

國立高雄第一科技大學 104 學年度 碩士班 招生考試 試題紙

系 所 別：會計資訊系

組 別：不分組

考科代碼：2452

考 科：成本與管理會計學

注意事項：

- 1、本科目可使用本校提供之電子計算器，考生不得使用自備計算器，違者該科不予計分。
- 2、請於答案卷上規定之範圍作答，違者該題不予計分。

單選題:1~28 題，每題 3 分；第 29 題 16 分

Cost standards for one unit of product no. C77:

Direct material	3 pounds at \$2.50 per pound	\$ 7.50
Direct labor	5 hours at \$7.50 per hour	37.50

Actual results:

Units produced	7,800 units	
Direct material purchased	26,000 pounds at \$2.70	\$ 70,200
Direct material used	23,100 pounds at \$2.70	62,370
Direct labor	40,100 hours at \$7.30	292,730

Assume that the company computes variances at the earliest point in time.

1. The direct-material quantity variance is:

- A. \$750F. B. \$750U. C. \$6,500U. D. \$7,250U. E. None of these.

2. The direct-material price variance is:

- A. \$4,620F. B. \$4,620U. C. \$5,200F. D. \$5,200U. E. None of these.

3. The direct-labor rate variance is:

- A. \$7,800F. B. \$7,950F. C. \$8,020F. D. \$8,000U. E. None of these.

4. The direct-labor efficiency variance is:

- A. \$8,000F. B. \$8,000U. C. \$8,250F. D. \$8,250U. E. None of these.

5. The standard hours allowed for the work performed are:

- A. 5. B. 5.14. C. 39,000. D. 40,100. E. None of these.

6. When considering whether to investigate a variance, managers should consider all of the following except the variance's:

- A. size. B. pattern of recurrence. C. trends over time.
D. nature, namely, whether it is favorable or unfavorable. E. controllability.

7. When using a balanced scorecard, a company's market share is typically classified as an element of the firm's:

- A. financial performance measures.
B. customer performance measures.
C. learning and growth performance measures.
D. internal-operations performance measures.
E. interdisciplinary performance measures.

8. To be useful in decision making, information should possess which of the following characteristics?

	<u>Relevance</u>	<u>Accuracy</u>	<u>Timeliness</u>
A.	Yes	No	Yes
B.	Yes	Yes	No
C.	Yes	Yes	Yes
D.	No	Yes	Yes
E.	No	No	Yes

9. Which of the following costs can be ignored when making a decision?

- A. Opportunity costs. B. Differential costs. C. Sunk costs.
D. Relevant costs. E. All future costs.

10. The book value of equipment currently owned by a company is an example of a(n):

- A. future cost. B. differential cost. C. comparative cost.
D. opportunity cost. E. sunk cost.

11. In early July, Jim Lopez purchased a \$70 ticket to the December 15 game of the Chicago Titans. (The Titans belong to the Midwest Football League and play their games outdoors on the shore of Lake Michigan.) Parking for the game was expected to cost approximately \$22, and Lopez would probably spend another \$15 for a souvenir program and food. It is now December 14. The Titans were having a miserable season and the temperature was expected to peak at 5 degrees on game day. Jim is thinking about skipping the game and taking his wife to the movies and dinner, at a cost of \$50. The amount of sunk cost that should influence Jim's decision to spend some time with his wife is:

- A. \$0. B. \$20. C. \$50. D. \$70. E. some other amount.

12. The term "outsourcing" is most closely associated with:

- A. special-order decisions. B. make-or-buy decisions.
C. equipment replacement decisions. D. decisions that involve limited resources.
E. decisions to process joint products beyond the split-off point.

