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

The report of assessing competitor toys is one of which the following types of management information in a Toys manufacturer?

**A.** Tactical

**B.** Strategic

**C.** Planning

**D.** Operational

ANSWER: A

A publishing company is conducting research into the national reading habits. It will interview all subscribers who are older than 30 years old. What is the approach to sampling known as?

**A.** Quota sampling

**B.** Cluster sampling

**C.** Stratified sampling

**D.** Systematic sampling

ANSWER: A

Which statements are NOT true about the use of linear regression analysis in cost estimation?

(1) It provides more accurate estimates than the high low method

(2) It can only be used to estimate variable cost.

(3) It assumes that cost behaviour is linear

**A.** (1) and (3)

**B.** (1) and (2)

**C.** (2) only

**D.** (2) and (3)

ANSWER: A

T&T company makes the following purchases and sales

* 1 January Purchases 5,000 units for $12,500
* 21 January Purchases 1,000 units for $2,200
* 15 February Sales 3,000 units for $12,000
* 27 February Purchases 2,500 units for $5,500
* 15 March Sales 1,500 units for $6,000

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

**A.** $8,950

**B.** $9,418

**C.** $9,600

**D.** $10,000

ANSWER: A

A company had 600 workers at the beginning of a period. During the period, 100 workers left the company for various reasons and 60 new workers were employed. What is the labour turnover rate for the period (to the nearest %)?

**A.** 10.34 %

**B.** 17.24 %

**C.** 9.24 %

**D.** 12.34 %

ANSWER: A

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Production department | | Service centres | |
|  | Mixing | Stirring | Stores | Canteen |
| Allocated and apportioned overheads | 200,000 | 80,000 | 50,000 | 40,000 |
| Estimated work done by the service |  |  |  |  |
| centres for other departments |  |  |  |  |
| Stores | 35% | 50% | 0 | 15% |
| Canteen | 50% | 40% | 10% | 0 |

The business uses the **direct 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?

**A.** $242,810

**B.** $240,820

**C.** $237,500

**D.** $235,800

ANSWER: A

What basis will be applies for apportion of light cost?

**A.** Floor area

**B.** Book value of equipment

**C.** Machinery value

**D.** Number of employees

ANSWER: A

Apple manufactures one product, iPhone. The cost card for iPhone is given below:

Per unit $

Selling price 180

Direct materials 40

Direct labour 16

Variable overhead 10

Annual fixed production overheads are budgeted to be $1.6 mil and Apple expects to produce 1,280,000 units of iPhone each year. Overheads are absorbed on a per unit basis. Actual overheads are $1.6 mil for the year. Budgeted selling costs are $320,000 per quarter. Actual sales for the first quarter is 240,000 units while actual production for that quarter is 280,000 units. There is no opening inventory at the beginning of that quarter.

Calculate the OAR per unit of iPhone for that quarter?

**A.** $1.25

**B.** $1.00

**C.** $0.75

**D.** $1.50

ANSWER: A

A company absorbs overheads on machine hours which were budgeted at 11,250 with overheads of $258,750. Actual results were 10,980 hours with overheads of $254,692.

What was the over or under absorption of overheads?

**A.** Under absorbed by $2,152

**B.** Over absorbed by $2,152

**C.** Under absorbed by $4,058

**D.** Over absorbed by $4,058

ANSWER: A

Input to process 1 is 1,000 units at a cost of $4,500. Normal loss is 10% and there are no opening and closing stocks. Calculate the abnormal loss if the actual outputs are 860 units.

**A.** $200

**B.** $500

**C.** $800

**D.** $300

ANSWER: A

A company which operates a process costing system had work-in-progress at the start of last month of 100 units (valued at $500) which were 40% complete in respect of all costs. Last month a total of 1,000 units were completed and transferred to the finished goods warehouse. The cost per equivalent unit for costs arising last month was $10. The company uses the FIFO method of cost allocation.

What was the total value of the 1,000 units transferred to the finished goods warehouse last month?

**A.** $10,100

**B.** $7,900

**C.** $9,800

**D.** $13,200

ANSWER: A

Two products P & Q are created from a joint process. The following data are available for last period:

Total joint production costs $350,000

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Product | Production units | Sale units | Sales price per unit |
| P | 20,000 | 15,000 | $4 |
| Q | 20,000 | 18,000 | $5 |

If costs are apportioned between the joint products on a physical units basis, what is the cost per unit of product P?

