

成本與管理會計學 試題 (限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機

答案請寫在答案紙上，並且務必以下列格式作答。

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

一、單選題 (共 25 題，一題 4 分，答錯不倒扣，請掌握時間作答。)

1. Dr. Charles Hunter, MD, performs a certain outpatient procedure for \$1,000. His fixed costs are \$20,000, while his variable costs are \$500 per procedure. Dr. Hunter currently plans to perform 200 procedures this month.

What is the margin of safety assuming 100 procedures are budgeted?

- a. \$40,000 or 40 times
- b. \$50,000 or 50 times
- c. \$60,000 or 60 times
- d. \$100,000 or 100 times

2. Wayland Manufacturing uses a normal cost system and had the following data available for 20x4.

Direct materials purchased on account	\$ 74,000
Direct materials requisitioned	41,000
Direct labor cost incurred	65,000
Factory overhead incurred	73,000
Cost of goods completed	146,000
Cost of goods sold	128,000
Beginning direct materials inventory	13,000
Beginning WIP inventory	32,000
Beginning finished goods inventory	29,000
Overhead application rate, as a percent of direct-labor costs	125 percent

The ending balance of work-in-process inventory is

- a. \$219,250.
- b. \$73,250.

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- c. \$65,000.
- d. \$211,000.

3. Merriman Company provides the following ABC costing information:

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total Costs</u>	<u>Activity-cost drivers</u>
Account inquiry hours	\$400,000	10,000 hours
Account billing lines	\$280,000	4,000,000 lines
Account verification accounts	\$150,000	40,000 accounts
Correspondence letters	\$ 50,000	4,000 letters
Total costs	<u>\$880,000</u>	

The above activities are used by Departments A and B as follows:

	<u>Department A</u>	<u>Department B</u>
Account inquiry hours	2,000 hours	4,000 hours
Account billing lines	400,000 lines	200,000 lines
Account verification accounts	10,000 accounts	8,000 accounts
Correspondence letters	1,000 letters	1,600 letters

How much of the total costs will be assigned to Department A?

- a. \$158,000
- b. \$80,000
- c. \$224,000
- d. \$880,000

4. Individual budgeted amounts included in the manufacturing overhead costs budget are based on input from

- a. operating personnel.
- b. costs incurred in prior years.
- c. cost changes expected in the future.
- d. all of the above.

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5. An unfavorable price variance for direct materials might indicate

- a. that the purchasing manager purchased in smaller quantities due to a change to just-in-time inventory methods.
- b. congestion due to scheduling problems.
- c. that the purchasing manager skillfully negotiated a better purchase price.
- d. that the market had an unexpected oversupply of those materials.

6. Ruben's Camera Shop has prepared the following flexible budget for September and is in the process of interpreting the variances. F denotes a favorable variance and

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U denotes an unfavorable variance.

	Flexible Budget	-----Variances-----	
		Price	Efficiency
Material A	\$20,000	\$1,000F	\$3,000U
Material B	30,000	500U	1,500F
Direct manufacturing labor	40,000	500U	2,500F

The MOST likely explanation of the above direct manufacturing labor variances is that

- the average wage rate paid to employees was less than expected.
- employees did not work as efficiently as expected to accomplish the job.
- the company may have assigned more experienced employees this month than originally planned.
- management may have a problem with budget slack and be using lax standards for both labor-wage rates and expected efficiency.

7. White Corporation manufactures football jerseys and uses budgeted machine-hours to allocate variable manufacturing overhead. The following information pertains to the company's manufacturing overhead data.

Budgeted output units	20,000 units
Budgeted machine-hours	30,000 hours
Budgeted variable manufacturing overhead costs for 20,000 units	\$360,000
Actual output units produced	18,000 units
Actual machine-hours used	28,000 hours
Actual variable manufacturing overhead costs	\$342,000

What is the flexible-budget variance for variable manufacturing overhead?

- \$18,000 favorable
- \$18,000 unfavorable
- zero
- none of the above

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8. When machine-hours are used as an overhead cost-allocation base, and the unexpected purchase of a new machine results in fewer expenditures for machine maintenance, the MOST likely result would be to report

- a favorable variable overhead spending variance.
- an unfavorable variable overhead efficiency variance.
- a favorable fixed overhead flexible-budget variance.
- an unfavorable production-volume variance.

