

元智大學 103 學年度研究所 碩士班 招生試題卷

系(所)別： 管理學院財務金融
 暨會計碩士班

組別： 會計碩士學程

科目： 成本與管理會計

用紙第 / 頁共 2 頁

●可使用現行『國家考試電子計算器規格標準』規定第一類之計算機

元智大學 103 年度財金暨會計碩士班成管會考題

壹、選擇題(每題 2.5 分，計 25 分)

- Under a job costing system, the dollar amount of the entry involved in the transfer of inventory from work in process to finished goods is the sum of the costs charged to all jobs
 - started in process during the period.
 - in process during the period.
 - completed and sold during the period.
 - completed during the period.
- If the work in process inventory is overstated at the end of an accounting period, the effect will be
 - finished goods will be overstated.
 - the cost of goods manufactured will be overstated.
 - the cost of goods sold will be understated.
 - cannot be determined from the information given.
- Which of the following levels of activity is most likely to rely on volume for the allocation of overhead costs under activity-based costing?
 - Unit-level activities.
 - Product-level activities.
 - Batch-level activities.
 - Facility-level activities.
- The degree of operating leverage
 - increases as sales and profits rise.
 - is lowest at the break-even point.
 - is greatest at the break-even point.
 - is constant across all levels of sales and profits.
- The margin of safety can be defined as
 - the excess of budgeted or actual sales over budgeted or actual variable expenses.
 - the excess of budgeted or actual sales over budgeted or actual fixed expenses.
 - the excess of budgeted or actual sales over the break-even volume of sales.
 - the excess of budgeted net income over actual net income.
- If sales volume increases and all other factors remain constant, then the
 - contribution margin ratio will increase.
 - break-even point will decrease.
 - margin of safety will increase.
 - net income will decrease.
- A labor efficiency variance resulting from the use of poor quality materials should be charged to:
 - the production manager.
 - the purchasing agent.
 - manufacturing overhead
 - the industrial engineering department.
- A key objective of JIT/FMS performance measures is:
 - minimizing the magnitude of variances through proper management of materials and labor costs.
 - the use of standard costs as a measure of performance.
 - the use of engineered standards in establishing a standard cost system.
 - the use of target costs that highlight trends over time.
- YZU Company has two product lines, C and J. Line C has sales of \$100,000 during March, a segment margin of 19%, and traceable fixed costs of \$20,000. The company as a whole had a contribution margin ratio of 25% and \$105,000 in total contribution margin. Based on this information, total variable expenses for product J must have been:
 - \$61,000.
 - \$176,000
 - \$315,000
 - \$254,000
- LOUIS Company consists of two districts, A and B. The company as a whole had sales of \$300,000, a contribution margin ratio of 20%, and a segment margin total \$25,000. District A had sales of \$80,000 during July, a contribution margin ratio of 35%, and a segment margin of \$10,000. If the net income of LOUIS Company for July is \$11,000, the traceable fixed costs in District B must have been:
 - \$17,000
 - \$18,000
 - \$52,000
 - \$14,000

Problems (Total 75%)

- LOUIS Company produces a special line of metal toy tractors. LOUIS Company produces the tractors in batches. To manufacture a batch of the tractors, LOUIS Company must setup the machines and molds. Setup costs are batch-level costs because they are associated with batches rather than individual units of products. A separate Setup Department is responsible for setting up

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machines and molds for different styles of tractors.

Setup overhead costs consist of some costs that are variable and some costs that are fixed with respect to the number of setup-hours. The following information pertains to August 2012.

	Static-budget Amounts	Actual Amounts
Units produced and sold	7,500	5,625
Batch size (number of units per batch)	125	120
Setup hours per batch	3	2.75
Variable overhead cost per setup hour	\$20	\$19
Total fixed setup overhead costs	\$7,200	\$7,000

Required:

- 4% A. Calculate the efficiency variance for variable setup overhead costs.
- 4% B. Calculate the spending variance for variable setup overhead costs.
- 4% C. Calculate the flexible-budget variance for variable setup overhead costs.
- 4% D. Calculate the spending variance for fixed setup overhead costs.
- 4% E. Calculate the production-volume variance for fixed setup overhead costs. (20%)

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 2011 are: (20%)

	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

In late 2010, 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 2011 was 2,200,000 chairs.

Required:

- 10% a. Compute the sale-mix variance and the sales-quantity variance by type of chair, and in total.
- 10% b. Compute the market-share variance and market-size variance.

3. Rawlings Company prepared the following budget information for the coming year: (20%)

	Product A	Product B	Product C	Total
Sales	\$ 85,714	\$1,000,000	\$177,777	\$1,263,491
Variable exp.	<u>25,714</u>	<u>800,000</u>	<u>97,777</u>	<u>923,491</u>
Contrib. mar.	<u>\$ 60,000</u>	<u>\$ 200,000</u>	<u>\$ 80,000</u>	<u>\$ 340,000</u>
Fixed exp. ...				<u>255,000</u>
Net income ..				<u>\$ 85,000</u>

The budget assumes the sale of 20,000 units of A, 100,000 units of B, and 80,000 units of C.

Required:

- 10% a. What is the company's breakeven point given the sales mix above?
- 10% b. If the budgeted sales mix is maintained, what is the total contribution margin and net income if 300,000 units are sold?

4. Abby Company has just implemented a new cost accounting system that provides two variances for fixed manufacturing overhead. While the company's managers are familiar with the concept of spending variances, they are unclear as to how to interpret the production-volume overhead variances. Currently, the company has a production capacity of 54,000 units a month, although it generally produces only 46,000 units. However, in any given month the actual production is probably something other than 46,000.

Required: (15%)

- 7% A. Does the production-volume overhead variance measure the difference between the 54,000 and 46,000, or the difference between the 46,000 and the actual monthly production? Explain.
- 8% B. What advice can you provide the managers that will help them interpret the production volume overhead variances?

