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| TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG | **ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN** |
| **KHOA KẾ TOÁN KIỂM TOÁN** | Học kỳ: 1 | Năm học: | **2021 - 2022** |
| Mã học phần: 7KE0070 Tên học phần: F2- KẾ TOÁN QUẢN TRỊ 1  |
| Mã nhóm lớp HP: **211-7KE0070-01-LẦN 1** |  |
| Thời gian làm bài: 75 (phút) |  |
| Hình thức thi: **Trắc nghiệm kết hợp tự luận** |  |
| **Cách thức nộp bài phần tự luận:**- SV gõ trực tiếp trên khung trả lời của hệ thống thi;- KHÔNG ĐƯỢC PHÉP UPLOAD FILE ẢNH HOẶC FILE EXCEL |
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**PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM 15 CÂU- 0.4 ĐIỂM /CÂU - (6 điểm)**

Managerial accounting:

**A.** is more future oriented than financial accounting.

**B.** tends to summarize information more than financial accounting

**C.** is primarily concerned with providing information to external users.

**D.** is more concerned with precision than timeliness

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is an example of discreate data?

**A.** The number customers

**B.** The height of a tree

**C.** The weight of a BOD member

**D.** The gender of the director

ANSWER: A

A garment factory makes T-shirts. Which of the following items would be not treated as an direct cost?

**A.** Sewing machines’ needles

**B.** Shirt buttons

**C.** Cloths used to make a T-shirt

**D.** Thread for sewing

ANSWER: A

Data relating to a particular stores item are as follows:
Average daily usage 320 units
Maximum daily usage 480 units
Minimum daily usage 160 units
Lead time for replenishment of inventory 7 to 14 days
Reorder quantity 6,000 units
What is the reorder level (in units) which avoids stockouts (running out of inventory)?
**A.** 6,720
**B.** 6,000
**C.** 7,500
**D.** 5,000

ANSWER: A

A company had 80 direct production workers at the beginning of the last year and 60 direct production workers at the end of the last year. During the year, a total of 45 employees had left the company. What was the labour turnover rate for the last year?

**A.** 35.7%

**B.** 75.0%

**C.** 21.4%

**D.** 64.3%

ANSWER: A

The following data relate to Solo Ltd for Period 1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Budget | Actual |
| Overheads |  123,000  | 150,000  |
| Labour hours worked |  15,000  | 18,000  |

By how much was the total overhead under or over absorbed for the period?

**A.** Under absorbed by $2,400

**B.** Over absorbed by $2,400

**C.** Under absorbed by $24,600

**D.** Over absorbed by $24,600

ANSWER: A

A company manufactures two products L and M in a factory divided into two cost centres: X and Y. The following budgeted data are available:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Cost centre |
| X | Y |
| Allocated and apportioned fixed overhead costs | $88,000 | $96,000 |
| Direct labour hours per unitProduct L | 3.0 | 1 |
| Product M | 2.5 | 2 |

Budgeted output is 8,000 units of each product. Fixed overhead costs are absorbed on a direct labour hour basis. What is the budgeted fixed overhead cost per unit for Product L.

**A.** $10

**B.** $11

**C.** $12

**D.** $13

ANSWER: A

The overhead absorption rate for product A is $2.50 per direct labour hour. Each unit of A requires 3 direct labour hours. Inventory of product Y at the beginning of the month was 300 units and at the end of the month was 200 units. What is the difference in the profits reported for the month using absorption costing compared with marginal costing?
**A.** The absorption costing profit would be $750 less.
**B.** The absorption costing profit would be $250 less.
**C.** The absorption costing profit would be $250 greater.

**D.** The absorption costing profit would be $750 greater

ANSWER: A

Apple reported an annual profit of $47,500 for the year ended 31 March 2020. The company uses absorption costing. One product is manufactured, the iPhone, which has the following standard cost per unit:

Direct material (2 kg at $5/kg) 10

Direct labour (4 hours at $6.5/hour) 26

Variable overheads (4 hours at $1/hour) 4

Fixed overheads (hours at $3/hour) 12

The normal level of activity is 10,000 units although actual production was 11,500 units. Fixed costs were as budgeted. Inventory levels on 1 April 2019 were 400 units and at the end of the year were 600 units.

What would be the profit using marginal costing?

**A.** $45,100

**B.** $49,900

**C.** $50,700

**D.** $44,300

ANSWER: A

In a particular process, the input for the period was 1,800 units. There were no inventories at the beginning or end of the process. Normal loss is 8% of input. In which of the following circumstances is there an abnormal gain?
(i) Actual output = 1,600 units
(ii) Actual output = 1,640 units
(iii) Actual output = 1,680 units
**A.** (iii) only
**B.** (ii) only
**C.** (i) and (ii) only
**D.** (ii) and (iii) only

ANSWER: A

Dinosaur Co needs to produce 420 litres of Chemical X. There is a normal loss of 12% of the material input into the process. During a given month the company did produce 420 litres of good production, although there was an abnormal loss of 8% of the material input into the process. How many litres of material were input into the process during the month?

**A.** 525
**B.** 456
**C.** 500
**D.** 477

ANSWER: A

A company manufactures two joint products, X and Y, in a common process. Data for June are as follows.

 Raw material input $60,000

 Conversion costs $120,000

There were no inventories at the beginning or end of the period.

 Production Sales Sales price

 Units Units $ per unit

 X 4,800 3,500 10

 Y 7,200 5,000 20

If costs are apportioned between joint products on a **physical basis,** what was the the total cost of Product X in June?

