TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG ĐƠN VỊ: KHOA KẾ TOÁN KIỂM TOÁN

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN Học kỳ 2, năm học 2023-2024 (Dùng cho ngành Tài chính ngân hàng)

I. Thông tin chung

Tên học phần:	F2-Kế toán	quản trị 1					
Mã học phần:	DAC0080	DAC0080 Số tin chỉ: 2				2	
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	232_DAC0	232_DAC0080_01					
Hình thức thi: Trắc nghi	Γự luận	Thời gia	ın làn	ı bài:	75	phút	
Thí sinh được tham khảo tài liệu:		\boxtimes C	Có 🗆 Không		Chông		

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

Cách thức nộp bài phần tự luận:

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

II. Các yêu cầu của đề thi nhằm đáp ứng CLO

(Phần này phải phối hợp với thông tin từ đề cương chi tiết của học phần)

Ký hiệu CLO	Nội dung CLO	Hình thức đánh giá	Trọng số CLO trong thành phần đánh giá (%)	Câu hỏi thi số	Điểm số tối đa	Lấy dữ liệu đo lường mức đạt PLO/PI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CLO1	Phân loại dữ liệu và chi phí trong doanh nghiệp, phục vụ cho quá trình ra quyết định của nhà quản lý	Trắc Nghiệm	25%	Câu 1,2,3, 4,5,6	0.4đ/câu (tổng điểm 6 câu là 2.4đ)	PI3.2
CLO2	Áp dụng quy trình quản trị chi phí phục vụ cho việc tính giá thành và ra quyết định của tổ chức.	Trắc Nghiệm	20%	Câu 7,8,9, 10,11	0.4đ/câu (tổng điểm 5 câu là 2.0đ)	PI3.2
	quyet ainii cua to chuc.	Tự luận	15%	Câu 1.1; Câu 1.2	0.75đ 0.75đ	
CLO3	Tính giá thành một cách độc lập và thành thạo	Trắc Nghiệm	20%	Câu 12,13,14	0.4đ/câu (tổng	PI8.1

				,15	điểm 4 câu là 1.6đ)	
		Tự luận	15%	Câu 2 Câu 3	1đ 1đ	
CLO4	Vận dụng tư duy phản biện vào tư vấn ra quyết định kinh doanh cho doanh nghiệp.	Tự luận	5%	Câu 1.3	0.5đ	PI5.1

III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

PHÂN TRẮC NGHIỆM (15 câu – 6 điểm- 0.4đ/câu)

Câu 1

Which of the following statements is direct cost?

- A. Wood used to make a chair at company makes chairs and tables
- **B.** The salary of the sales director of the company
- C. Rental of the finished goods warehouse
- **D.** Costs associated with a marketing campaign

ANSWER: A

Câu 2

Which of the following cost is classified as a period cost

- A. Selling and distribution cost
- **B.** Workers salary
- **C.** Rental of the factory
- **D.** Material cost

ANSWER: A

Câu 3:

Which of the following cost would be classed as indirect labour cost?

- (1). Factory supervisor
- (2). Factory cleaning staff
- (3). Plasterers in a building company
- (4). A consultant in a firm of tax consultants
- **A.** (1) and (2)
- **B.** (2) and (4)
- C. (1), (2), and (3)
- **D.** (1) and (3)

ANSWER: A

Câu 4:

A company has recorded the following data in the two most recent periods.

Total costs of production Volume of production

\$ (Y) Units (X) 15,000 500 22,000 1,000

What is the best estimate of the company's fixed costs per period?

A. \$8,000

B. \$14

C. \$7,000

D. \$500

ANSWER: A

Câu 5:

A company has recorded the following data in the two most recent periods.

Total costs of production Volume of production

\$	Units
15,000	300
19,500	800
22,000	1.000

Using the high-low method what is the **variable cost per unit**?

A. \$10

B. \$0.1

C. \$12,000

D. \$700

ANSWER: A

Câu 6:

A company has recorded the following data in the two most recent periods.

Total costs of production Volume of production

\$	Units
15,000	300
19,500	800
22,000	1,000

Using the high-low method what is the **fixed costs per period**?

A. \$12.000

B. \$0.1

C. \$1,200

D. \$7.000

ANSWER: A

Câu 7

There are 32,500 units of X on order with the suppliers and 28,000 units outstanding on existing customers' orders. The materials in inventory is 15,000 units

What is the free inventory?

A. \$19,500

B. \$10,500

C. \$4,500

D. \$13,000

ANSWER: A

Câu 8

Data relating to a particular stores item are as follows:

Average daily usage

280 units

Maximum daily usage 450 units
Minimum daily usage 150 units
Lead time for replenishment of inventory 10 to 15 days
Reorder quantity 5,000 units

What is the reorder level (in units) which avoids stockouts (running out of inventory)?