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9. One possible means of determining the difference between operating incomes for absorption costing and variable costing is
- by subtracting sales of the previous period from sales of this period.
 - by subtracting fixed manufacturing overhead in beginning inventory from fixed manufacturing overhead in ending inventory.
 - by multiplying the number of units produced by the budgeted fixed manufacturing cost rate.
 - by adding fixed manufacturing costs to the production-volume variance.

10. Helton Company has the following information for the current year.

Beginning fixed manufacturing overhead in inventory	\$95,000
Fixed manufacturing overhead in production	375,000
Ending fixed manufacturing overhead in inventory	25,000
Beginning variable manufacturing overhead in inventory	\$10,000
Variable manufacturing overhead in production	50,000
Ending variable manufacturing overhead in inventory	15,000

What is the difference between operating incomes under absorption costing and variable costing?

- \$70,000
- \$50,000
- \$40,000
- \$5,000

11. Pam's Stables used two different independent variables (trainer's hours and number of horses) in two different equations to evaluate the cost of training horses. The most recent results of the two regressions are as follows:

Trainer's hours:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>t-Value</u>
Constant	913.32	198.12	4.61
Independent Variable	20.90	2.94	7.11

$r^2 = 0.56$

Number of horses:

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Coefficient</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>t-Value</u>
Constant	4,764.50	1,073.09	4.44
Independent Variable	864.98	247.14	3.50

$r^2 = 0.63$

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What is the estimated total cost for the coming year if 16,000 trainer hours are incurred and the stable has 400 horses to be trained, based on the best cost driver?

- a. \$99,929.09
- b. \$350,756.50
- c. \$335,313.32
- d. \$13,844,444.50

12. Black Tool Company has a production capacity is 1,500 units per month, but current production is only 1,250 units. The manufacturing costs are \$60 per unit and marketing costs are \$16 per unit. Doug Hall offers to purchase 250 units at \$76 each for the next five months. Should Black accept the one-time-only special order if only absorption-costing data are available?
- a. Yes, good customer relations are essential.
 - b. No, the company will only break even.
 - c. No, since only the employees will benefit.
 - d. Yes, since operating profits will most likely increase.

13. Relevant costs of a make-or-buy decision include all EXCEPT
- a. fixed salaries that will not be incurred if the part is outsourced.
 - b. current direct material costs of the part.
 - c. special machinery for the part that has no resale value.
 - d. material-handling costs that can be eliminated.

14. Long-run pricing decisions
- a. have a time horizon of less than one year.
 - b. include adjusting product mix in a competitive environment.
 - c. and short-run pricing decisions generally have the same relevant costs.
 - d. use prices that include a reasonable return on investment.

15. Berryman Products manufactures coffee tables. Berryman Products has a policy of adding a 20% markup to full costs and currently has excess capacity. The following information pertains to the company's normal operations per month:

Output units	30,000 tables
Machine-hours	8,000 hours
Direct manufacturing labor-hours	10,000 hours
Direct materials per unit	\$50
Direct manufacturing labor per hour	\$6

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Variable manufacturing overhead costs	\$161,250
Fixed manufacturing overhead costs	\$600,000
Product and process design costs	\$450,000
Marketing and distribution costs	\$562,500

Berryman Products is approached by an overseas customer to fulfill a one-time-only special order for 2,000 units. All cost relationships remain the same except for a one-time setup charge of \$20,000. No additional design, marketing, or distribution costs will be incurred. What is the minimum acceptable bid per unit on this one-time-only special order?

- a. \$67.38
- b. \$77.38
- c. \$111.13
- d. \$80.85

16. The FIRST step to successful balanced scorecard implementation is clarifying
- a. the organization's vision and strategy.
 - b. the elements that pertain to value-added aspects of the business.
 - c. the owner's expectations about return on investment.
 - d. the objectives of all four balanced scorecard measurement perspectives.
17. An unfavorable sales-mix variance would MOST likely be caused by
- a. a new competitor providing better service in the high-margin product sector.
 - b. a competitor having distribution problems with high-margin products.
 - c. the company offering low-margin products at a higher price.
 - d. the company experiencing quality-control problems that get negative media coverage of low-margin products.

