________	Factory overheads	Administrative overheads	Selling overheads	Distribution overheads	1

Which of the following is an example of semi variable overheads?	Rent of factory	Interest on capital	Salesman commission	Depreciation	4
Number of light points is the appropriate base for allocation of which expense?	Insurance	Rent	Lighting	Indirect wages	3
Process costing is applicable in ______________	Road transport	Printing press	Building construction	Chemical industry	4
Composite costing is applicable in ___________________	Automobile industry	Printing press	Building construction	Chemical industry	1
The quantity of material below which it should not be allowed to fall is known as _______________	Minimum level	Maximum level	Safety level	Danger level	1
The expenses which vary directly with the volume in production is known as	Variable overheads	Fixed overheads	Sem-variable overheads	Semi-fixed overheads	1
The indirect expenses which arise in connection with management and administration of the enterprise is known as ________________	Factory overheads	Administrative overheads	Selling overheads	Distribution overheads	2
Which of the following is a technique of cost control?	Batch costing	Process costing	Standard costing	Job costing	3
Calculate the prime cost from the following information: Direct material purchased: Rs. 1,00,000, Direct material consumed: Rs. 90,000, Direct labour: Rs. 60,000, Direct expenses: Rs. 20,000, Manufacturing overheads: Rs. 30,000	Rs. 1,80,000	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 2,10,000	3
Total cost of a product: Rs. 10,000 Profit: 25% on Selling Price, Profit is:	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 3,333	Rs. 2,000	3
Which of the following expense is recorded only in cost accounts?	Goodwill	Preliminary expenses	Interest on capital not paid	Share discount	3
From the following, which item is not shown in cost sheet?	Scrap value of Raw material	WIP stock	Salary	Amount transferred to General Reserve	4

Calculate value of closing stock from the following: Opening stock of finished goods (500 units) : Rs. 2,000, Cost of production (10000 units) : Rs. 50,000, Closing stock (1000 units):?	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,500	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 6,000	3
Find the value of purchases: If Raw material consumed is Rs 90,000; Opening and closing stock of raw material is Rs 50,000 and Rs 30,000 respectively.	Rs 10,000	Rs 70,000	Rs 20,000	Rs 1,60,000	2
Prime cost + Factory overhead cost is:	Works cost	Conversion cost	Total cost	None of given option	1
From the following, which item is not considered in Financial Accounts?	Notional salary of the owner	Interest	Material	Donation	1
What would be the conversion cost if Direct expenses Rs 10,000, Direct Materials Rs. 1,20,000, Direct Wages Rs 44,000 and other factory overhead expenses Rs 66,000?	Rs 66,000	Rs 76,000	Rs 1,20,000	Rs 2,20,000	3
Cost of sales is Rs 2,70,000. Amount of profit is Rs 30,000. The percentage of profit on sales is _________________.	9%	10%	11%	12%	2
Which of the following is not included in prime cost?	Direct material	Op. stock of finished goods	Direct wages	Direct expenses	2
The formula to find the value of material consumed is _______________	Op. stock of raw material + Purchases of raw material – Cl. stock of raw material	Op. stock of raw material - Purchases of raw material – Cl. stock of raw material	Op. stock of raw material - Purchases of raw material + Cl. stock of raw material	Op. stock of raw material + Purchases of raw material + Cl. stock of raw material	1
Factory cost + Administrative overheads = ____________________	Prime cost	Factory cost	Cost of production	Total cost	3
Goodwill written off is recorded in ____________	Only in Cost accounts	Only in Financial accounts	Both in cost and financial accounts	Neither in cost and financial accounts	2
Interest on capital not paid is recorded in ___________________	Only in Cost accounts	Only in Financial accounts	Both in cost and financial accounts	Neither in cost and financial accounts	1

