PREVIEW QUESTION BANK

Module Name : nou24-cm03 MCO-05-Accounting for Managerial Decisions-ENG Exam Date : 18-May-2024 Batch : 09:00-12:00

S N		Question Body and Alternatives Marks	Neg M	gative larks
Obj	ective Quest	ion		
	11951001		2.0	0.00
		Financial accounting information		
		I manicial accounting information		
		1. should be incomplete in order to confuse competitors		
		2. should be prepared differently by each company		
		3. provides investors guarantees about the future		
		summarizes what has already occurred		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
01		·		
Оь <u>ј</u> 2	ective Quest 11951002	1001	2.0	0.00
	11931002		2.0	0.00
		Which of the following groups would have access to managerial accounting information?		
		1. Bankers		
		2. Investors		
		3. Competitors of the business		
		4. Managers		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		AZ . Z		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ob	ective Quest	ion		
3	11951003		2.0	0.00
		Disset material and a disset labor and a other uniable costs in a minute.		
		Direct material cost + direct labor cost + other variable costs is equal to		
		1. Contribution		
		2. Total cost		
		3. Marginal cost		
		4. Sales		
		MINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATION		
		A1:1		

			A2:2		
			A3:3		
			A4:4		
L					
		ctive Questi	on	1 - 0	
4	1	11951004	focuses only on factors that change from one course of action to another.	2.0	0.00
			1. Incremental analysis		
			Margin of safety Operating leverage		
			Break-even chart		
			1. Droug over state		
			A1:1		
			Al: I		
			42.2		
			A2:2		
			A3:3		
			A4:4		
Ļ					
15		ective Questi 11951005	on	2.0	0.00
ľ	'∥	11931003	In a CVP graph, the area between the total cost line and the total revenue line represents total	2.0	0.00
			contribution margin variable costs		
			3. fixed costs		
			4. profit		
			A1:1		
			A2:2		
			A3:3		
			A4:4		
(Ohie	ctive Questi	on		
(11951006		2.0	0.00
			At the break-even point, fixed costs are always		
			1. less than the contribution margin		
			2. equal to the contribution margin		
			3. more than the contribution margin		
			4. more than the variable cost		
			A1:1		
			A2:2		

		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ol	jective Questi			
7	11951007	on	2.0	0.00
	11931007	The form of balance sheet is:	2.0	0.00
		Vertical only		
		2. Horizontal only		
		Neither Horizontal nor vertical		
		4. Either Horizontal or vertical		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ob	bjective Question			
8	11951008	P&L statement is also known as:	2.0	0.00
		Statement of operations		
		Statement of income Statement of Cash		
		4. Statement of tax		
		4. Sutomont of tax		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
C1	inative O			
9	jective Questi 11951009	VII	2.0	0.00
		Cash Flow Statement is based on:		
		Cash basis of accounting		
		Accrual basis of accounting		
		Credit basis of accounting		
		Change in working capital		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		

		A4:4		
Oh	jective Questi	on		
	11951010	OII	2.0	0.00
10	11751010	Which statement is prepared in the process of funds flow analysis?	2.0	0.00
		Scheduleof changes in cash		
		Schedule of changes in Working Capital		
		3. Income Statement		
		Schedule of changes in shares		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Oh	inativa Ovasti	on.		
	Objective Question 11 11951011			
	11,501011	Budgetary control helps to introduce a suitable incentive and remuneration based on		
		Changes in Government policies		
		2. Inflationary conditions		
		Deflationary Conditions Change in organisational policies		
		4. Change in organisational policies		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
		A4.4		
_				
	jective Questi 11951012		2.0	0.00
12	11731012	Budgetary control replace management in decision-making.	2.0	0.00
		1. can		
		2. cannot		
		3. sometimes		
		4. usually		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		٠٠ ت. ت		
		A4:4		

	ective Quest	ion		
13	11951013	Success of budgetary control system does not depend upon the willing cooperation of	2.0	0.00
		1. Shareholders		
		2. Management		
		3. Creditors		
		4. Customers		
		4. Customers		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obi	ective Quest	on .		
	11951014		2.0	0.00
		Recording of actual performance is		
		an advantage of budgetary control		
		a step-in budgetary control		
		a limitation of budgetary control		
		4. a step in Decision making		
		A1:1		
		AL. I		
		A2:2		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ective Quest	ion		
15	11951015		2.0	0.00
		The account which increases equity is known as		
		4 D. Hildson		
		Debit Account Credit Account		
		3. Revenue		
		4. Treasury Stock		
		4. Hoddary Glock		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
			-	

	ective Quest	ion		
16	11951016	The responsibility centres come under the responsibility of	2.0	0.00
		1. Cost accountants		
		Management accountants Responsibility managers		
		Auditors		
		1. Addition		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Quest	ion		
17	11951017		2.0	0.00
		Internal transfer of process at profit of the company		
		1. will not increase the asset		
		2. will increase the asset		
		3. will not increase the liabilities		
		4. will increase the liability		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ohi	ective Quest	lan.		
	11951018		2.0	0.00
		The calculation of actual value of assets employed in a responsibility centre isto calculate.		
		1. easy		
		2. necessary		
		3. difficult		
		4. not necessary		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obi	ective Quest	ion		
	11951019		2.0	0.00

