

# 靜宜大學 101 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生考試試題

學系：會計學系

科目：成本和管理會計

本份考卷題目共有兩部分 (共7頁)

## 第一部分、選擇題 (共40題，每一題2分，合計80分)

1. ARE manufactures sailboats. The company has capacity to make 100,000 sailboats per year and estimates the following cost data for coming year:  
Variable cos per unit                      \$35  
Total fixed costs                              \$975,000  
What price will Aker have to charge per sailboat in order to break even if it sells 100,000 sailboats for the year?  
A. \$ 9.75  
B. \$22.25  
C. \$25.25  
D. \$35.00  
E. \$44.75
2. NNH uses process costing to determine the costs of its various products. In October, PPC had 3,000 gallons of paint in work in process. The paint was 100% complete with respect to materials and 40% complete with respect to conversion. If the cost per equivalent unit of materials is \$18 and the cost per equivalent unit of conversion is \$130, then the cost of ending work in process is:  
A. \$444,000.  
B. \$177,600.  
C. \$210,000.  
D. \$411,600.  
E. \$216,000.
3. Given the following information, What is the cost rate per employee (calculate rounded to two decimals)?  
Fixed salary per employee per month is \$4,000  
Fringe benefits are 30% of salary  
Employees work 7½ hours per day  
Employees work an average of 20 days per month  
A. \$26.67  
B. \$34.67  
C. \$45.33  
D. \$25.00  
E. \$25.55
4. If Manus Division's income is 12% of sales, capital employed is \$4,000,000, the cost of capital is 10%, and sales revenue is \$10,000,000, then Manus Division's residual income is:  
A. \$320,000.  
B. \$600,000.  
C. \$480,000.  
D. \$800,000.  
E. \$520,000.
5. The biggest threat to a successful Balanced Scorecard design is:  
A. selection of measures that are not the right measures.  
B. too difficult to be understand and measured.  
C. too many measures.  
D. motivate employees to help the company achieve its objectives.  
E. poor organizational process for developing and implementing the scorecard.

6. The learning and growth perspective of a Balanced Scorecard might EXCEPT focus on:
  - A. finance goal.
  - B. information capabilities.
  - C. how to educate our employees.
  - D. organizational alignment.
  - E. skills and education.
7. Which of the following statements about job order costing systems is FALSE?
  - A. A job order costing system estimates costs of manufacturing products for different jobs required for customer orders.
  - B. A job order costing system is a method used for estimating product costs in firms that have several distinct products.
  - C. A job order costing system provides the means to estimate costs so that bids can be prepared.
  - D. A job order costing system relies on the concept of conversion costs.
  - E. All of above.
8. If a company has a highly unprofitable customer it should:
  - A. encourage the customer to purchase elsewhere if a range of actions does not transform the customer into a profitable one.
  - B. consider menu-based pricing.
  - C. eliminate discounts and allowances for the customer.
  - D. a, b, and c.
  - E. a and b.
9. On what measures does the theory of constraints rely?
  - A. Cellular manufacturing costs, investments, and operating cash flows
  - B. Throughput contributions, investments, and operating costs
  - C. Assets value and equity value.
  - D. Throughput contributions, operating cash flows, and direct materials cost
  - E. Investments, operating costs, and direct materials cost.
10. All of the following are true with regard to kaizen costing EXCEPT:
  - A. Workers are assumed to have superior knowledge about process improvement.
  - B. Kizen costing is tied into the profit-planning system.
  - C. The goal is to avoid unfavorable variances.
  - D. Kaizen is a Japanese term that means making improvements through small, incremental amounts, rather than through large innovations.
  - E. Kaizen is good management on just in time.
11. Which of the following is FALSE about the breakeven time (BET) metric for the product development process?
  - A. A good BET must follow company visions and production goals.
  - B. BET equals fixed costs divided by contribution margin per unit.
  - C. Computing BET requires tracking the entire cost of the design and development process must be tracked.
  - D. BET stresses profitability.
  - E. Use of BET for performance evaluation encourages collaboration and integration across organizational functions.
12. Which one of the following is NOT a common method of setting budgets?
  - A. Consultative budgeting
  - B. Authoritative budgeting
  - C. Participative budgeting
  - D. Restrictive budgeting
  - E. All of above.
13. The types of resources needed to forecast demand include all of the following EXCEPT:
  - A. long-term capacity resources that create fixed costs.
  - B. flexible resources that create fixed costs.
  - C. flexible resources that create variable costs.
  - D. intermediate-term capacity resources that create fixed costs.

E. Not all of above.

14. The efficiency of short-term activities is evaluated by asking questions such as:

- A. What is the vision of company?
- B. Is this the best approach to achieve our goals?
- C. Are alternative forms of capacity available that are less expensive?
- D. How can we improve the capacity selection decision to make capacity less expensive or more flexible?
- E. Can the organization improve how it performs this activity?

15. Which one of the following is NOT a source of a budgeted or planned production cost?

- A. Previous period's performance.
- B. A performance level achieved by a competitor.
- C. Standards established by the marketing division.
- D. Standards established by industrial engineers.
- E. Not all of above.

