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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: 7KE0130 Tên học phần: F2- KẾ TOÁN QUẢN TRỊ 2  |
| Mã nhóm lớp HP: **211-7KE0130-01-Lần 2** |  |
| 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. |
|  |

**PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM 15 CÂU- 0.4 ĐIỂM /CÂU - (6 điểm)**

The value of the correlation coefficient between x and y is 0.2. Which of the following is correct?

**A.** There is a weak relationship between x and y.

**B.** x is 20% of y.

**C.** If the values of x and y were plotted on a graph, the line relating them would have a slope

of 0.2.

**D.** There is a very strong relationship between x and y.

ANSWER: A

XYZ Co forecasts costs using the model y = a + bx. The gradient is $20. When y = $1,500 then x = 30.

What is the value of the intercept?

**A.** 900

**B.** 1,000

**C.** 1,500

**D.** 1,480

ANSWER: A

A manufacturing company always carries finished goods inventory equal to 20% of the next

month's budgeted sales. Sales for the current month are 3,000 units and are budgeted to be 10% higher next month.

How many units will be produced in the current month?

**A.** 3,060

**B.** 2,940

**C.** 3,000

**D.** 3,300

ANSWER: A

CA Co manufactures a single product and has drawn up the following flexed budget for the year.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 50% | 60% | 80% |
|  | $ | $ | $ |
| Direct materials  | 120,000 | 144,000 | 192,000 |
| Direct labour  | 90,000 | 108,000 | 144,000 |
| Production overhead  | 50000 | 52000 | 56000 |
| Other overhead  | 40,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Total cost  | 300,000 | 344,000 | 432,000 |

What would be the total cost in a budget that is flexed at the 70% level of activity?

**A.** $388,000

**B.** $387,000

**C.** $378,000

**D.** $358,000

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is a master budget?

**A.** Cash budget

**B.** Distribution cost budget

**C.** Selling cost budget

**D.** Sale budget

ANSWER: A

In which of the following circumstances is the use of a participative budgeting process appropriate?

(i) During periods of economic affluence

(ii) When acceptance of the budget as fair and equitable is essential

(iii) In very large businesses

**A.** (ii) and (iii)

**B.** (i) and (iii)

**C.** (i) and (ii)

**D.** (i), (ii) and (iii)

ANSWER: A

Which of the following statements about participative budgeting is/are false?

(i) Morale and motivation are improved.

(ii) They may cause managers to introduce budgetary slack.

(iii) They are quicker to produce than imposed budgets.

**A.** (iii) only

**B.** (ii) and (iii) only

**C.** (ii) only

**D.** (i), (ii) and (iii)

ANSWER: A

The following information relates to a two-year project.

 Initial investment $1 million

 Cash inflow Year 1 $750,000

 Cash inflow Year 2 $500,000

 Cost of capital Year 10%

 What is the net present value of the project (to the nearest $500)?

**A. $**94,750

**B.** ($94,750)

**C.** $136,250

**D.** ($136,250)

ANSWER: A

An investment project has a positive net present value (NPV) of $8,600 when its cash flows are discounted at the cost of capital of 15% per annum. Net cash inflows from the project are expected to be $20,000 per annum for four years. The cumulative discount (annuity) factor for five years at 15% is 2.855.

What is the investment at the start of the project?

**A.** $48,500

**B.** $57,100

**C.** $65,700

**D.** $72,770

ANSWER: A

A bank offers depositors a nominal 5% pa, with interest payable quarterly. What is the effective annual rate of interest?

**A.** 5.094%

**B.** 5%

**C.** 1%

**D.** 5.06%

ANSWER: A

Product X has a standard direct material cost as follows.

10 kilograms of material Y at $5 per kilogram = $50 per unit of X.

During June, 400 units of X were manufactured, 5,000 kg of material were purchased for $24,000, of which 4,500 kg were issued to production.

What are the material **price** variances for June?

**A.** 1,000 F

**B.** 1,000 A

**C.** 900 F

**D.** 900 A

ANSWER: A

Product X has a standard direct material cost as follows.

10 kilograms of material Y at $5 per kilogram = $50 per unit of X.

During June, 550 units of X were manufactured, 5,000 kg of material were purchased for $24,000, of which 4,500 kg were issued to production.

What are the material **usage** variances for June?

**A.** 2,500 A

**B.** 2,500 F

**C.** 5,000 F

**D.** 5,000 A

ANSWER: A

Q Co uses standard marginal costing. Last month the standard contribution on actual sales was $15,000 and the following variances arose:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Total variable costs variance  | $3,000 | Adverse  |
| Sales price variance  | $700 | Favourable |
| Sales volume contribution variance  | $1,500 | Adverse  |

What was the actual contribution for last month?

