



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A Jesuit Christian Minority Institution



Worksheet 3

Class: XI

Sub: Costing & Taxation

Chapter: Unit I: Introduction

F.M.: 15

Topic: Objectives and Difference of Cost Centre & Cost Unit Date: 17/06/2020

Choose the correct alternatives:

1 x 15 =15

1. Cost accounting aims at systematic recording of
(a) assets; (b) expenses; (c) liabilities; (d) none of these.
2. Analysis of expenses is the objective of
(a) costing; (b) cost; (c) cost accounting; (d) none of these.
3. Cost control refers to
(a) reducing wastage; (b) reducing inefficiency; (c) increasing efficiency; (d) all of these.
4. Cost accounting has objective to fix prices of
(a) materials; (b) wages; (c) product or service; (d) none of these.
5. Costing technique can
(a) improve standard or quality; (b) reduce standard or quality; (c) not make an effect on standard or quality; (d) none of these.
6. Estimation is an objective of
(a) cost accounting; (b) financial accounting; (c) social accounting; (d) management accounting.
7. Cost centre is
(a) organisational sub-unit; (b) output sub-unit; (c) product sub-unit; (d) none of these.
8. Marketing department is the
(a) cost unit; (b) cost centre; (c) cost; (d) none of these.
9. Cost centre is used
(a) before cost unit; (b) after cost unit; (c) at the same time of cost unit; (d) none of these.
10. Cost unit is helpful for
(a) ascertaining cost; (b) determining cost; (c) fixing up selling price; (d) all of these.
11. Kilogram is the
(a) cost unit; (b) cost centre; (c) cost; (d) none of these.
12. Cost centre and cost unit are
(a) same; (b) different; (c) equal; (d) none of these.
13. A cost centre can be sub-divided into different other
(a) cost centers; (b) cost units; (c) cost; (d) none of these.
14. Cost accounting has
(a) objectives; (b) no objective; (c) very restricted objectives; (d) none of these.
15. Cost unit breaks up the cost into
(a) bigger units; (b) medium units; (c) smaller units; (d) none of these.

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