

元智大學 100 學年度研究所 碩士班 招生試題卷

系(所)別： 管理學院商學碩 組別： 會計碩士學程 科目： 成本與管理會計 用紙第 / 頁共 4 頁
士班

● 可以使用電子計算機
(僅能使用簡易型計算機(僅具備四則運算、√運算功能))

元智大學 99 年度會研所成本與管理會計考題

Multiple choice (60%, each of them are 3 points)

- What is the total fixed cost of the shipping department of EZ-Mail Clothing Co. if it has the following information for 2010?

Salaries	\$800,000	75% of employees on guaranteed contracts
Packaging	\$400,000	depending on size of item(s) shipped
Postage	\$500,000	depending on weight of item(s) shipped
Rent of warehouse space	\$250,000	annual lease

a. \$850,000; b. \$900,000; c. \$1,050,000; d. \$1,950,000
- The Beta Mu Omega Chi (BMOC) fraternity is looking to contract with a local band to perform at its annual mixer. If BMOC expects to sell 250 tickets to the mixer at \$10 each, which of the following arrangements with the band will be in the best interest of the fraternity?

a. \$2500 fixed fee; b. \$1000 fixed fee plus \$5 per person attending; c. \$10 per person attending; d. \$25 per couple attending
- The Precision Widget Company had the following balances in their accounts at the end of the accounting period:

Work-in-Process \$ 5,000; Finished Goods 20,000; Cost of Goods Sold 200,000

If their manufacturing overhead was over-allocated by \$8,000 and Precision Widget adjusts their accounts using a proration based on total ending balances, the revised ending balance for Cost of Goods Sold would be

a. \$192,880; b. \$200,000; c. \$207,120; d. \$208,000.

Information for questions 4 and 5 is given below.

Jackson Enterprises manufactures two products—A basic gizmo and an advanced model gizmo. The company is using an activity-based costing system. They have identified three activities for allocation of indirect costs.

Activity	Cost Driver	Cost-Allocation Rate
Materials receiving	Number of parts	\$2.00 per part
Production setup	Number of setups	\$500.00 per setup
Quality inspection	Inspection time	\$90 per hour

A production run for the basic model is 250 units, for the advanced model, 100 units. Each unit of product consumes the following activities:

	Number of Parts	Number of Setups	Inspection Time
Basic Gizmo	10	50	10 minutes
Advanced Gizmo	15	25	20 minutes

Direct costs for the two products are as follows:

	Direct Materials	Direct Labor
Basic Gizmo	\$50.00	\$ 75.00
Advanced Gizmo	\$95.00	\$ 125.00

- The amount of overhead allocated to one unit of the basic model would be

a. \$592; b. \$37; c. \$162; d. \$65.
- The total cost of an advanced model would be

a. \$162; b. \$65; c. \$200; d. \$265.

The following data apply to questions 6 and 7.

Information pertaining to Brenton Corporation's sales revenue is presented in the following table.

	February	March	April
Cash sales	\$160,000	\$150,000	\$120,000
Credit sales	300,000	400,000	280,000
Total sales	<u>\$460,000</u>	<u>\$550,000</u>	<u>\$400,000</u>

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Management estimates that 5% of credit sales are not collectible. Of the credit sales that are collectible, 60% are collected in the month of sale and the remainder in the month following the sale. Cost of purchases of inventory each month is 70% of the next month's projected total sales. All purchases of inventory are on account; 25% are paid in the month of purchase, and the remainder is paid in the month following the purchase.

