



PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF LEADERSHIP, BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS LEADERSHIP

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

BACHELORS OF COMMERCE

JANUARY – APRIL 2018 SEMESTER

CAMPUS: ROYSAMBU

DEPARTMENT: BUSINESS STUDIES

COURSE CODE: BUS3313|BCM 212

COURSE TITLE: COST ACCOUNTING

EXAM DATE: TUESDAY 17TH APRIL 2018

TIME: 9:00AM-12:00PM

INSTRUCTIONS

- This examination script consists of **Six (6)** questions.
- Read all questions carefully before attempting.
- Write your **student number** on the answer booklet provided.
- Answer **question ONE** and ANY other **four** Questions

QUESTION ONE: COMPULSORY

a) Distinguish between the following terms:

- i) Direct costs and indirect costs (4 Marks)
- ii) Unit contribution and unit variable cost (4 Marks)
- iii) Abnormal process loss and abnormal process gain (4 Marks)
- iv) An allocation base and a cost driver (4 Marks)
- v) A break-even point and a margin of safety (4 Marks)

b) Describe various ways in which the following differ:

- i. Marginal costing method and Absorption costing method (6 Marks)
- ii. Traditional absorption costing system and Activity Based costing system (6 Marks)
- iii. Cost accounting and financial accounting (8 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

PHERES Limited provides the following data for product P and product Q. During the period, 5000 units and 7000 units of product P and Product Q respectively were produced and sold.

	Product M	Product N
	Sh/Unit	Sh/Unit
Selling price	4.00	4.00
Variable cost	2.10	2.80

Additional information:

Total fixed cost of producing both products during the period was Sh8700

Required:

- a) Prepare a marginal costing statement for each product (4 Marks)
- b) Calculate the break-even point of each product in units and in shs (5 Marks)
- c) Calculate the margin of safety for each product (2 Marks)
- d) Determine the sales volume for each product that will achieve a target profit of Sh5 000 (4 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Define the term Variance Analysis (1 Mark)
- b) Describe three possible causes of material price variance (6 Marks)
- c) Discuss any four assumptions of Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis (CVP) (8 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

PAI Co. has established the following materials, labor and overhead standards to produce product X:

Direct materials 2.2 L @ Sh19 per L

Direct labor 1.4 hours @Sh16 per hour

Variable manufacturing overhead 1.4 hours @ Sh7.00

During a given period, the company produced and sold 3,000 units of product X. 6,000 L of direct materials were purchased @ Sh12.00 per Litre. Out of these 8,000 L, 4,000 L were used. 1800 direct labor hours were recorded at a cost of Sh38,000. The variable manufacturing overhead costs totaled Sh8,600.

Required:

- a) Highlight three ways in which variance analysis is important (3 Marks)
- b) Compute materials price variance, materials quantity variance and total material variance. (6 Marks)
- c) Compute direct labor rate variance, direct labor efficiency variance and total labour variance. (6 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

ABC Limited provides the following data for product P and product Q. During the period, 5000 units and 7000 units of product P and Product Q respectively were produced and sold.

	Product P	Product Q
	Sh/Unit	Sh/Unit
Selling price	8.00	8.00
Variable cost	4.20	5.60

Additional information:

- i) Total fixed cost of producing both product during the period was Sh7200
- ii) Product P requires 2 hours per unit while product Q requires 3 hours per unit to produce
- iii) Inspection cost is 60% of the total fixed costs, while assembling cost is 40% of total fixed costs
- iv) There are 50 inspections for product P and 60 inspections for product Q.

Required:

Determine the unit cost of each product using:

- a) Traditional costing system (6 Marks)

b) Activity Based Costing System

(8 Marks)

c) Comment on the results

(1 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

A certain product passes through two processes; from process I to process II. The data for the month that just ended are:

Process I: Raw materials 12,000 Kgs at a total cost of Sh 10 000. Labour Sh 9500, overheads 30% of direct costs. The normal loss is 5%. Output was 6200 Kgs.

Process II: Additional material Sh22,000Kgs, Laboursh 13000, overhead 40% of direct cost. The normal loss is 3%. Output was 5800 Kgs.

a) Determine the process abnormal loss or gain in each process

(5 Marks)

b) Determine the unit process cost.

(10 Marks)