A. 6,750 units **B.** 11,750 units **C.** 4,500 units **D.** 1,500 units ANSWER: A

Câu 9

The following data relates to component A: Ordering costs \$31.25 per order

Inventory holding costs \$2.5 per unit per annum

Annual demand 400 units

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

A. 100 unitsB. 10,000 unitsC. 400 unitsD. 500 units

ANSWER: A

Câu 10

A company had 40 direct production employees at the beginning of last year and 30 direct production employees at the end of the year. During the year, a total of 17 direct production employees had left the company to work for a local competitor. What is the labour turnover rate for last year?

A. 20%

B. 200% units

C. 0.2%

D. 34%

ANSWER: A

Câu 11

The following data is available for a paint department for the latest period.

Budgeted production overhead \$180,000
Actual production overhead \$200,000
Budgeted machine hours 50,000
Actual machine hours 55,000
Which of the following statements is correct?

A. Overhead was \$2,000 under absorbed

B. Overhead was \$2,000 over absorbed

C. Overhead was \$20,000 over absorbed

D. There was no under or over absorption of overhead

ANSWER: A

Câu 12

In a period where opening inventories were 8,000 units and closing inventories were 10,000 units, a firm had a profit of \$120,000 using absorption costing. If the fixed overhead absorption rate was \$20 per unit, the profit using marginal costing would be which of the following?

A. \$80,000

B. \$120,000

C. \$160,000

D. Impossible to calculate without more information

ANSWER: A

Câu 13

A company had opening inventory of 16,500 units and closing inventory of 15,000 units. Profits based on marginal costing were \$325,000 and on absorption costing were \$280,000. What is the fixed overhead absorption rate per unit?

A. \$30

B. \$18.67

C. \$19.69

D. \$20

ANSWER: A

Câu 14

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 12,000

Output units 11,900

Opening inventory 400 units, 100% complete for materials and 60% complete for conversion costs

Closing inventory 500 units, 100% complete for materials and 40% complete for conversion costs

The company uses the **weighted average method** of valuing inventory.

What were the equivalent units for conversion costs?

A. 12,100 units

B. 11,820 units

C. 11,700 units

D. 11,850 units

ANSWER: A

Câu 15

Last year, DTL carried excess baggage of 270,000 kg over a distance of 5,000 km at a cost of 4,050,000 for the extra fuel.

What is the cost per kg-km?

A. \$0.003 per kg-km

B. \$2.00 per kg-km

C. \$333.33 per kg-km

D. \$0.0002 per kg-km

ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (3 câu- 4 điểm)

Câu hỏi 1: (2 điểm)

Data relating to a particular stores item are as follows:

Average daily usage	150	per day
Maximum daily usage	250	per day
Minimum daily usage	100	per day
Lead time	7-14	days
Reorder quantity (EOQ)	1,500	units

- 1. What is the reorder level (in units) which avoids stockouts (running out of inventory)? (0.75đ)
- 2. What is the maximum inventory level? (0.75đ)
- 3. When placing an order, what quantity should the company order to minimize costs? (0.5đ)

Câu hỏi 2: (1 điểm)

The overhead absorption rate for product A is \$5 per machine hour. Each unit of A requires 2 machine

hours. Inventories of product A last period were:

Units

Opening inventory 3,000

Closing inventory 3,400

Compared with the marginal costing profit for the period, the absorption costing profit for product A will be which of the following?

Câu hỏi 3: (1 điểm)

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

\$

Raw material input 350,000 Conversion costs 90,000

	Production	Sales	Sales price
	Units	Units	\$ per unit
X	6,000	5,000	5
Y	9,000	7,000	10

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

ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM

Phần câu hỏi	Nội dung đáp án	Thang	Ghi
T 75 5 1 10		điểm	chú
I. Trắc nghiệm		6.0	
Câu 1 – 15		0.4đ/	
		câu	
II. Tự luận		4.0	
Câu 1	1.1 The reorder level (in units)= maximum	0.75đ	
	level * maximum lead time		
	=250*14=3,500		
	1.2 The maximum inventory level= reorder	0.75 d	
	level + reorder quantity – (min.usage ×		
	min. lead time) = $3,500+1,500-$		
	(100*7)=4,300		
	1.3 The company should order a quantity	0.5đ	
	equal to the EOQ quantity =1,500 units		
Câu 2	OAR= 5*2= 10 \$/units	1đ	
	Opening inventory < closing inventory		
	Compared with the marginal costing profit		
	for the period, the absorption costing profit		
	for product T will be higher :		
	OAR*(Closing- opening) = 10*(3,400-		
	3,000)=4,000		
Câu 3	Total cost = Raw material input +	1đ	
	Conversion costs = 350,000+90,000=		
	440,000		
	If costs are apportioned between joint		
	products on a physical unit basis, the total		
	cost of product X production in June :		
	440,000 *6,000/(6,000+9,000) =176,000		
	Điểm tổng	10.0	

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 09 tháng 03 năm 2024

Người duyệt đề

Giảng viên ra đề

TS. Lê Phan Thanh Hòa

Th.s Lê Như Hoa