INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

| Class: XI |  | Department: Commerce |
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| Worksheet | 6 | Topic: BUSINESS FINANCE \& ARITHMETIC |

## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which of the following item is considered as non-cash expenditure
(A)Rent (B)Insurance premium (C) Depreciation (D) Transport charges
2. It can be defined as the cost incurred by a company to produce, store and sell one unit of sale of a particular product or service
(A) Unit cost (B) Unit of sale (C)
(C) Unit price
(D) Fixed cost
3. Formula for calculating gross profit:
(A) Unit sales + Unit cost
(B)Fixed cost - Variable cost
(C) Unit cost - Fixed cost
(D)Unit sales - Unit cost
4.Unit of sale for a plumber is
(A)Kilogram
(B)Time
(C) Square feet
(D) litre
5.Statement 1: Expenses are incurred

Statement 2: Costs are derived
Choose the correct option.
(A)Both the statements are true
(B)Both the statements are false
(C)Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is false
(D) Statement 1 is false, statement 2 is true.
6.Fill in the blanks:
(i) Acquiring initial raw material and other related items of initial expenses is an example of ___ cost. Ans: Start-up cost.
(ii) $\qquad$ are ongoing costs not affected by change in production/sales volume.

Ans: Fixed cost
(iii) It is the point at which the company neither makes a profit nor suffers a loss $\qquad$
Ans: Beak-even point
7.Match the following

Column A
(i)Contribution/unit
(ii)Fabric
(iii) Salary of office staff
(iv) Smart phone
(v)Total Revenue $=$ Total cost

## Column B

(a)Fixed cost
(b)Selling price/unit - variable cost/unit
© pieces
(d)Metre
(e)Break-even
Ans: (i)-b
(ii)-d
(iii)- $\mathbf{a}$
(iv)-c
(v)-e
8. Classify the following costs as Fixed and Variable:

| i)Machinery | Fixed |
| :--- | :---: |
| ii)Freight Inward | Variable |
| iii)Consultancy charges | Fixed |
| iv)Wages based on production | Variable |
| v)Packing material | variable |

9. The unit cost of a health drink is Rs. 16 and the unit price is Rs.20. Calculate the Gross profit per unit.

GP per unit $=$ SP/unit - Unit cost

$$
=20-16=\text { Rs. } 4 \text { per unit. }
$$

10.The cost of preparing a cup of tea is Rs.7., it includes the cost of tea leaves, milk, sugar. The tea stall wants to make a profit of Rs. 2 by selling each cup. Find the unit price or selling price per unit.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Unit price } & =\text { Unit cost }+\mathrm{GP} \\
& =7+2=\text { Rs. } 9 \text { per unit. }
\end{aligned}
$$

11.A company makes a product with a selling price of Rs. 20 per unit and variable cost is Rs. 12 per unit. The fixed cost for the period is Rs. 40,000 . How many units to be sold to reach Break Even?

Contribution per unit $=$ SP per unit -VC per unit

$$
20-12=\text { Rs. } 8 .
$$

BEP $=$ Fixed cost $/$ Contribution per unit

$$
=40,000 / 8=5,000 \text { units. }
$$

12. The following information relates to a company, which produces a single product.

| Direct labour per unit | Rs. 22/- |
| :--- | ---: |
| Direct materials per unit | Rs.12/- |
| Variable overheads per unit | Rs.6/- |
| Fixed costs | Rs. 4, 00,000/- |
| Selling price per unit | Rs. 60/- |

Use the figures above to show the minimum number of units that must be sold for the company to break even.

Variable cost/unit $=$ Direct material + Direct labour + Variable overhead

$$
\begin{aligned}
& =12+22+6 \\
& =\text { Rs. } 40 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Contribution/unit $=$ selling price/unit - Variable cost/unit

$$
\text { = Rs. } 60-\text { Rs. } 40 \text { = Rs. } 20 .
$$

Break Even point $=\underline{\text { Fixed Cost }}$
Contribution/unit
$=\underline{4,00,000}$
20
$=20,000$ units.
13. State the purpose of calculating Break Even point?

The purpose of calculating BEP are as follows:
i. It is simple, yet powerful quantitative tool for managers.
ii. Breakeven analysis provides insight into whether or not revenue from a product or service has the ability to cover the relevant costs.
iii. Entrepreneurs can use this information in making a wide range of business decisions:

* Setting prices.
* Preparing competitive bids.
* Applying for loans.
* Profit Planning and Goal setting.


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