

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
KHOA: KẾ TOÁN KIỂM TOÁN

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ I-Lần 2 , năm học 2023 - 2024

Mã học phần: 71ACCT30173.....

Tên học phần: F2-Kế toán quản trị 1

Mã nhóm lớp học phần: 231_71ACCT30173_01

Thời gian làm bài (phút/ngày): 75 phút

Hình thức thi: **Trắc nghiệm kết hợp tự luận**

SV được tham khảo tài liệu: Có Không

Sinh viên được tham khảo tài liệu giấy và file đã được download về máy

Cách thức nộp bài phần tự luận (Giảng viên ghi rõ yêu cầu):

- SV gõ trực tiếp trên khung trả lời của hệ thống thi **hoặc** upload **file excel/word**
- **KHÔNG ĐƯỢC PHÉP UPLOAD FILE ẢNH.**

Format đề thi:

- Font: Times New Roman
- Size: 13
- Tên các phương án lựa chọn: **in hoa, in đậm**
- Không sử dụng nhảy chữ/số tự động (numbering)
- Mặc định phương án đúng luôn luôn là Phương án A ghi ANSWER: A
- Phần tự luận liền sau phần trắc nghiệm
- Đáp án phần tự luận: **in đậm, màu đỏ**

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (15 CÂU: 6 ĐIỂM) (0.4 ĐIỂM/CÂU)

Câu 1

The following statements relate to different types of data

- (i) Quantitative data are data that can be measured
- (ii) The Saigon time is secondary data
- (iii) The primary data are cheaply available
- (iv) Discrete data can take on any value

Which of the statements are False?

- A.** (i), (iii) and (iv) only
- B.** (i), (ii) and (iv) only
- C.** (ii) and (iv) only
- D.** (ii) and (iii) only

ANSWER: A

Câu 2

The company's factory rental costs would be classified as a(n):

- A. manufacturing overhead cost.
- B. administrative expense.
- C. selling expense.
- D. direct labour cost.

ANSWER: A

Câu 3

The function of management that compares planned results to actual results is known as:

- A. controlling.
- B. directing and motivating.
- C. planning.
- D. decision making.

ANSWER: A

Câu 4

The following data pertains to activity and maintenance costs for two recent years:

	Year 2	Year 1
Activity level in units	11,125	6,000
Maintenance cost	6,250	4,200

If the high-low method is used to separate fixed and variable components of the cost. What is the best estimate of the company's fixed costs per period?

- A. \$1,800
- B. \$4,500
- C. \$1,500
- D. \$800

ANSWER: A

Câu 5

Given the cost formula $Y = \$16,500 + \$5X$, total cost for an activity level of 6,000 units would be:

- A. \$46,500
- B. \$45,000
- C. \$46,000
- D. \$36,000

ANSWER: A

Câu 6

The following data relates to component A:

Ordering costs	\$26 per order
Inventory holding costs	\$2 per unit per annum
Annual demand	60,000 units

What is the **economic order quantity (EOQ)** (to the nearest whole unit)?

- A. 1,249 units
- B. 1,300 units

- C. 1,625 units
 D. 1,500 units
 ANSWER: A

Câu 7

XYZ Co makes the following purchases and sales.

1 January	Purchases	3,000 units for \$9,000
31 January	Purchases	1,500 units for \$4,800
18 February	Sales	2,500 units for \$15,000
28 February	Purchases	2,000 units for \$6,800
20 March	Sales	1,000 units for \$6,000

At 31 March which of the following closing inventory valuations using **FIFO** is correct?

- A. \$10,000
 B. \$13,500
 C. \$7,500
 D. \$8,400
 ANSWER: A

Câu 8

A factory had 60 direct production employees at the beginning of last year and 45 employees at the end of the year. During the year, a total of 22 direct production employees had left the company. What is the labor turnover rate for last year?

- A. 13.33%
 B. 28.57%
 C. 41.90%
 D. 40%

ANSWER: A

Câu 9:

The following data relate to work in the finishing department of a certain factory.

Normal working day	8 hours
Basic rate of pay per hour	\$4
Standard time allowed to produce 1 unit	5 minutes
Premium bonus payable at the basic rate	50% of time saved

On a particular day one employee finishes 120 units. What is his gross pay for the day?

- A \$36
 B \$40
 C \$56
 D \$60

ANSWER: A

Câu 10

The following data relate to one year in Department A.

Budgeted machine hours:	6,000
Actual machine hours:	7,000

Budgeted overheads	36,000
Actual overheads	46,000

Based on the data above, what is the **machine hour absorption rate (OAR)** as conventionally calculated?

- A. \$6
- B. \$8.2
- C. \$6.57
- D. \$8.25

ANSWER: A

Câu 11

A company uses an overhead absorption rate of \$3.5 per machine hour, based on 15,000 budgeted machine hours for the period. During the same period the actual total overhead expenditure amounted to \$58,000 and 17,000 machine hours were recorded on actual production.

