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Which of the following is not a cost classification?

Determine the different ways in which total product/service costs can be classified to: item, FunctionNature, BehaviorControllable or non-controlling each of the aboveBy element/type - Costs are classified as: MaterialsLaborOverheadsAll from aboveBy function - Costs are classified as: Production costs, production work cost&BNoneBy nature- Costs are classified as: Direct costs direct costs directed company A&BNoneBy Behavior - Costs are classified as: fixed fixed variable constant or step all of the highest cost of having materials brought to the organization is known as: transport abroad and materials outsidematerial, components, consumables, and maintenance materials are examples of division: General expensesMaterialsLabourNoneProductivit costs incurred when raw materials are converted to finished goods and part of the final goods (work in progress). The phrase above trueThe statement above is false Productionduction costs include: Direct LaborDirects Production Expenses OverheadsFixed Production OverheadsDetermine which of the above is included? (1) (I) (IV) (II) II (III), only (I) and (II) all of the above 10. Non-production costs are a cost not directly related to production processes in a manufacturing organization. The phrase above trueThe phrase above is false11. Examples of non-production costs include: management costs, sales and distribution costs, cost of the n's12. The cost card (or unit cost card) lists all the costs involved in working one unit of the product. The phrase above falseThe phrase above true13. Costs that can be clearly identified with the cost object we try to cost known as: Indirect costsDirect costsOverheadsNone14. Total direct costs (i.e. direct materials, direct labor, direct expenses) is known as: main cost main costCostNone15. Indirect costs cannot be attributed directly to a particular unit of cost, although they are clearly incurred in the production process. The phrase above falseThe phrase above true16. Variable costs are costs that tend to vary in total with the level of activity. As activity levels increase, overall variable costs will also increase. The phrase above trueThe phrase above is false17. Unit cost of variable costs _____. A fixed cost is the cost incurred for an accounting period, which _____. FixedIncreases always remain with an increase in activity level at certain activity levels still constantnone19. Fixed costs are a type of fixed cost that is fixed only within certain levels of activity. The phrase above trueThe phrase above is false20. For similar (similar) products in large numbers (for example. From soft drinks, mobile phones and clothing) which of the following cost system would be suitable? Basic manufacturing costs Standard CostingBoth A & BNone21. For products matched in large quantities by passing the product through a series of processes (such as pharmaceuticals, paint, oil) which of the next cost system would fit? The standard cost cost of a process (including the co-product cost and the resulting secondary cost) Batch costingNone22. Training, education, healthcare, travel, tourism, financial services, entertainment and entertainment are examples of different types of: manufacturing organizationsOrganizationServicesfor A&BNone23. One of the main differences between manufacturing and service industries is the producer's perishability – manufacturing output is generally tangible and can be stored while the output from the service industry is generally perishable. The phrase above trueThe phrase above is false24. An accountant, providing a consulting service, spent 15 hours working on a tax advice project that would take a total of 30 hours to complete. The first 15 hours will be described as infrastructure. FalseTrueThere does business in progress in a service costing systemNone25. Cost systems commonly used in service organizations include: Job costingProcess CostBoth A&B26. Sales and distribution costs include: wage and salary costs for all employees working in sales and distribution departments, including sales commissions for sales representatives, overhead costs and other marketing costs, operating costs for delivery vehicles 27 above. Management costs are the costs of providing administrative services to the entity. It may be called head office costs. The phrase above trueThe phrase above is false28. Some of the costs may be partly production costs, part management costs, and partly sales and distribution costs. When costs are shared between two or more jobs, tasks are divided on a fair basis. The phrase above falseThe phrase above true29. Dividing common costs on a fair basis is called