**A.** $8.75

**B.** $8.33

**C.** $9.00

**D.** $10.61

ANSWER: A

Apple operates a process costing system, the final output from which is three different products: iPhone, iPad, and iPod. Details of the three products for June are as follows:

iPhone iPad iPod

Selling price $25 $18 $32

Output 6,000 units 10,000 units 4,000 units

22,000 units of material were input to the process, costing $242,000. Conversion costs were $121,000. No losses were expected and there was no opening or closing inventories.

Using the units basis of apportioning joint costs, what was the amount of cost apportioned for iPad?

**A.** $165,000

**B.** $168,000

**C.** $172,000

**D.** $175,000

ANSWER: A

For which costing method may a cost unit be described as “composite”?

**A.** Service costing

**B.** Batch costing

**C.** Job costing

**D.** Process costing

ANSWER: A

Van Lang university uses service costing technique. Its annual running costs is $3 mil in 2020. The following information is its performance in 2020:

No. students No. weeks Hours per week

Graduated 2,700 30 28

Senior 1,500 30 25

Junior 1,900 35 20

Calculate a cost per suitable cost unit for Van Lang University in 2020.

**A.** $0.64

**B.** $0.88

**C.** $0.72

**D.** $0.68

ANSWER: A

**PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (4 điểm) Gồm 5 câu**

**Câu 1 (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 | 800 | 40% |
| Total number of units completed | 2,500 |  |
| Closing work in progree | 500 | 60% |

What were the equivalent units for conversion costs?

**Đáp án Câu 1**

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

**=2500+500\*60%=2,800 (0.25đ)**

**Câu 2 (1 điểm)**

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

- EOQ = 300 units

- Holding costs = $3 per unit per month

- Annual demand = 12,000 units

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

**Đáp án Câu 2**

**EOQ= 300**

**Ch= 3\*12=36 $/unit/year (0.5đ)**

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

**=> the cost of placing an order (Co) = EOQ^2\*Ch/2\*D = 300^2\*36/(2\*12000)=135 (0.5đ)**

**Câu 3 (1.5 điểm)**

ABC 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 | 250,000 | 80,000 | 60,000 | 20,000 |
| Estimated work done by the service centres for other departments |  |  |  |  |
| - Stores | 45% | 40% | 0% | 15% |
| - Canteen | 60% | 30% | 10% | 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 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Production departments** | | **Service centres** | |  |
|  | **Mixing** | **Stirring** | **Stores** | **Canteen** |  |
| **Allocated and apportioned overheads** | **250,000** | **80,000** | **60,000** | **20,000** |  |
| **Reapportion stores (45:40:15)** | **27,000** | **24,000** | **(60,000)** | **9,000** | **0.5đ** |
|  |  |  |  | **29,000** |  |
| **Reapportion canteen (60:30)** | **19,333** | **9,667** |  | **(29,000)** | **0.5đ** |
|  | **296,333** | **113,667** |  |  | **0.5đ** |

**Câu 4 (0.5 điểm)**

A company calculates the prices of jobs by adding overheads to the prime cost and adding 20% to total costs as a mark up. Job number Y2 was sold for $2,400 and incurred overheads of $750. What was the prime cost of the job?

**Đáp án Câu 4**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Cost of sale** | **100%** |
| **Profit** | **20%** |
| **Selling price** | **120%** |

**=> Cost of sale= (100%\*2400)/120%=2000 (0.25đ)**

**Cost of sale = Prime cost + overheads cost => Prime cost = Cost of sale -overheads cost = 2000-750=1250 (0.25đ)**

**Câu 5 (0.5 điểm)**

The production overhead of department P is absorbed using a machine hour rate. Budgeted production overheads for the department were $720,000 and the actual machine hours were 50,000. Production overhead were under absorbed by $25,000.

If actual production overheads were $775,000, what was the overhead absorption rate per machine hour?

**Đáp án Câu 5**

**Production overhead were under absorbed= actual cost - Absorbed cost => Absorbed cost= 775000-25000=750,000**

**Absorbed cost = OAR \* actual machine => OAR = 750000/50000=15**

*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.com](mailto:khaothivanlang@gmail.com)bao 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**).