13. Which of the following costs should be used when choosing between two decision alternatives?

	Relevant Cost	Sunk Cost	Opportunity Cost
A.	No	Yes	No
B.	No	Yes	Yes
C.	Yes	No	No
D.	Yes	No	Yes
E.	Yes	Yes	Yes

14. CompuTronics, a manufacturer of computer peripherals, has excess capacity. The company's Utah plant has the following per-unit cost structure for item no. 89:

Variable manufacturing	\$40
Fixed manufacturing	15
Variable selling	8
Fixed selling	11
Traceable fixed administrative	4
Allocated administrative	2

The traceable fixed administrative cost was incurred at the Utah plant; in contrast, the allocated administrative cost represents a "fair share" of CompuTronics' corporate overhead. Utah has been presented with a special order of 5,000 units of item no. 89 on which no selling cost will be incurred. The proper relevant cost in deciding whether to accept this special order would be:

A. \$40. B. \$59. C. \$61. D. \$80. E. some other amount.

15. Product costs incurred before the split-off point in a joint processing environment are termed:

A. separable processing costs. B. joint product costs. C. non-relevant costs.
D. scrap costs. E. spoilage costs.

16. Which of the following statements regarding work in process is not correct?

A. Work in process is partially completed inventory.
B. Work in process consists of direct labor, direct material, and manufacturing overhead.
C. Work-in-Process Inventory is debited to record direct material used and direct labor incurred.
D. Work-in-Process Inventory appears on the year-end balance sheet.
E. Work-in-Process Inventory is credited when goods are sold.

17. The following information relates to October:

Production supervisor's salary: \$3,500

Factory maintenance wages: 250 hours at \$10 per hour

The journal entry to record the preceding information is:

A. Manufacturing Overhead	6,000
Wage Payable	6,000
B. Wage Payable	6,000
Manufacturing Overhead	6,000
C. Work-in-Process Inventory	6,000
Wage Payable	6,000
D. Wage Payable	6,000
Work-in-Process	6,000
E. Manufacturing Overhead	2,500
Work-in-Process Inventory	3,500
Wage Payable	6,000

18. Fletcher, Inc. disposes of under- or overapplied overhead at year-end as an adjustment to cost of goods sold. Prior to disposal, the firm reported cost of goods sold of \$590,000 in a year when manufacturing overhead was underapplied by \$15,000. If sales revenue totaled \$1,400,000, determine (1) Fletcher's adjusted cost of goods sold and (2) gross margin.

	<u>Adjusted Cost of Goods Sold</u>	<u>Gross Margin</u>
A.	\$575,000	\$810,000
B.	\$575,000	\$825,000
C.	\$590,000	\$810,000
D.	\$605,000	\$795,000
E.	\$605,000	\$810,000

19. Which of the following choices correctly shows how costs are accumulated in a process-costing system?

	<u>By Batch</u>	<u>By Time Period</u>	<u>By Process or Department</u>
A.	Yes	Yes	Yes
B.	Yes	Yes	No
C.	No	Yes	No
D.	No	Yes	Yes
E.	No	No	Yes

20. Kentucky Corporation uses a process-cost accounting system. The company adds direct materials at the start of its production process; conversion cost, on the other hand, is incurred evenly throughout manufacturing. The firm has no beginning work-in-process inventory; its ending work in process is 40% complete. Which of the following sets of percentages would be used to calculate the correct number of equivalent units in the ending work-in-process inventory?

- A. Materials, 40%; conversion cost, 40%. B. Materials, 40%; conversion cost, 100%.
 C. Materials, 100%; conversion cost, 40%. D. Materials, 100%; conversion cost, 60%.
 E. Materials, 100%; conversion cost, 100%.

21. Fiero Corporation adds all materials at the beginning of production and incurs conversion cost evenly throughout manufacturing. The company completed 70,000 units during the year and had 12,000 units in process at year end, 20% complete with respect to conversion cost. Equivalent units for the year total:

- A. materials, 70,000; conversion, 70,000.
- B. materials, 70,000; conversion, 2,400.
- C. materials, 72,400; conversion, 72,400.
- D. materials, 82,000; conversion, 72,400.
- E. materials, 82,000; conversion, 82,000.