6. Brenton's budgeted total cash receipts in April are
a. \$448,000 ; b. \$437,000 ; c. \$431,600 ; d. \$328,000.
7. Brenton's budgeted total cash payments in March for inventory purchases are
a. \$385,000 ; b. \$358,750 ; c. \$306,250 ; d. \$280,000.
8. Springfield Corporation, whose tax rate is 40%, has two sources of funds: long-term debt with a market value of \$8,000,000 and an interest rate of 8%, and equity capital with a market value of \$12,000,000 and a cost of equity of 12%. Springfield has two operating divisions, the Blue division and the Gold division, with the following financial measures for the current year:

	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Operating Income
Blue Div.	\$9,500,000	\$2,800,000	\$1,055,000
Gold Div.	\$11,000,000	\$2,200,000	\$1,200,000

- What is Economic Value Added (EVA[®]) for the Blue Division?
- a. -\$233,400 ; b. \$21,960 ; c. \$188,600 ; d. \$433,960
9. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. The economic, legal, political, social, and cultural environments differ across countries.
 - b. Governments in some countries may impose controls and limit selling prices of a company's products.
 - c. Because of advances in telecommunications and transportation, the availability of materials and skilled labor does not differ significantly across countries.
 - d. Both (a) and (b) are correct.
 10. Party Animals sells stuffed tigers. Products, Inc., manufactures many different stuffed animals. Party Animals orders 10,400 tigers per year, 200 per week, at \$10 per tiger. The manufacturer covers all shipping costs. Party Animals earns 12% on its cash investments. The purchase-order lead time is 3 weeks. Party Animals sells 210 tigers per week. The following data are available (based on management's estimates):

Estimated ordering costs per purchase order	\$10
Estimated insurance, materials handling, breakage, and so on, per year	\$3
Actual ordering costs per order	\$15

 What is the economic order quantity using the estimated amounts?
 a. 119 stuffed tigers ; b. 223 stuffed tigers ; c. 273 stuffed tigers ; d. 325 stuffed tigers

Answer the following questions using the information below:

The tool crib at a large manufacturing company is responsible for providing tools to the factory workers on demand. The tool crib has a variable demand. Historically, its demand has ranged from 150 to 250 small tools per day with an average of 200. Diane, the tool crib attendant, works eight hours a day, five days a week. Each order is for one small tool and each small tool takes Diane 2 minutes to retrieve from the bins.

11. What is the average waiting time, in minutes?
a. 2 ; b. 3 ; c. 5 ; d. 7
12. What is the cycle time for an order?
a. 2 minutes per tool ; b. 3 minutes per tool ; c. 5 minutes per tool ; d. 7 minutes per tool
13. Diane has been asked to consider plans to add the retrieval of larger tooling fixtures to her duties. She anticipates that there would be an average of 12 tooling fixtures per day requested. Each tooling fixture would take Diane 4 minutes to retrieve. What is the average waiting time, in minutes, if Diane continues to be the only worker that would retrieve the small tools as well as the larger tooling fixtures?
a. 5 minutes ; b. 10 minutes ; c. 15.5 minutes ; d. 18.5 minutes

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Answer the following questions 14 - 16 using the information below:

Cartwright Custom Carpentry manufactures chairs in its Processing Department. Direct materials are included at the inception of the production cycle and must be bundled in single kits for each unit. Conversion costs are incurred evenly throughout the production cycle. Inspection takes place as units are placed into production. After inspection, some units are spoiled due to nondetectable material defects. Spoiled units generally constitute 3% of the good units. Data provided for March 20X5 are as follows:

WIP, beginning inventory 3/1/20X5	30,000 units
Direct materials (100% complete)	
Conversion costs (89.5% complete)	
Started during March	80,000 units
Completed and transferred out	86,000 units
WIP, ending inventory 3/31/20X5	20,000 units
Direct materials (100% complete)	
Conversion costs (75% complete)	
Costs:	
WIP, beginning inventory:	
Direct materials	\$ 70,000
Conversion costs	40,000
Direct materials added	160,000
Conversion costs added	120,000

14. What are the normal and abnormal spoilage units, respectively, for March when using FIFO?
 - a. 2,580 units; 1,420 units
 - b. 1,950 units; 1,390 units
 - c. 1,690 units; 1,050 units
 - d. 1,420 units; 2,000 units
15. What costs would be associated with normal and abnormal spoilage, respectively, using the FIFO method of process costing?
 - a. \$5,890.64; \$9,133.20
 - b. \$5,890.64; \$5,826.00
 - c. \$6,469.64; \$7,690.36
 - d. \$9,133.20; \$5,026.80
16. What costs are allocated to the ending work-in-process inventory for direct materials and conversion costs, respectively, using the FIFO method of process costing?
 - a. \$38,250; \$24,850
 - b. \$40,000; \$23,100
 - c. \$40,000; \$21,590
 - d. \$49,500; \$13,600

