

元智大學 101 學年度研究所 碩士班 招生試題卷

系(所)別：管理學院商學碩
士班

組別：會計碩士學程

科目：成本與管理會計

用紙第 1 頁共 2 頁

● 可以使用不具儲存程式功能之電子計算機

元智大學 100 年度會研所成本與管理會計考題

Problems (100 points)

1. (20 points) Schulz Corporation applies overhead based upon machine-hours. Budgeted factory overhead was \$266,400 and budgeted machine-hours were 18,500. Actual factory overhead was \$287,920 and actual machine-hours were 19,050. Before disposition of under/overapplied overhead, the cost of goods sold was \$560,000 and ending inventories were as follows:

Direct materials	\$ 60,000
WIP	190,000
Finished goods	250,000
Total	<u>\$500,000</u>

Required:

- Compute the over/underapplied overhead. (5 points)
 - Prepare the journal entry to dispose of the variance using the write-off to cost of goods sold approach. (5 points)
 - Prepare the journal entry to dispose of the variance using the proration approach. (10 points)
2. (20 points) Munoz, Inc., produces a special line of plastic toy racing cars. Munoz, Inc., produces the cars in batches. To manufacture a batch of the cars, Munoz, Inc., must set up 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 machines and molds for different styles of car. 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 June 2011:

	Actual Amounts	Static-budget Amounts
Units produced and sold	15,000	11,250
Batch size (number of units per batch)	250	225
Setup-hours per batch	5	5.25
Variable overhead cost per setup-hour	\$40	\$38
Total fixed setup overhead costs	\$12,000	\$9,975

Required:

- Calculate the efficiency variance for variable setup overhead costs. (4 points)
 - Calculate the spending variance for variable setup overhead costs. (4 points)
 - Calculate the flexible-budget variance for variable setup overhead costs. (4 points)
 - Calculate the spending variance for fixed setup overhead costs. (4 points)
 - Calculate the production-volume variance for fixed setup overhead costs. (4 points)
3. (20 points) Weather Instruments assembles products from component parts. It has two departments that process all products. During January, the beginning work in process in the assembly department was half complete as to conversion and complete as to direct materials. The beginning inventory included \$12,000 for materials and \$4,000 for conversion costs. Overhead is applied at the rate of 50% of direct manufacturing labor costs. Ending work-in-process inventory in the assembly department was 40% complete. All spoilage is considered normal and is detected at the end of the process. Beginning work in process in the finishing department was 75% complete as to conversion and ending work in process was 25% converted. Direct materials are added at the end of the process. Beginning inventories included \$16,000 for transferred-in costs and \$10,000 for direct manufacturing labor costs. Overhead in this department is equal to direct manufacturing labor costs. Additional information about the two departments follows:

	Assembly	Finishing
Beginning work-in-process units	20,000	24,000
Units started this period	40,000	?
Units transferred this period	50,000	54,000
Ending work-in-process units	8,000	20,000
Material costs added	\$44,000	\$28,000
Direct manufacturing labor	\$16,000	\$24,000

Required: (20 %)

Prepare a production cost worksheet using FIFO for the finishing department.

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4. (20 points) 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 2001 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

In late 2000, 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 2001 was 2,200,000 chairs.

Required:

- Compute the sale-mix variance and the sales-quantity variance by type of chair, and in total. (10 points)
- Compute the market-share variance and market-size variance. (10 points)

5. (20 points) Clay Company has projected sales and production in units for the second quarter of the coming year as follows:

	April	May	June
Sales	50,000	40,000	60,000
Production	60,000	50,000	50,000

Cash-related production costs are budgeted at \$5 per unit produced. Of these production costs, 40% are paid in the month in which they are incurred and the balance in the following month. Selling and administrative expenses will amount to \$100,000 per month. The accounts payable balance on March 31 totals \$190,000, which will be paid in April.

All units are sold on account for \$14 each. Cash collections from sales are budgeted at 60% in the month of sale, 30% in the month following the month of sale, and the remaining 10% in the second month following the month of sale. Accounts receivable on April 1 totaled \$500,000 (\$90,000 from February's sales and the remainder from March).

Required:

- Prepare a schedule for each month showing budgeted cash disbursements for the Clay Company. (10 points)
- Prepare a schedule for each month showing budgeted cash receipts for Clay Company. (10 points)