**A.** $12,700

**B.** $12,500

**C.** $15,000

**D.** $11,200

ANSWER: A

Last month X Co budgeted to sell 5,000 units at a price of $7.20 per unit. Actual sales last month were 6,000 units giving a total sales revenue of $42,000.

What was the sales price variance for last month?

**A.** $1,200 Adverse

**B.** $1,200 Favourable

**C.** $1,000 Favourable

**D.** $1,000 Adverse

ANSWER: A

**The following information is available for company X.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 20X1 | 20X2 |
|   |  $  |  $  |
| Profit  | 7,232 | 16,900 |
| Sales  | 324,000 | 553,000 |
| Capital employed  | 45,200 | 84,500 |

Calculate the change in ROI from 20X1 to 20X2?

A. Increase from 16% to 20%

B. Increase from 15% to 18%

C. Decrease from 13.95% to 15.28%

D. Increase from 10% to 20%

ANSWER: A

**PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (4 điểm) Gồm 5 câu**

**Câu 1 (1.5 điểm)**

Information from a MM Co's budget are as follows:

 June July

Production units 8,000 9,000

Fixed production overhead cost incurred $12,500 $13,100

The standard variable production overhead cost per unit is $4. Variable production overhead is paid 60 per cent in the month incurred and 40 per cent in the following month.

Fixed production overhead cost is paid in the month following that in which it is incurred and includes depreciation of $3,000 per month.

What is the payment for total production overhead cost shown in the cash budget for July?

**Đáp án Câu 1**

**Variable cost (June) = 4$\*8000 = 32000, only 40% is paid by cash in July =40%\*32000=12800 (0.5đ)**

**Variable cost (July) = 4$\*9000 = 36000, only 70% is paid by cash in July =60%\*36000=21600 (0.5đ)**

**Fixed cost (June)= 12500, only 12500-3000=9500 is paid by cash in July (depreciation of $3000 per month) (0.25đ)**

**=> the payment for total production overhead cost shown in the cash budget for July is = 12800+ 21600+9500=$43900 (0.25đ)**

**Câu 2 (1điểm)**

Each unit of product Peal requires 2 kg of raw material, material costs $5 per kg.

The production budget for Peal for April to June is as follows.

 April May June

Production units 5,200 6,500 7,100

Raw material opening inventories are budgeted as follows.

 April May June

 3,000 kg 4,300 kg 4,800 kg

The closing inventory budgeted for June is 5,000 kg.

Material purchases are paid for in the month following purchase. What is the figure to be included in the cash budget for June in respect of payments for purchases?

**Đáp án Câu 2**

**Material purchase (May)=material usage+Closing inventories–Opening inventories =(6500\*2)+4800-4300=13500kg (0.5đ)**

**The cash budget for June in respect of payments for purchases = 13500\*5= $67500 (0.5đ)**

**Câu 3 (0.5 điểm)**

Over an 9-month period, sales have been found to have an underlying linear trend of y(T)=T= 1,200 + 4.5x, where y is the number of items sold and x represents the month. Monthly deviations from trend have been calculated and month 10 is expected to be 1.2 times the trend value. What is the forecast number of items to be sold in month 10?

**Đáp án Câu 3**

**The forecast number of items to be sold in month 10:**

**Y=T\*S= (1200+4.5\*10)\*1.2=1494 units 0.5 units**

**Câu 4 (0.5 điểm)**

A unit of product B requires 1.8 active labour hours for completion. The performance standard for product B allows for ten per cent of total labour time to be idle, due to machine downtime. The standard wage rate is $12 per hour. What is the standard labour cost per unit of product B?

**Đáp án Câu 4**

**Standard hour is X => X-10%X= 1.8 hour => X= 1.8/(1-10%)= 2 hour (0.25đ)**

**The standard labour cost per unit= Standard hour \* Standard price/ hour = 2 hour \* $12/hour = $24 (0.25đ)**

 **Câu 5 (0.5 điểm)**

A company uses a standard absorption costing system. Last month budgeted production was 5,000 units and the standard fixed production overhead cost was $20 per unit. Actual production last month was 5,400 units and the actual fixed production overhead cost was $19 per unit.

What was the total favourable fixed production overhead variance for last month?

**Đáp án Câu 5**

**Total adverse fixed production overhead variance =Actual cost -Standard cost = 19\*5400 – 20\*5400=-5400 (0.5đ)**

*Ngày biên soạn: 15/10/2021*

**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**).