Answer the following questions 17-20 using the information below:

The Morton Company processes unprocessed goat milk up to the splitoff point where two products, condensed goat milk and skim goat milk result. The following information was collected for the month of October:

Direct Materials processed:	65,000 gallons (shrinkage was 10%)
Production:	condensed goat milk 26,100 gallons
	skim goat milk 32,400 gallons
Sales:	condensed goat milk \$3.50 per gallon
	skim goat milk \$2.50 per gallon

The costs of purchasing the 65,000 gallons of unprocessed goat milk and processing it up to the split off point to yield a total of 58,500 gallons of salable product was \$72,240. There were no inventory balances of either product.

Condensed goat milk may be processed further to yield 19,500 gallons (the remainder is shrinkage) of a medicinal milk product, Xyla, for an additional processing cost of \$3 per usable gallon. Xyla can be sold for \$18 per gallon.

Skim goat milk can be processed further to yield 28,100 gallons of skim goat ice cream, for an additional processing cost per usable gallon of \$2.50. The product can be sold for \$9 per gallon.

There are no beginning and ending inventory balances.

17. What is the estimated net realizable value of Xyla at the split off point?
 - a. \$182,650
 - b. \$252,900
 - c. \$292,500
 - d. \$351,000
18. What is the estimated net realizable value of the skim goat ice cream at the split off point?
 - a. \$182,650
 - b. \$252,900
 - c. \$110,200
 - d. \$85,450

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19. Using estimated net realizable value, what amount of the \$72,240 of joint costs would be allocated Xyla and the skim goat ice cream?
a. \$41,971 and \$30,269 ; b. \$44,471 and \$27,769 ; c. \$32,796 and \$39,444 ;
d. \$36,120 and \$36,120 ;
20. Using the sales value at splitoff method, what is the gross-margin percentage for condensed goat milk at the splitoff point?
a. 21.1% ; b. 55.1% ; c. 58.1% ; d. 38.2% ;

Problem (Total 40%, each of them 20%)

1. Different management levels in Bates, Inc., require varying degrees of managerial accounting information. Because of the need to comply with the managers' requests, four different variances for manufacturing overhead are computed each month. The information for the September overhead expenditures is as follows:

Budgeted output units	3,200 units
Budgeted fixed manufacturing overhead	\$20,000
Budgeted variable manufacturing overhead	\$5 per direct labor hour
Budgeted direct manufacturing labor hours	2 hours per unit
Fixed manufacturing costs incurred	\$26,000
Direct manufacturing labor hours used	7,200
Variable manufacturing costs incurred	\$35,600
Actual units manufactured	3,400

Required:

- a. Compute a 4-variance analysis for the plant controller. (5%)
b. Compute a 3-variance analysis for the plant manager. (5%)
c. Compute a 2-variance analysis for the corporate controller. (5%)
d. Compute the flexible-budget variance for the manufacturing vice president. (5%)
2. The Chair Company manufactures two modular types of chairs: one for the residential market, and the other for the office market. Budgeted and actual operating data for the year 20X5 are:

Static Budget	Residential	Office	Total
Number of chairs sold	260,000	140,000	400,000
Contribution margin	\$26,000,000	\$11,200,000	\$37,200,000
Actual Results	Residential	Office	Total
Number of chairs sold	248,400	165,600	414,000
Contribution margin	\$22,356,000	\$13,248,000	\$35,604,000

Prior to the beginning of the year, an office products research firm estimated the industry volume for residential and office chairs of the type sold by the Chair Company to be 2,400,000. Actual industry volume for the year 20X5 was only 2,200,000 chairs.

Required:

Compute the following variances in terms of contribution margin:

- a. Compute the total static-budget variance, the total flexible-budget variance, and the total sales-volume variance. (10%)
b. Compute the sale-mix variance and the sales-quantity variance by type of chair, and in total. (10%)