22. Santa Fe Corporation has computed the following unit costs for the year just ended:

Direct material used	\$25
Direct labor	19
Variable manufacturing overhead	35
Fixed manufacturing overhead	40
Variable selling and administrative cost	17
Fixed selling and administrative cost	32

Which of the following choices correctly depicts the per-unit cost of inventory under variable costing and absorption costing?

	Variable <u>Costing</u>	Absorption <u>Costing</u>
A.	\$79	\$119
B.	\$79	\$151
C.	\$96	\$119
D.	\$96	\$151
E.	Some other combination of figures not listed above.	

23. Economic value added:

- A. is a dollar amount rather than a percentage.
- B. uses a firm's weighted-average cost of capital.
- C. uses total assets in its computation and ignores current liabilities.
- D. cannot be negative.
- E. possesses characteristics "A" and "B" above.

24. The following information relates to Hudston, Inc.:

Total assets	\$9,000,000
After-tax operating income	1,500,000
Current liabilities	800,000

If the company has a 10% weighted-average cost of capital, its economic value added would be:

A. \$(200,000). B. \$530,000. C. \$680,000. D. \$970,000. E. some other amount.

25. Green Auto's Northern Division is currently purchasing a part from an outside supplier. The company's Southern Division, which has no excess capacity, makes and sells this part for external customers at a variable cost of \$19 and a selling price of \$31. If Southern begins sales to Northern, it (1) will use the general transfer-pricing rule and (2) will be able to reduce variable cost on internal transfers by \$3. On the basis of this information, Southern would establish a transfer price of:

A. \$16. B. \$19. C. \$28. D. \$31. E. some other amount.

26. Which of the following choices correctly depicts whether discounted cash flows are used by the method noted when evaluating long-term investments?

	<u>Net Present Value</u>	<u>Internal Rate of Return</u>	<u>Accounting Rate of Return</u>
A.	No	No	Yes
B.	Yes	No	Yes
C.	Yes	No	No
D.	Yes	Yes	No
E.	Yes	Yes	Yes

27. Mad's Hatters Corporation will evaluate a potential investment in an advanced manufacturing system by use of the net-present-value (NPV) method. Which of the following system benefits is least likely to be omitted from the NPV analysis?

- A. Savings in operating costs.
- B. Greater flexibility in the production process.
- C. Improved product quality.
- D. Shorter manufacturing cycle time.
- E. Ability to fill customer orders more quickly.

28. Pinero is considering a \$600,000 investment in new equipment that is anticipated to produce the following net cash inflows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Net Cash Inflows</u>
1	\$120,000
2	250,000
3	110,000
4	80,000
5	160,000

If cash flows occur evenly throughout a year, the equipment's payback period is:

- A. 4 years, 2 months. B. 4 years, 3 months. C. 4 years, 4 months. D. 5 years.
E. some other period of time not noted above.

29. Clancy Van Lines is considering the acquisition of two new trucks. Because of improved mileage, these vehicles are expected to have a lower operating cost per mile than the trucks the company plans to replace. Management is studying whether the firm would be better-off keeping the older vehicles or going ahead with the replacement, and has identified the following decision factors to evaluate:

1. Cost and book value of the old trucks
2. Moving revenues, which are not expected to change with the acquisition
3. Operating costs of the new and old vehicles
4. New truck purchase price and related depreciation charges
5. Proceeds from sale of the old vehicles
6. The 8% return on alternative investments that Clancy will forego by tying up cash in the new trucks
7. Drivers' wages and fringe benefits

Required:

Classify the seven decision factors listed into the following categories (note: A factor may be included in more than one category, or the factor may not necessarily be included in any of the categories): 【16%】

- A. Relevant information.
- B. Opportunity costs.
- C. Sunk costs.
- D. Factors to be considered in the decision.