16. Ritek Company, distributor of compact disks is developing its budgeted cost of goods sold for 2012. Ritek has developed the following range of sales estimates and associated probabilities for the year.

Sales estimate	Probability
\$ 60,000	25%
85,000	40%
100,000	35%

Ritek's cost of goods sold averages 80% of sales. What is the expected value of Ritek's 2012 budgeted cost of goods sold?

- a. \$85,000    b. \$ 67,200    c. \$68,000    d. \$ 84,000

17. Zara Company requires higher rates of return for projects with a life span greater than five years. Projects extending beyond five years must earn a higher specified rate of return. Which of the following capital budgeting techniques can readily accommodate this requirement?

	Internal rate of return	Net present value
a.	Yes	No
b.	No	Yes
c.	No	No
d.	Yes	Yes

18. Jack Company is considering the purchases of an investment that has a positive net present value based on Jack's 12% hurdle rate. The internal rate of return would be

- a. 0    b. 12%    c. >12%    d. <12%

19. The following information pertains to Lap Co.'s Palo Division for the month of March:

	Number of units	Cost of materials
Beginning work in process	15,000	\$ 5,500
Started in March	40,000	18,000
Units completed	42,500	
Ending work in process	12,500	

All materials are added at the beginning of the process. Using the weighted-average method, the cost per equivalent unit for materials is

- a. \$0.59    b. \$0.55    c. \$0.45    d. \$0.43

20. In a job cost system, manufacturing overhead is

	An indirect cost of jobs	A necessary element in production
a.	Yes	No
b.	No	Yes
c.	No	No
d.	Yes	Yes

21. Providence University allocates support department costs to its individual schools using the step method. Information for February 2012 is as follows:

	Support department	
	Maintenance	Power
Costs incurred	\$99,000	\$54,000
Service percentages provided to:		
Maintenance	-	10%
Power	20%	-
School of Education	30%	20%
School of Technology	50%	70%
	100%	100%

What is the amount of February 2012 support department costs allocated to the school of Education?

- a. \$40,500    b. \$42,120    c. \$46,100    d. \$49,125

22. In developing a predetermined variable factory overhead application rate for use in a process costing system, which of the following could be used in the numerator and denominator?

	Numerator	Denominator
a.	Actual variable factory overhead	Actual machine hours
b.	Actual variable factory overhead	Estimated machine hours
c.	Estimated variable factory overhead	Actual machine hours
d.	Estimated variable factory overhead	Estimated machine hours

Item 23 to 25 are based on the following information pertaining to HTC Co.'s manufacturing operations:

Inventories	Feb. 1, 2012	Feb. 29, 2012
Direct materials	\$ 36,000	\$ 30,000
Work in process	18,000	12,000
Finished goods	54,000	72,000

23. For the month of February 2012, prime cost was

- a. 90,000    b. \$120,000    c. \$144,000    d. \$150,000

24. For the month of February 2012, conversion cost was

- a. 90,000    b. \$140,000    c. \$144,000    d. \$170,000

25. For the month of February 2012, cost of goods manufactured was

- a. 218,000    b. \$224,000    c. \$230,000    d. \$236,000

26. A company services office equipment. Some customers bring their equipment to the company's service shop; other customers prefer to have the company's service personnel come to their offices to repair their equipment. The most appropriate costing method for the company is

- a. A job order costing system.                      b. An activity-based costing system.  
c. A process costing system.                      d. An operations costing system.

27. FM-station has decided to increase its daily cake purchases by 100 pieces. Every piece of cake costs \$20 and sells for \$30 through regular stores. Any piece of cake not sold through regular stores is sold through FM-station's thrift store for \$10. FM-station assigns the following probabilities to selling additional pieces:

Additional Sales	Probability
60	60%
100	40%

What is the expected value of FM-station's decision to buy 100 additional pieces of cake?

- a. \$280    b. \$400    c. \$520    d. \$680

28. In an activity-based costing system, what should be used to assign a department's manufacturing overhead costs to products produced in varying lot sizes?

- a. A single cause-and-effect relationship.  
b. Multiple cause-and-effect relationship.  
c. Relative net sales values of the products.  
d. A product's ability to bear cost allocations.

29. The following information pertains to by-product called Moy:

Sales in 2011	5,000 units
Selling price per unit	\$ 6
Selling cost per unit	2
Processing costs	0

Inventory of Moy was recorded at net realizable value when produced in 2010. No units of Moy were produced in 2011. What amount should be recognized as profit on Moy's 2012 sales?

