

國立彰化師範大學106學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所： 會計學系

科目： 會計學及管理會計學

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

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一、選擇題：(請選出最佳答案，50%)

- An example of a sunk cost in a capital budgeting decision for new equipment is
 - the initial investment in a new equipment
 - the initial investment in working capital
 - the necessary transportation costs on a new equipment
 - the original price of an old equipment
- The Fortive Corporation disposes a capital asset with an original cost of \$180,000 and accumulated depreciation of \$111,000 for \$56,000. Alpha betas tax rate is 40%. Calculate the after-tax cash inflow from the disposal of the capital asset.
 - \$61,200
 - \$69,000
 - (\$5,200)
 - \$5,200
- _____ is also called lean production.
 - Economic order quantity production
 - Materials requirements planning production
 - Just-in-time production
 - Push-through system
- Inventory carrying costs equal the _____.
 - costs of storage only
 - historical costs and the relevant costs of storage
 - opportunity costs of the investment tied up in inventory and the relevant costs of storage
 - opportunity costs of the investment tied up in inventory and the cost of manufacturing of goods
- Strykerz Corp expects to spend \$800,000 in 2015 in appraisal costs if it does not change its incoming materials inspection method. If it decides to implement a new receiving method, it will save \$60,000 in fixed appraisal costs and variable costs of \$0.50 per unit of finished product. The new method involves \$140,000 in training costs and an additional \$150,000 in annual equipment rental. Internal failure costs average \$160 per failed unit of finished goods. During 2014, 5% of all completed items had to be reworked. External failure costs average \$400 per failed unit. The company's average external failures are 1% of units sold. The company carries no ending inventories, because all jobs are on a per order basis and a just-in-time inventory ordering method is used. How much will external failure costs change assuming 800,000 units of materials are received and that product failures with customers are cut in half with the new receiving method?
 - \$640,000 decrease
 - \$800,000 decrease
 - \$20,000 increase
 - \$400,000 decrease

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6. Which of the following entries is correct when the costs of the rework is normal and common to all the jobs?
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| (A) Work-in-Process Control | XXX | |
| Materials Control | XXX | |
| Wages Payable Control | | XXX |
| Manufacturing Overhead Allocated | | XXX |
- (B) Manufacturing Overhead Control XXX
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----|
| Materials Control | | XXX |
| Wages Payable Control | | XXX |
| Manufacturing Overhead Allocated | | XXX |
- (C) Wages Payable Control XXX
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Manufacturing Overhead Allocated | XXX | |
| Manufacturing Overhead Control | | XXX |
| Materials Control | | XXX |
- (D) Wages Payable Control XXX
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-----|
| Manufacturing Overhead Allocated | | XXX |
|----------------------------------|--|-----|
7. The Peric Manufacturing Shop produces motorcycle parts. Typically, 12 pieces out of a job lot of 1,000 parts are spoiled. Costs are assigned at the inspection point, \$40.00 per unit. Spoiled pieces may be disposed at \$8.00 per unit. The spoiled goods must be inventoried appropriately when the normal spoilage is detected. The current job requires the production of 3,000 good parts. Which of the following journal entries properly reflects the recording of spoiled goods?
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| (A) Materials Control | 288 | |
| Manufacturing Overhead Control | 1,152 | |
| Work-in-Process Control | | 1,440 |
- (B) Materials Control 200
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Manufacturing Overhead Control | 1,000 | |
| Work-in-Process Control | | 1,200 |
- (C) Work-in-Process Control 1,440
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------|
| Materials Control | | 288 |
| Manufacturing Overhead Control | | 1,152 |
- (D) Manufacturing Overhead Control 1,200
- | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------|
| Materials Control | | 200 |
| Work-in-Process Control | | 1,000 |

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8. The weighted-average process-costing method calculates the equivalent units by
- (A) the equivalent units completed during the current period plus the equivalent units in ending inventory
 - (B) considering only the work done during the current period
 - (C) the units started during the current period plus the units in ending inventory
 - (D) the units started during the current period minus the units in ending inventory
9. Direct Disk Drive Company operates a computer disk manufacturing plant. Direct materials are added at the end of the process. The following data were for August 20X5:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Work in process, beginning inventory | 150,000 units |
| Transferred-in costs (100% complete) | |
| Direct materials (0% complete) | |
| Conversion costs (90% complete) | |
| Transferred in during current period | 450,000 units |
| Completed and transferred out | 400,000 units |
| Work in process, ending inventory | 200,000 units |
| Transferred-in costs (100% complete) | |
| Direct materials (0% complete) | |
| Conversion costs (65% complete) | |
- Calculate equivalent units for conversion costs using the FIFO method.
- (A) 300,000 units (B) 350,000 units (C) 395,000 units (D) 401,500 units
10. Which of the following statements is true of the methods for allocating joint costs?
- (A) The sales value at splitoff method allocates joint costs to each product in proportion to the sales value of total production.
 - (B) The net realizable value method results in the same joint production cost per unit for all products.
 - (C) The net realizable value method uses the sales value of the units sold during the accounting period to allocate joint costs.
 - (D) The sales value at splitoff method always results in the same gross-margin percentage for all products.