		Civan production is 1.00.000 units, fixed costs in Do 2.00.000. Salling price is Do 10 per unit and variable cost is Do 6 per		
		Given production is 1,00,000 units, fixed costs is Rs 2,00,000, Selling price is Rs 10 per unit and variable cost is Rs 6 per unit. Determine the amt. of profit using technique of marginal costing.		
		1. Rs 2,00,000		
		2. Rs 8,00,000		
		3. Rs 6,00,000		
		4. Rs.4,00,000		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Quest	on		
20	11951020	Dada akan Karan Ka	2.0	0.00
		Under absorption costing, managerial decisions are based on:		
		1. Profit		
		2. Contribution		
		3. Profit volume ratio		
		4. Capital employed		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ective Quest	on		1
21	11951021		2.0	0.00
		The process of budgeting helps in the control of		
		1. Debtors		
		2. Creditors		
		3. Capital Expenditure		
		4. Bank Overdraft		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ective Quest			
22	11951022		2.0	0.00

		When standard costs are used, the amount of detailed record keeping will normally		
		1. reduce		
		2. increase by 5%		
		3. remain the same		
		4. increase by 0.5 %		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Quest	on		
23	11951023		2.0	0.00
		Which of the following activities is true under the Standard Costing System?		
		The overhead volume variance is always beneficial		
		The overhead volume variance is always beneficial The ideal time variance is never favourable		
		3. To calculate the overall costs, a company can either use budgetary control or standard costing but not both of those		
		techniques		
		4. The overhead efficiency variance plus overhead expense variance is equal to the overhead budget variance for variable		
		overheads		
		A1:1		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
_	ective Quest			
24	11951024		2.0	0.00
		Given Sales in first and second year is Rs 80,000 and Rs 90,000 respectively. Also, profit is Rs 10,000 and Rs 14,000		
		respectively. What is the break-even point in rupees?		
		1. Rs 10,000		
		2. Rs. 24000		
		3. Rs. 55000		
		4. Rs. 60000		
		A1.1		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		

	ective Quest	ion		
25	11951025		2.0	0.00
		The profit/volume ratio in marginal costing can be improved by		
		The profit volume rate in marginal cooling can be improved by		
		1. lowering fixed cost		
		2. increasing the selling price		
		3. increasing variable cost		
		decreasing the selling price		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ective Quest	ion		
26	11951026		2.0	0.00
		Which of the following statements are true about labour idle time variance?		
		Labour idle time variance is not caused by non-availability of raw material		
		2. Labour idle time variance is measured as : Abnormal idle hours x Actual hourly rate		
		3. Labour idle time variance is always unfavourable or adverse		
		4. Labour idle time variance is always favourable		
		A1:1		
		AI:I		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
		A4.4		
	ective Quest	on	1	1
27	11951027	Inventories, cash and equivalents, and accounts receivables are listed as	2.0	0.00
		inventibles, cash and equivalents, and accounts receivables are listed as		
		Earnings on Income Statement		
		2. Payments on Income Statement		
		3. Assets on the Balance Sheet		
		4. Liabilities on the Balance Sheet		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		

	ective Quest	ion		
28	11951028	Expenses related to the sale of goods are shown in the 1. Trading account	2.0	0.00
		Trading profit and loss account		
		3. Balance sheet		
		Profit and loss account		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Quest	ion		
	11951029		2.0	0.00
		Volume variance arises when		
		1. There is rise in overhead rate per hour		
		There is rise in overhead rate per hour There is decline in overhead rate per hour		
		There is decline in overhead rate per nour There is decrease or increase in actual output compared to the budgeted output		
		There is decrease of increase in actual output compared to the budgeted output There is no change in overhead rate per hour		
		4. There is no change in overhead rate per nour		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Quest	ion		
30	11951030	Funds flow statement is based on the concept of	2.0	0.00
		1. Going concern		
		2. Business entity		
		3. Accounting period		
		4. Matching period concept		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
O1 .	ective Quest			
	11951031	IVII	2.0	0.00
1 0	11/31031		2.0	0.00

		Which of the following statements are true for forcast and budget?		
		Forecast and budget are one and same thing Budget is prepared after the forecast		
		Forecast and budget both can be expressed in financial form		
		Budget is prepared before the forecast		
		4. Budget is propured bolore the forecast		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ective Quest	on		
32	11951032	A hudgeting process which demands each manager to justify his entire hudget in detail from heginning is	2.0	0.00
		A budgeting process which demands each manager to justify his entire budget in detail from beginning is		
		1. Functional budget		
		2. Master budget		
		3. Zero base budgeting		
		4. Purchase Budget		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ob	jective Quest	on		
33	11951033		2.0	0.00
		Analysis of overhead variances can be done by		
		1. Two variance method		
		2. Zero variance method		
		Marginal Variance Method		
		Half variance method		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Oh	jective Quest	on		
	11951034		2.0	0.00

