



STANDARD COSTING

Q. 1. 10 kgs of X and 10 kgs of Y are input normal loss is 25%. In a period total consumption of RM was 1000 kgs. Actual loss was 30%. Standard price of X and Y is ₹ 10 and ₹ 20. Calculate yield variance.

Q. 2. Calculate Material variances

Type	Standard (1 unit of FG)		Actual (400 units of FG)	
	Qty.	Rate	Qty.	Rate
A	2	10	700	15
B	3	20	600	15

Q. 3. 2 units of the company product require 5 hrs. of skilled & 10 hrs. of unskilled workers to be paid at std. rate of ₹ 40 and ₹ 60 per hour. During the year the workers were paid for 400 hrs. and 800 hrs. respectively. Of above 20 hrs. and 40 hrs. of each of labour was idle time. Actual output was 100 units while actual rate was ₹ 35 and ₹ 70 for skilled and unskilled workers.

Q. 4. Calculate fixed overheads variances :

	std	actual
	1 month	1 month
hrs.	500	580
idle hrs.		20
overheads	10,000	10,200
output in units	250	252

Q. 5. Workers came to the factory for 1000 hrs. of above 100 hrs. were idle hours. Due to inefficiency, workers wasted 200 hrs. absorption rate is ₹ 5 per hour. Calculate fixed overhead efficiency variance.

Q. 6. During a certain period, the sales manager was supposed to sell 300 units of A @ ₹ 10 and 500 units of B @ ₹ 12. He actually sold 400 units of each product @ ₹ 9 and ₹ 13. The standard cost was ₹ 5 and ₹ 6. Find all sales variances and net profit variance due to change in sales.