Income from sale of scrap is recorded in _______________	Only in Cost accounts	Only in Financial accounts	Both in cost and financial accounts	Neither in cost and financial accounts	3
The unit costing method is applicable in	paper mills	Chemical industry	Construction industry	Hotel industry	1
The rate of profit is 20% on selling price. If the profit is Rs 1250 find the percentage of profit cost price	20%	25%	30%	35%	2
Which of the following item is shown in cost sheet?	Bad debt reserve	Octroi	Income tax	Dividend paid	2
The unit costing method is not applicable in	bricks making	paper mills	Chemical industry	Dairies	3
The rate of profit is 20% on selling price. If the profit is Rs 1250 find the selling price	Rs 5000	Rs 6250	Rs 1250	Rs 1500	2
Which of the following expense is not recorded in financial accounts?	Goodwill	Preliminary expenses	Interest on capital not paid	Share discount	3
Statement: 1 In cost accounts actual overheads are shown. Statement: 2 In financial accounts actual overheads are shown	Both statement 1 and 2 are correct	Both statement 1 and 2 are not correct	Statement 1 is correct, Statement 2 is not correct	Statement 2 is correct, Statement 1 is not correct	4
The rate of profit is 20% on selling price. If the profit is Rs 1250 find the total cost	Rs 5000	Rs 6250	Rs 1250	Rs 1500	1
Statement:1 Appropriation of profits is shown only in financial accounts. Statement: 2 Goodwill written off is shown only in cost accounnts	Both statement 1 and 2 are correct	Both statement 1 and 2 are not correct	Statement 1 is correct, Statement 2 is not correct	Statement 2 is correct, Statement 1 is not correct	3
If thedirect material is Rs 6000, direct wages is Rs 12,000, factory overhead is charged at 40% of factory cost, then find the amount of factory overheads	Rs 10,000	Rs 12,000	Rs 14,000	Rs 16,000	2
Opening and Closing stock of finished goods are adjusted at ________________	Prime cost	Factory cost	Total cost	Cost of production	4
If the selling price is Rs 6250 and cost price is Rs 5000, find out the rate of profit on selling price	20%	25%	30%	35%	1

__________________ is a periodical statement of cost showing in detail the various elements of cost of goods produced	Cost Accounts.	Cost sheet	Financial account	Financial sheet	2
If thedirect material is Rs 6000, direct wages is Rs 12,000, factory overhead is charged at 40% of factory cost, then find the amount of factory cost	Rs 20,000	Rs 30,000	Rs 35,000	Rs 25,000	2
If the opening stock is Rs 40,000, purchases is Rs 1,30,000 and closing stock is Rs 20,000 find the material turnover rate	4 times	5 times	7 times	3.5 times	2
If the selling overhead is Rs 24,000, works cost Rs 1,60,000 then what will be the rate of absorption of selling overheads?	10%	11%	14%	15%	4
The company has three production departments A,B and C and two service department X and Y. The canteen expenses paid is Rs 36000. The number of employees in department A, B,C, X and Y is Rs 5,6,4,3 and 2 respectively. The apportionment of canteen expenses in department C is _________________	Rs 7200	Rs 3600	Rs 4800	Rs 5400	1
Factory expenses actually paid Rs 10,000. Rate of recovery is 30% of direct labour. Direct labour Rs 25,000. It shall be	Over absorption Rs 2500	Under absorption Rs 2500	Actual absorption Rs 7000	Over absorption Rs 500	2
The rate of profit is 33.33% on selling price. If the profit is Rs 5,000 find the total cost.	Rs 5000	Rs 10,000	Rs 15,000	Rs 20,000	2
Cost of sales is Rs 3,50,000. Amount of profit is Rs 50,000. The percentage of profit on sales is _________________.	12.50%	15%	17.50%	20%	1

A worker completes a work in 16 hours instead of 20 hours. Labour rate per hour is Rs 10. What will be the earnings as per Rowan Plan?	Rs 145	Rs 186	Rs 192	Rs 215	3
The rate of profit is 20% on selling price. If the profit is Rs 7,000. Find the percentage of profit cost price.	20%	25%	30%	35%	2