- a. \$0   b.\$ 10,000   c.\$20,000   d.\$ 30,000

30. Apple Co. has underapplied variable overhead of \$ 45,000 for the year ended December 2011, 2011.

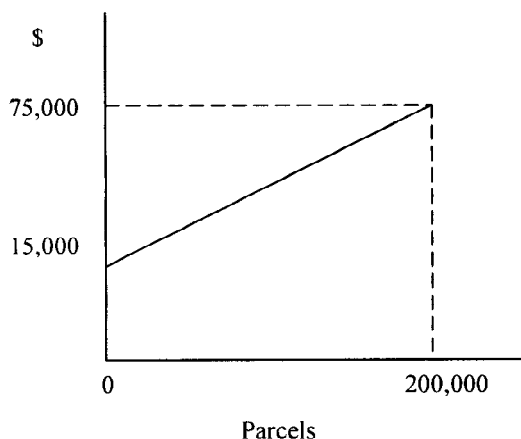
Before disposition of the underapplied overhead, selected December 31, 2011, balances from Apple's accounting records are as follows:

Sales	\$1,200,000
Cost of goods sold	720,000
Inventories:	
Direct materials	36,000
Work in process	54,000
Finished goods	90,000

Under Apple's cost accounting system, over- or underapplied variable overhead is allocated to appropriate inventories and cost of goods sold based on year-end balances. There are no amounts of under or overapplied fixed overhead. In its 2011 income statement, Apple should report cost of goods sold of

- a. \$682,500   b.\$ 684,000   c.\$756,000   d.\$ 757,500

31. Sender, Inc. estimates parcel mailing costs using data shown on the chart below,



What is Sender's estimated cost for mailing 12,000 parcels?

- a. \$36,000   b.\$ 45,000   c.\$51,000   d.\$ 60,000

32. FIH Co. has fixed costs of \$100,000 and breakeven sales of \$800,000. What is its project at \$1,200,000 sales?

- a. \$50,000   b.\$ 150,000   c.\$200,000   d.\$ 400,000

33. In calculating the breakeven point for a multi-product company, which of the following assumptions are commonly made when variable costing is used?

- I. Sales volume equals production volume.  
 II. Variable costs are constant per unit.  
 III. A given sales mix is maintained for all volume changes.  
 a. I and II   b. I and III   c. II and III   d. I, II, and III

34. Wages earned by machine operators in producing the firm's product should be categorized as

	Direct labor	Controllable by the machine operators' foreman
a.	Yes	Yes
b.	Yes	No
c.	No	Yes
d.	No	No

35. Companies in what type of industry may use a standard cost system for cost control?

	<u>Mass production industry</u>	<u>Service Industry</u>
a.	Yes	Yes
b.	Yes	No
c.	No	Yes
d.	No	No

36. Yakult Co. manufactures one product with a standard direct manufacturing labor cost of four hours at \$12.00 per hour. During February, 1,000 units were produced using 4,100 hours at \$12.20 per hour. The unfavorable direct labor efficiency variance was

- a. \$1,220    b. \$1,200    c. \$820    d. \$400

37. Based on potential sales of 500 units per year, a new product has estimated traceable costs of \$990,000. What is the target price to obtain a 15% profit margin on sales?

- a. \$1,935    b. \$1,980    c. \$2,277    d. \$2,329

38. The following information pertains to Uniqlo Co's 2011 manufacturing operations:

Standard direct manufacturing labor hours per unit	2
Actual direct manufacturing labor hours	10,500
Number of units produced	5,000
Standard variable overhead per standard direct manufacturing labor hour	\$30
Actual variable overhead	\$28,000

Uniqlo Co's 2011 unfavorable variable overhead efficiency variance was

- a. \$0    b. \$15,000    c. \$20,000    d. \$35,000

39. Mothercare Inc. evaluates manufacturing overhead in its factory by using variance analysis. The following information applies to the month of March:

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budgeted</u>
Number of frames manufactured	19,000	20,000
Variable overhead costs	\$4,100	\$2 per direct labor hour
Fixed overhead costs	\$22,000	\$20,000
Direct labor hours	2,100	0.1 hour per frame

What is the fixed overhead spending variance?

- a. 1,000 favorable.                      b. 1,000 unfavorable.  
c. 2,000 favorable.                      d. 2,000 unfavorable.

40. Garden Co. signed a government construction contract providing for a formula price of actual cost plus 10%. In addition, Garden was to receive one-half of any saving resulting from the formula price being less than the target price of \$2,200,000. Garden's actual costs incurred were 1,920,000. How much should Garden receive from the contract?

- a. \$2,060,000    b. \$2,112,000    c. \$2,156,000    d. \$2,200,000

第二部分、問答計算題 (共2題，每一題10分，合計20分)

1. Consider the following cash flows of two projects for ACC Company. Assume the discount rate is 9%. Based on net cash flows, which project should be taken? 10 分

Year	0	1	2	3	4	5
Project 1	-120,000	75,000	65,000	65,000	55,000	40,000
Cash Flow						
Project 2	-90,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	35,000
Cash Flow						

2. MMC Company produces two products, X and Y. The following information is presented for both products: 10 分

	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>
Selling price per unit	\$36	\$24
Variable cost per unit	28	1

Total fixed costs \$234,000

**Assume the sales mix is 3 units of X for every unit of Y:**

- What is the weighted revenue per unit of composite average product, the weighted average variable cost, and the weighted contribution margin per unit of composite average product?
- What is the break-even point in units of both X and Y?