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

- A. Over absorbed by \$1,500
- B. Under absorbed by \$1,500
- C. Over absorbed by \$5,500
- D. Under absorbed by \$5,500

ANSWER: A

Câu 12

A company absorbs overheads on machine hours. In a period, actual machine hours were 20,000, actual overheads were \$325,000 and there was under absorption of \$26,000.

What was the budgeted overhead absorption rate per machine hour (to the nearest \$)?

- A. 14.95
- B. 17.55
- C. 10.30
- D. 12.35

ANSWER: A

Câu 13

Last month, Baby's inventory was: opening \$5,000 units, closing 4,000 units. The profit using **marginal costing** was \$34,500. Fixed production overhead rate was \$3 per unit. What would the profit for the last month have been using **absorption costing**?

- A. \$31,500
- B. \$37,500
- C. \$33,500
- D. \$35,000

ANSWER: A

Câu 14

3,000 units of material are input into a process. Actual output is 2,000 units. Normal loss is 20% of input. Calculate the abnormal loss in the process?

- A. 400 units

- B. 600 units
 - C. 500 units
 - D. 700 units
- ANSWER: A

Câu 15

Which of the following costing methods is most likely to be used by a Beauty Spa?

- A. Service costing
- B. Job costing
- C. Batch costing
- D. Process costing

ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (4 điểm)

Câu 1 (1 điểm):

An organisation manufactures a single product. The total cost of making 4,000 units is \$34,800 and the total cost of making 10,000 units is \$60,000. Within this range of activity the total fixed costs remain unchanged.

Using the high-low method which of the following is the correct equation for units and total cost from the above data?

Đáp án Câu 1:

1. Apply high, low method

$$\Rightarrow \text{the variable cost per unit (b)} = (Y_{\max} - Y_{\min}) / (X_{\max} - X_{\min}) \quad (0.25 \text{ điểm})$$

$$= (60,000 - 34,800) / (10,000 - 4,000) = 4.2 \text{ \$/unit}$$

(0.25 điểm)

$$\Rightarrow \text{the total fixed cost} = Y_{\max} - b * X_{\max}$$

$$= 60,000 - 4.2 * 10,000 = \$18,000 \quad (0.25 \text{ điểm})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{the correct equation for units and total cost : } Y = 4.2X + 18,000 \quad (0.25 \text{ điểm})$$

Câu 2 (2 điểm):

A company uses process costing to establish the cost per unit of its output.

The following information was available for the last month:

Input units 15,000

Output units 14,000

Opening inventory 1,000 units, 100% complete for materials and 70% complete for conversion costs

Closing inventory 2,000 units, 100% complete for materials and 40% complete for conversion costs

1. The company uses **the weighted average method** of valuing inventory. What were the equivalent units for conversion costs?
2. The company uses **the FIFO method** of valuing inventory. What were the equivalent units for conversion costs?

Đáp án Câu 2:

1. The company uses **the weighted average method**

The equivalent units for conversion costs = Finish units + Closing inventory * % completed
(0.5 điểm)

$$= 14,000 + 2,000 * 40\% = 14,800 \text{ equivalent units (0.5 điểm)}$$

2. The company uses **the FIFO**

The equivalent units for conversion costs = Opening inventory * (1 - % completed) + incurred units in period + Closing inventory * % completed (0.5 điểm)

$$= 1,000 * (1 - 70\%) + (14,000 - 1,000) + 2,000 * 40\% = 14,100 \text{ equivalent units (0.5 điểm)}$$

Câu 3 (1 điểm):

The following data relate to inventory item A:

Average usage 140 units per day

Minimum usage 80 units per day

Maximum usage 200 units per day

Lead time 10-20 days

EOQ(reorder quantity) 3,000 units

What is the maximum inventory level? (0.5 điểm)

Đáp án Câu 3:

Reorder level = maximum usage × maximum lead time (0.25 điểm)

$$= 200 * 20 = 4,000 \text{ (0.25 điểm)}$$

Maximum level = reorder level + reorder quantity – (min.usage × min. lead time) (0.25 điểm)

$$= 4,000 + 3,000 - (80 * 10) = 6,200 \text{ (0.25 điểm)}$$

Ngày biên soạn: 28/11/2023

Giảng viên biên soạn đề thi: Lê Như Hoa

Ngày kiểm duyệt: 28/11/2023

Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi: Lê Phan Thanh Hòa

- Sau khi kiểm duyệt đề thi, **Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn** gửi về Trung tâm Khảo thí qua email: bao gồm file 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**).
- Khuyến khích Giảng viên biên soạn và nộp đề thi, đáp án bằng **File Hot Potatoes**. Trung tâm Khảo thí gửi kèm File cài đặt và File hướng dẫn sử dụng để hỗ trợ thêm Quý Thầy Cô.