

招生學年度	105	招生類別	碩士班
系所班別	會計與財務碩士學位學程		
科目名稱	成本與管理會計學		
注意事項	本考科可使用掌上型計算機		

1. Consider the following account balances (in thousands) for the DoReMi Corporation:

	Beginning of 2015	End of 2015
Direct materials inventory	65,000	34,000
Work-in-process inventory	83,000	72,000
Finished goods inventory	123,000	102,000
Purchases of direct materials		128,000
Direct manufacturing labor		106,000
Indirect manufacturing labor		48,000
Indirect materials		14,000
Plant insurance		2,000
Depreciation—plant, building, and equipment		21,000
Plant utilities		12,000
Repairs and maintenance—plant		8,000
Equipment leasing costs		32,000
Marketing, distribution, and customer-service costs		62,000
General and administrative costs		34,000

Required

1. Prepare a schedule for the cost of goods manufactured for 2015. (15%)
 2. Revenues for 2015 were \$600 million. Prepare the income statement for 2015. (10%)
2. Consider the following data for March 2012 from Gray Manufacturing Company, which makes silk pennants and uses a process-costing system. All direct materials are added at the beginning of the process, and conversion costs are added evenly during the process. Spoilage is detected upon inspection at the completion of the process. Spoiled units are disposed of at zero net disposal value. Gray Manufacturing Company uses the weighted-average method of process costing.

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	Physical Units (Pennants)	Direct Materials	Conversion Costs
Work in process, March 1 ^a	1,000	\$ 1,423	\$ 1,110
Started in March 2012	?		
Good units completed and transferred out during March 2012	9,000		
Normal spoilage	100		
Abnormal spoilage	50		
Work in process, March 31 ^b	2,000		
Total costs added during March 2012		\$12,180	\$27,750

^a Degree of completion: direct materials, 100%; conversion costs, 50%.

^b Degree of completion: direct materials, 100%; conversion costs, 30%.

Required

Compute equivalent units for direct materials and conversion costs. Show physical units in the first column of your schedule. Summarize total costs to account for; calculate the cost per equivalent unit for direct materials and conversion costs; and assign total costs to units completed and transferred out (including normal spoilage), to abnormal spoilage, and to units in ending work in process. (25%)

3. Return on investment (ROI) is often expressed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Income}}{\text{Investment}} = \frac{\text{Income}}{\text{Revenues}} * \frac{\text{Revenues}}{\text{Investment}}$$

Required

1. What advantages are there in the breakdown of the computation into two separate components? (7%)
2. Fill in the following blanks: (18%)

	Companies in Same Industry		
	A	B	C
Revenues	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	? (7)
Income	\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000	? (8)
Investment	\$ 500,000	? (4)	\$5,000,000
Income as a percentage of revenues	? (1)	? (5)	0.5%
Investment turnover	? (2)	? (6)	2
ROI	? (3)	1%	? (9)

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4. Grunewald Company manufactures a professional grade vacuum cleaner and began operations in 2015. For 2015, Grunewald budgeted to produce and sell 20,000 units. The company had no price, spending, or efficiency variances, and writes off production-volume variance to cost of goods sold. Actual data for 2015 are given as follows:

	A	B
1	Units produced	18,000
2	Units sold	17,500
3	Selling price	\$ 425
4	Variable costs:	
5	Manufacturing cost per unit produced	
6	Direct materials	\$ 30
7	Direct manufacturing labor	25
8	Manufacturing overhead	60
9	Marketing cost per unit sold	45
10	Fixed costs:	
11	Manufacturing costs	\$1,100,000
12	Administrative costs	965,450
13	Marketing	1,366,400

Required

1. Prepare a 2015 income statement for Grunewald Company using variable costing. (10%)
2. Prepare a 2015 income statement for Grunewald Company using absorption costing. (10%)
3. Explain the differences in operating incomes obtained in requirement 1 and requirement 2. (5%)