18. The Borders Corporation operates one central plant that has two divisions, the Flashlight Division and the Night Light Division. The following data apply to the coming budget year.

Budgeted costs of operating the plant for 2,000 to 3,000 hours:	
Fixed operating costs per year	\$900,000
Variable operating costs	\$1,200 per hour
Budgeted long-run usage per year:	
Flashlight Division	2,000 hours
Night Light Division	500 hours
Practical capacity	3,000 hours

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Assume that practical capacity is used to calculate the allocation rates.

Actual usage for the year by the Flashlight Division was 1,400 hours and by the Night Light Division was 600 hours.

If a dual-rate cost-allocation method is used, what amount of cost will be *allocated* to the Night Light Division? Assume budgeted usage is used to allocate fixed operating costs and actual usage is used to allocate variable operating costs.

- a. \$750,000
- b. \$870,000
- c. \$780,000
- d. \$900,000

19. 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:

<i>Direct Materials processed:</i>	65,000 gallons (shrinkage was 10%)
<i>Production:</i>	condensed goat milk 26,100 gallons
	skim goat milk 32,400 gallons
<i>Sales:</i>	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 splitoff 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.

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. A disadvantage of the weighted-average method compared to the FIFO process-costing method is that

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- a. FIFO is computationally simpler.
- b. FIFO provides better management information for planning and control purposes.
- c. when unit cost per input prices fluctuate markedly from month to month, its per unit cost is less representative than FIFO.
- d. the information it provides about changes in unit prices from one period to the next is less useful than the information provided by FIFO.

21. Ballard's Glass Company has a variable demand. Historically, its demand has ranged from 10 to 20 windows per day with an average of 15. John Ballard works eight hours a day, five days a week. Each order is one window and each window takes 26 minutes.

What is the cycle time for an order?

- a. 26 minutes per window
- b. 56.4 minutes per window
- c. 82.3 minutes per window
- d. 520 minutes per day

22. Stereo Goods is a distributor of videotapes. Video Mart is a local retail outlet which sells blank and recorded videos. Video Mart purchases tapes from Stereo Goods at \$5.00 per tape; tapes are shipped in packages of 25. Stereo Goods pays all incoming freight, and Video Mart does not inspect the tapes due to Stereo Goods' reputation for high quality. Annual demand is 104,000 tapes at a rate of 2,000 tapes per week. Video Mart earns 15% on its cash investments. The purchase-order lead time is one week. The following cost data are available:

Relevant ordering costs per purchase order	\$94.50
Carrying costs per package per year:	
Relevant insurance, materials handling, breakage, etc., per year	\$ 3.50

What are the relevant total costs?

- a. \$6,150.50
- b. \$4,182.56
- c. \$2,560.20
- d. \$1,951.70

23. In the analysis of a capital budgeting proposal, for which of the following items are there no after-tax consequences?

- a. Cash flow from operations

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- b. Gain or loss on the disposal of the asset
- c. Reduction of working capital balances at the end of the useful life of the capital asset
- d. There are no after-tax consequences of any of the above.

24. A transfer-pricing method leads to goal congruence when

- a. managers always act in their own best interest.
- b. managers act in their own best interest and the decision is in the long-term best interest of the manager's subunit.
- c. managers act in their own best interest and the decision is in the long-term best interest of the company.
- d. managers act in their own best interest and the decision is in the short-term best interest of the company.

25. Waldorf Company has two sources of funds: long-term debt with a market and book value of \$10 million issued at an interest rate of 12%, and equity capital that has a market value of \$8 million (book value of \$4 million). Waldorf Company has profit centers in the following locations with the following operating incomes, total assets, and total liabilities. The cost of equity capital is 12%, while the tax rate is 25%.

	Operating Income	Assets	Current Liabilities
St. Louis	\$ 960,000	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 200,000
Cedar Rapids	\$1,200,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 600,000
Wichita	\$2,040,000	\$12,000,000	\$1,200,000

What is the EVA for Cedar Rapids?

- a. \$135,580
- b. \$220,000
- c. \$234,000
- d. \$305,000