Therefore, total production costs must be divided during a period or shared between: goods produced and sold in the goods produced but not yet sold (total goods) work in progress from above31. Non-production costs such as salaries of sales people are never included in the cost of inventory. The phrase above is true. The manufacturing calculation shows the cost of producing goods sold during an accounting period. It is divided into the following sections: Determine whether the statement is correct. The above statement is incorrect. Cost behavior refers to how costs change as the volume of activity changes. Size It may be: sales volume total working hours worked, machine hours work number of production units inspected number of batches, number of trips (for buses or trains) which of the above is correct? All of the above are correct (I) (II) (III) only corrected (V) none34 correction. The variable cost of the cost unit is also called the marginal cost of the unit.35 Progressive fixed cost is cost: it has a fixed-cost behavior pattern within a limited range of activities that rises or falls in steps when the volume of activity rises above or below certain levels. Both A&BNone36. The main cost of an item is the total direct cost.37 Which of the following is true for indirect costs? Indirect cost (general cost) is no cost is not direct cost. Indirect costs (overheads) cannot be attributed directly and completely to the cost unit. Indirect costs include general production and non-production overheads. All of the above has been corrected38. The cost of the head plus share of the overhead of production is: the full production cost of the cost unit absorbed by the cost of production unit cost unit cost unit cost a&B39. Are the costs that become part of the cost of manufactured goods? Product costs, cost pertinatal costcost 40. Product costs include: cost of the manual material head + direct action + direct expenses overhead output expenses. All of the above41. The costs of the period are spent when they occur.42 The costs of the period are non-productive overheads.43 Includes general load of production: indirect MaterialIndirectsIndirect expensesall from above44. The government's decision to re-establish a new government in 2008 was a very serious one. The sale of overheads is all the costs of indirect materials, wages and expenses incurred in promoting and retaining customer sales.46 The overhead expenses of distribution are all the costs of indirect materials, wages and expenses incurred in making the packaged product ready to be sent and delivered to the customer.47 If the relationship between the total variable cost and the output size can be shown as a curved line on the chart, the relationship is said to be.48 The semi-variable/semi-fixed/mixed cost is a cost that contains both fixed and variable components and is therefore partly affected by changes in the level of activity. The above statement above is corrected incorrectly49. What happens when activity levels rise? The variable cost per unit remains constant. The fixed cost per unit decreases. The total cost per unit falls each from above 50. The refore, the need for a more comprehensive and comprehensive assessment of the impact of the current global financial and economic system is a major concern. Costs to departments Rise in a straight line with increased activity volume. In other words, these costs are said to be linear. All of the above51. Cost code is a system of letters/numbers designed to be applied to a set of classified items, to give a brief accurate signal, which helps to enter records, classify them and analyze them. The phrase above trueThe phrase above is false52. The main purpose of cost codes is: help accurate information processing dataEverything / logical ranking of imply records comparisons of similar expendituresall from above53. An efficient and effective coding system, whether manual or computerized, should include the following features. The code should be easy to use and connect to. Each item must have a unique code. The coding system should allow for expansion. FlexibleThere code must be an easily available index or reference of icons. All of the above (I) and (IV) only (I) (III) and (IV) only None54. Select the types of code codes for coding systems. Composite. Sequence (or progressive) group classification codes, facet codes, digital symbols, hierarchy symbolseach from above55. Advantages of coding system: The code is usually shorter than the description, thus saving written time in a manual system and storage space in a computerized system. The code is more accurate than the description and thus reduces the ambiguity. Coding makes data easy to process. All of the above 56. The cost center is

Cost centres collect cost-effective spaces before further analysis is carried out. The government's decision to re-establish a new government in 2008 was a major concern for the Government of The United States of American And Other States. Cost centers are a key building block in the cost system. This is the starting point for the following: the classification of actual costs incurred Planned Cost budgets compared to actual and budgeted costs (management control) all 59 of the above. A cost object is anything that can be ascertained by its costs. The phrase above falseThe phrase above is true60. If users of administrative information want to know the cost of something, this is called a cost object. The following examples are: The cost of the product costs to run a service cost sectioneach from above61. All cost units and cost centers are types of cost objects. The phrase above trueThe phrase above is false62. A cost unit is a product or service unit that costs can be linked to. Cost unit is the primary unit for cost determination purposes.63 The Center of Responsibility is an individual part of the business whose manager is personally responsible for his performance. The phrase above falseThe phrase above is true64. Home The centers include: Cost Center, The Center for Cost,000, Pretsalinvestment, All from above65. Profit center is part of a business in which both the costs incurred and the income earned are determined. Profit centers are often found in large enterprises with a divisional structure, and each department is treated as a profit center. Within each profit position, there can be many cost and revenue centers. Data and information on both costs and revenues must be collected and allocated to relevant profit centres. Which of the above phrase is correct? All of the above are correctly correctly (II) correct (I) and (II) correctNone66. The Revenue Center is part of an organization that generates sales revenue. It is similar to a cost center, but is accountable only for revenue, not costs. Revenue centers are generally associated with sales activities. Earned sales revenue must be able to track them to individual revenue centers. Which of the above phrase is correct? Only (I) is corrected (II) corrected correct (I) and (II) is correctNone67. Any activity that requires a separate cost measurement is called: cost objectCost centerCost unitNone68. Examples of cost objects include: Cost of a service cost, a division cost or project cost each of the above69. The cost-effective unit of the product or service for which the costs are determined is called Cost centerCost unitCost objectNone70. The term cost unit is the same as the unit cost of the term.71 Unit cost is the cost incurred by a company to produce, store and sell a single unit of a particular product. The phrase above trueThe phrase above is false72. Unit cost includes

Which of the following is a feature of the investment center? Managers have control over marketing. The administration has a sales team. The administration has a sales team and is given a credit monitoring function. Managers can purchase capital assets.74 There are a number of ways to analyse near-variable costs in their fixed and variable elements. Select any of the following methods: High/Low methodLeast, distributional slope squares&B only 75. The distinction between fixed and variable costs may be used because analysis of product or department profitability to help managers make decisions about increase/decrease activity levels to estimate future costs (forecasting and decorated) to estimate the costs that should all be from (I) (IV), (V) only (II) and (III) OnlyNone76. Sometimes there may be variable cost changes per unit. The variable cost per unit may change because prices may expect to increase in future periods.77 Restrictions on a high/low method include: they are based on historical cost data and presumably this data can Predicting future costsAssumes that activity levels are the only factor affecting costs and uses only two values (higher and lower) to predict future costs and these results may be distorted by random differences that may have occurred. Large discounts may be available to buy resources in large quantitieseveryone from above78. y = a + bx is a formula for: an equation of lineLinear functions straighteveryone from above79. To equalize cost equations (y = a + bx) any of the following is correct: y' is the total cost = fixed cost + costa variable' is the fixed cost of each point b' is the variable cost per unit' is the activity levelall from above correct80. High-low method refers to: Highest and lowest highest and lowest costBoth A&BNone A&BNone