		Given Production at 60% activity, 600 units, Material Rs 50 per unit, Labour Rs 20 per unit, Direct expenses Rs 5 per unit, Factory overheads Rs 20,000 (60% variable) and Administration expenses Rs 15,000 (60% fixed). What will be the total cost per unit for production at 80% capacity?		
		1. Rs 1,01. 000 2. Rs 126.25 3. Rs 122 4. Rs 124.25		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obj	ective Quest	on		
35	11951035	Revision of budgets is	2.0	0.00
		1. unnecessary		
		2. not to be determined		
		3. necessary		
		4. optional		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obi	ective Quest	on		
	11951036		2.0	0.00
		Break-even analysis assumes over the relevant range that:		
		total variable costs are linear		
		2. fixed costs per unit are constant		
		3. total variable costs are nonlinear		
		4. total revenue is nonlinear		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Obi	ective Quest	on		
	11951037		2.0	0.00

		Usually the production budget is stated in terms of 1. Money		
		2. Quantity		
		3. Capital		
		4. Price		
		1.1100		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A3.3		
		A4:4		
Obj	jective Quest	on		
	11951038		2.0	0.00
		Budget period is the		
		1. period of budget committee		
		period of budget contribute period of budget centres		
		period of budget centres period for which a budget is prepared		
		period of budget officer 4. period of budget officer		
		4. period of budget officer		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ob	jective Quest	on		
	11951039		2.0	0.00
		The contribution margin ratio always increases when:		
		variable costs as a percentage of net sales increase		
		2. variable costs as a percentage of net sales decrease		
		3. break-even point increases		
		break-even point decreases		
		A1:1		
		Al. I		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
		••••		
	jective Quest	on		11-
40	11951040		2.0	0.00
			1	

		Budget is prepared for a/an 1. indefinite period 2. definite period 3. period of one year 4. six months A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4		
	jective Quest	ion		
41	11951041	The costing method where fixed factory overheads are added to inventory is called 1. Activity-based costing 2. Absorption costing 3. Marginal costing 4. Differential Costing	2.0	0.00
		A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4		
	jective Quest	ion	2.0	0.00
	11951042	Budget relating to the key factor is prepared 1. after other budgets 2. with other budgets 3. before other budgets 4. without other budgets A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	2.0	0.00
	jective Quest	ion	2.0	0.00
143	11731043		2.0	0.00

		Which of the following industries is most suited for Standard Costing? 1. It is suitable for industries that produce standard products 2. It is suitable for enterprises that are engaged in service activities 3. It is suitable for industries that produce non-standard products 4. It is suitable for enterprises that are engaged in manufacturing activities A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4		
	jective Quest	on		
44	11951044	An example of long period budget is 1. R& D budget 2. Master budget 3. Sales budget 4. Personnel budget Al: 1 A2: 2 A3: 3	2.0	0.00
		A4:4		
	jective Quest	on	0.0	0.00
	11951045	Sales budget does not show the sales details as 1. Month wise 2. Product wise 3. Area wise 4. Day wise A1:1 A2:2 A3:3 A4:4	2.0	0.00
	jective Quest	on		0.0-
46	11951046		2.0	0.00

		Production budget is		
		dependent on purchase budget		
		2. dependent on sales budget		
		3. dependent on cash budget		
		4. dependent on Capital budget		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Ob	jective Quest	on .		
	11951047		2.0	0.00
		The main objective of budgetary control is		
		1. to define the goals of the firm		
		to coordinate with different departments		
		3. to plan to achieve its goals		
		4. to earn huge profit		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
Oh	jective Quest	ion		
	11951048		2.0	0.00
		Which of the following is not a demerit of the Standard Costing System?		
		The traditional cost variances are not tied to any specific product lines		
		 Standard Costing System is much more expensive than other systems It is usually less expensive than normal or actual costing 		
		The traditional cost variances are heavily tied to any specific product lines		
		4. The traditional cost variances are heavily tied to any specific product lines		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
C'				
	jective Quest	ion	2.0	0.00
177	11731047		2.0	0.00

2012		W		
		The budget committee consists of		
		1. Managers		
		2. Budget officers		
		3. Creditors		
		4. Contractors		
		A1:1		
		A2:2		
		A3:3		
		A4:4		
	ective Questi	ion.		
()hı	echve Onesh	1011		
	11951050	IOII	2.0	0.00
			2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget 3. Cost budget	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget 3. Cost budget	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget 3. Cost budget	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget 3. Cost budget	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget 3. Cost budget 4. Cash Budget	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget 3. Cost budget 4. Cash Budget	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget 3. Cost budget 4. Cash Budget Al: 1	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget 3. Cost budget 4. Cash Budget Al: 1	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget 3. Cost budget 4. Cash Budget A1:1	2.0	0.00
		Plant utilization budget and Manufacturing overhead budget are types of 1. Production budget 2. Sales budget 3. Cost budget 4. Cash Budget A1:1	2.0	0.00