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11. Chem Manufacturing Company processes direct materials up to the splitoff point where two products (X and Y) are obtained and sold. The following information was collected for the month of November:

Direct materials processed: 10,000 gallons (10,000 gallons yield 9,500 gallons of good product and 500 gallons of shrinkage)

Production:

X	5,000 gallons
Y	4,500 gallons

Sales:

X	4,750 at \$150 per gallon
Y	4,000 at \$100 per gallon

The cost of purchasing 10,000 gallons of direct materials and processing it up to the splitoff point to yield a total of 9,500 gallons of good products was \$975,000.

The beginning inventories totaled 50 gallons for X and 25 gallons for Y. Ending inventory amounts reflected 300 gallons of Product X and 525 gallons of Product Y. October costs per unit were the same as November.

Using the physical-volume method, what is Product X's approximate gross-margin percentage?

- (A) 32% (B) 35% (C) 34% (D) 38%
12. A cost of operating a facility, department, activity area, or like cost object that is shared by two or more users is called a _____.
- (A) common cost (B) combined cost (C) fixed cost (D) distinct cost
13. The step-down method _____.
- (A) is conceptually the most precise method
(B) partially recognizes the services provided among support departments
(C) results in allocating only the support costs used by operating departments
(D) does not recognize the total services that support departments provide to each other
14. Costs in the cost pool having the same or a similar cause-and-effect or benefits-receiving relationship with the cost-allocation base can be achieved in adopting _____.
- (A) homogeneous cost pools (B) direct cost pools
(C) heterogeneous cost pools (D) indirect cost pools

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15. A customer cost hierarchy categorizes costs related to customers into different cost pools on the basis of different _____.
- (A) contribution-margin ratios of products (B) distribution-channel costs
(C) division-sustaining costs (D) levels of cause-and-effect relationships
16. An understanding of life-cycle costs can lead to _____.
- (A) less need for evaluation of the competition
(B) mutually beneficial relationships between buyers and sellers
(C) additional costs during the manufacturing cycle
(D) cost effective product designs that are easier to service
17. Managers can reduce capacity-based fixed costs by measuring and managing _____.
- (A) unused capacity (B) discretionary costs
(C) engineered costs (D) variable costs
18. _____ translates an organization's mission and strategy into a comprehensive set of performance measures that provide the framework for implementing its strategy.
- (A) Performance scoreboard (B) Balanced scorecard
(C) Differential report (D) Product differentiation
19. Camera Corner is considering eliminating Model AE2 from its camera line because of losses over the past quarter. The past three months of information for Model AE2 are summarized below:
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Sales (1,000 units) | \$300,000 |
| Manufacturing costs: | |
| Direct materials | 150,000 |
| Direct labor (\$15 per hour) | 60,000 |
| Overhead | <u>100,000</u> |
| Operating loss | <u>(\$10,000)</u> |
- Overhead costs are 70% variable and the remaining 30% is depreciation of special equipment for model AE2 that has no resale value.
- If Model AE2 is dropped from the product line, operating income will _____.
- (A) increase by \$30,000 (B) increase by \$10,000
(C) decrease by \$20,000 (D) decrease by \$10,000

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20. Which of the following is a nonlinear cost function?
- (A) total fixed cost of \$25,000
 - (B) increase in revenues with increase in sales in units
 - (C) variable cost of \$5 per unit
 - (D) learning curve function
21. Which of the following capacity levels do proponents of activity-based costing recommend to be used as the denominator level to calculate activity cost rates?
- (A) theoretical capacity
 - (B) normal capacity utilization
 - (C) master-budget capacity utilization
 - (D) practical capacity
22. Which of the following mathematical expression is used to calculate budgeted variable overhead cost rate per output unit?
- (A) Budgeted output allowed per input unit ÷ Budgeted variable overhead cost rate per input unit
 - (B) Budgeted input allowed per output unit ÷ Budgeted variable overhead cost rate per input unit
 - (C) Budgeted output allowed per input unit × Budgeted variable overhead cost rate per input unit
 - (D) Budgeted input allowed per output unit × Budgeted variable overhead cost rate per input unit
23. The budgeting process is most strongly influenced by _____.
- (A) the sales forecast
 - (B) the budgeted statement of cash flows
 - (C) the production budget
 - (D) the capital budget
24. ABC systems create _____.
- (A) activity-cost pools with a broad focus
 - (B) one large cost pool
 - (C) homogenous activity-related cost pools
 - (D) activity-cost pools containing many direct costs
25. Craylon Manufacturing produces a single product that sells for \$100. Variable costs per unit equal \$25. The company expects total fixed costs to be \$60,000 for the next month at the projected sales level of 1,000 units. In an attempt to improve performance, management is considering a number of alternative actions. Each situation is to be evaluated separately. Suppose that management believes that a \$10,000 increase in the monthly advertising expense will result in a considerable increase in sales. Sales must increase by _____ to justify this additional expenditure.
- (A) 143 units
 - (B) 134 units
 - (C) 243 units
 - (D) 123 units