**A.** $72,000
**B.** $70,000
**C.** $78,750
**D.** $45,000

ANSWER: A

NDT Co manufactures three joint products and one by-product from a single process.
Data for June are as follows.
Opening and closing inventories Nil
Raw materials input $135,000
Conversion costs $280,000

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Output** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | *Sales price* |
|  |  | Units |  $ per unit |
| Joint product | A | 5,600 | 20 |
|  | B | 4,000 | 25 |
|  | C | 4,700 | 40 |
| By-product  | X  | 1,000 | 2.5 |

By-product sales revenue is ***credited to the process account***. Joint costs are apportioned on a ***sales value basis***.
What were the full production costs of product B in June (to the nearest $?

**A.** $103,125
**B.** $103,750
**C.** $101,900
**D.** $102,500

ANSWER: A

A Co calculates the prices of jobs by adding overheads to the prime cost and adding 30% to total costs as a mark up. Job number Y20 was sold for $1,950 and incurred overheads of $970. What was the prime cost of the job?

**A.** $530
**B.** $395
**C.** $1,500
**D.** $1,365

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is the most suitable cost units for a ***Giao Hang Tiet Kiem***, a shipping company in Vietnam?

**A.** Tonne/kilometre

**B.** Occupied trucks

**C.** Passenger/kilometre

**D.** Meal delivered per day

ANSWER: A

**PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (4 điểm) Gồm 5 câu**

**Câu 1 (1 điểm)**

The following information relates to the a raw material inventory item:

- EOQ = 400 units

- Holding costs = $2 per unit per month

- Annual demand = 15,000 units

What is the cost of placing an order (Co)?

**Đáp án Câu 1**

**EOQ= 400**

**Ch= 2\*12=24 $/unit/year (0.5đ)**

**EOQ= (2CoD/Ch)^(1/2)**

**=> the cost of placing an order (Co) = EOQ^2\*Ch/2\*D = 400^2\*24/(2\*15000)=$128 (0.5đ)**

**Câu 2 (1.5 điểm)**

HMF Co has two service centres serving two production departments. Overhead costs apportioned to each department are as follows

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Production departments  | Service centres |
|  | Mixing | Stirring | Stores | Canteen |
| Allocated and apportioned overheads  | 158,000 | 50,200 | 90,000 | 35,000 |
| Estimated work done by the service centres for other departments |  |  |  |  |
| - Stores | 60% | 30% | 0% | 10% |
| - Canteen | 50% | 45% | 5% | 0% |

The business uses the step down method of apportionment.

After the apportionment of the service centres to the production departments, what will the total overhead cost be for the mixing department?

**Đáp án Câu 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Production departments**  | **Service centres** |  |
|  | **Mixing** | **Stirring**  | **Stores**  | **Canteen**  |  |
| **Allocated and apportioned overheads**  | **158,000** | **50,200** | **90,000** | **35,000** |  |
| **Reapportion stores (60:30:10)** | **54,000** | **27,000** | **(90,000)** | **9,000** | **0.5đ** |
|  |  |  |  | **44,000** |  |
| **Reapportion canteen (50:45)** | **23,157.89** | **20,842.11** |  | **(44,000)** | **0.5đ** |
| **Total cost**  |  **235,157.89**  |  **98,042.11**  |  |  |  **0.5đ** |

**Câu 3 (0.5 điểm)**

A company operates a process costing system using AVCO method of evaluation. No losses occur in the process.

All materials are input at the commencement of the process. Conversion costs are incurred evenly through the process.

The following data relate to last period:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|   | Units | Degree of completion |
| Opening work in progress | 2,000 | 40% |
| Total number of units completed | 15,000 |   |
| Closing work in progree | 3,000 | 60% |

What were the equivalent units for conversion costs?

**Đáp án Câu 3**

**The equivalent units for conversion costs = Total number of units completed+Closing work in progree\*%Degree of completion (0.25đ)**

**=15000+3000\*60% = 16,800 (0.25đ)**

**Câu 4 (0.5 điểm)**

The production overhead of department P is absorbed using a machine hour rate. Budgeted production overheads for the department were $280,000 and the actual machine hours were 70,000. Production overhead were under absorbed by $9,400. If actual production overheads were $295,000, what was the overhead absorption rate per machine hour?

**Đáp án Câu 4**

**Production overhead were under absorbed= actual cost - Absorbed cost => Absorbed cost= 295000-9400= 285600 (0.25đ)**

**Absorbed cost = OAR \* actual machine => OAR = 285600/70000=4.08 (0.25đ)**

**Câu 5 (0.5 điểm)**

A company calculates the prices of jobs by adding overheads to the prime cost and adding 25% to total costs as a mark up. Job number Y1 was sold for $1,500 and incurred overheads of $450. What was the prime cost of the job?

**Đáp án Câu 5**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cost of sale** | **100%** |
| **Profit** | **25%** |
| **Selling price**  | **125%** |

**=> Cost of sale = (100%\*1500)/125%=1200 (0.25đ)**

**Cost of sale = Prime cost + overheads cost => Prime cost = Cost of sale -overheads cost = 1200-450=750 (0.25đ)**

*Ngày biên soạn: 14/10/2021*

**Giảng viên biên soạn đề thi:**

Lê Như Hoa

*Ngày kiểm duyệt:*

**Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi:**

Sau khi kiểm duyệt đề thi, **Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn** gửi về Trung tâm Khảo thí qua email:khaothivanlang@gmail.combao gồmfile word và file pdf (được đặt password trên 1 file nén/lần gửi) và nhắn tin password + họ tên GV gửi qua Số điện thoại Thầy Phan Nhất Linh (**0918.01.03.09**).