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二、非選擇題：(50%)

1. Presented below is information related to Carpenter Inc.

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Retail</u>
Inventory, 12/31/15	\$375,000	\$ 550,000
Purchases	1,369,000	2,050,000
Purchase returns	90,000	120,000
Purchase discounts	27,000	—
Gross sales (after employee discounts)	—	2,110,000
Sales returns	—	145,000
Markups	—	180,000
Markup cancellations	—	60,000
Markdowns	—	65,000
Markdown cancellations		30,000
Freight-in	63,000	—
Employee discounts granted	—	12,000
Loss from breakage (normal)	—	8,000

Question : (8%)

Assuming that Carpenter Inc. uses the conventional retail inventory method, compute the cost of its ending inventory at December 31, 2016.

2. Moore Corporation follows a policy of a 10% depreciation charge per year on all machinery and a 5% depreciation charge per year on buildings. The following transactions occurred in 2015:

March 31, 2015 Negotiations which began in 2014 were completed and a warehouse purchased 1/1/06 (depreciation has been properly charged through December 31, 2014) at a cost of \$3,200,000 with a fair value of \$2,000,000 was exchanged for a second warehouse which also had a fair value of \$2,000,000. The exchange had no commercial substance. Both parcels of land on which the warehouses were located were equal in value, and had a fair value equal to book value.

June 30, 2015 Machinery with a cost of \$240,000 and accumulated depreciation through January 1 of \$180,000 was exchanged with \$150,000 cash for a parcel of land with a fair value of \$230,000. The exchange had commercial substance.

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Question : (16%)

Prepare all appropriate journal entries for Moore Corporation for the above dates.

3. Gibbs Manufacturing Co. was incorporated on 1/2/15 but was unable to begin manufacturing activities until 8/1/15 because new factory facilities were not completed until that date. The Land and Building account at 12/31/15 per the books was as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1/31/15	Land and dilapidated building	\$200,000
2/28/15	Cost of removing building	4,000
4/1/15	Legal fees	6,000
5/1/15	Fire insurance premium payment	5,400
5/1/15	Special tax assessment for streets	4,500
5/1/15	Partial payment of new building construction	150,000
8/1/15	Final payment on building construction	150,000
8/1/15	General expenses	30,000
12/31/15	Asset write-up	<u>75,000</u>
		<u>\$624,900</u>

Additional information:

- (1) To acquire the land and building on 1/31/15, the company paid \$100,000 cash and 1,000 ordinary shares of its (par value = \$100/share) which is very actively traded and had a market price per share of \$170.
- (2) When the old building was removed, Gibbs paid Kwik Demolition Co. \$4,000, but also received \$1,500 from the sale of salvaged material.
- (3) Legal fees covered the following:

Cost of organization	\$2,500
Examination of title covering purchase of land	2,000
Legal work in connection with the building construction	<u>1,500</u>
	<u>\$6,000</u>

- (4) The fire insurance premium covered premiums for a three-year term beginning May 1, 2015.

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(5) General expenses covered the following for the period 1/2/15 to 8/1/15.

President's salary	\$20,000
Plant superintendent covering supervision of new building	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>\$30,000</u>

(6) Because of the rising land costs, the president was sure that the land was worth at least \$75,000 more than what it cost the company.

Question : (10%)

Determine the proper balances as of 12/31/15 for a separate land account and a separate building account. Use separate T-accounts (one for land and one for building) labeling all the relevant amounts and disclosing all computations.

4. Vance Company reported net incomes for a three-year period as follows:

2014, \$186,000; 2015, \$189,000; 2016, \$180,000.

In reviewing the accounts in 2017 after the books for the prior year have been closed, you find that the following errors have been made in summarizing activities:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Overstatement of ending inventory	\$42,000	\$51,000	\$24,000
Understatement of accrued advertising expense	6,600	12,000	7,200

Questions : (16%)

- (1) Determine corrected net incomes for 2014, 2015, and 2016. (12%)
- (2) Give the entry to bring the books of the company up to date in 2017, assuming that the books have been closed for 2016. (4%)