

淡江大學九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題

14021

系別：會計學系

科目：成本與管理會計

准帶項目請打「V」



簡單型計算機

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本試題雙面印製

一、選擇題

請在答案紙上畫出下表，並將選擇題答案填入表中

題號	1	2	3	4	5
答案					

- Which of the following statements regarding managerial accounting information is false?
 - The cost of providing the information must be considered in light of the benefits received from the information.
 - All information derived is necessary in spite of the cost.
 - The information entails both costs and benefits.
 - The cost of the information includes the time spent by the users to read, understand, and utilize the information.
 - The benefits of the information include improved decisions.
- Which of the following statements regarding strategic cost analysis is false?
 - It identifies activities by which the organization creates a product or service.
 - It identifies the cost drivers that determine the cost of these activities.
 - It will always cause costs to shift from low-volume product lines to high-volume product lines.
 - It is a broad-based, managerial-accounting analysis that supports pricing and product-mix decisions.
 - It will help a company build a sustainable competitive advantage.
- Which of the following is not a common characteristic of traditional product costing systems?
 - Calculate the cost of each product as the sum of direct material, direct labor, and overhead.
 - Apply overhead using a predetermined rate based on direct labor.
 - Are said to be volume based.
 - Compute only the direct cost of each product.
 - Assume that labor hours are closely related to the volume of activity in the factory.
- Which of the following is not a valid way to adapt standard cost systems to the new manufacturing environment?
 - Emphasize materials and overhead costs.
 - Adapt non-traditional cost drivers such as number of setups or number of engineering change orders.
 - Update standards more frequently to adjust for the elimination of non-value-added costs.
 - Use real time information systems to provide information more rapidly.
 - Devote more resources to tracking direct labor costs.

◀ 注意背面尚有試題 ▶

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14-2

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5. Which of the following statements is correct regarding capital budget administration?
- A. The lower the cost of the project the higher in the organization is the authority for the project.
 - B. Capital budgeting requests are usually informal requests.
 - C. Approval of capital budgeting projects is handled similarly regardless of the type of organization involved.
 - D. The final approval of any project depends on the cost of the project and the type of organization.
 - E. A and B are both correct.

(20%)

二、Aussie Infonautics, Inc., produces handheld Windows CE-compatible organizers.(相容設備) Aussie Infonautics markets three different handheld models. PalmPro is a souped-up version for the executive on the go; PalmCE is a consumer-oriented version; and PalmKid is a stripped-down version for the young adult market. You are Aussie Infonautics' senior vice president of marketing. The CEO has discovered that the total contribution margin came in lower than budget, and it is your responsibility to explain to him why actual results are different from the budget. Budgeted and actual operating data for the company's third quarter (2004) are as follows:

Budgeted Operating Data, Third Quarter 2004

	Selling Price	Variable Cost per Unit	Sales Volume in Units
PalmPro	\$379	\$182	12,500
PalmCE	269	98	37,500
PalmKid	149	65	50,000
			<u>100,000</u>

Actual Operating Data, Third Quarter 2004

	Selling Price	Variable Cost per Unit	Sales Volume in Units
PalmPro	\$349	\$178	11,000
PalmCE	285	92	44,000
PalmKid	102	73	55,000
			<u>110,000</u>

Required

- (一) Calculate the actual and budgeted sales mixes for the three products.
- (二) Calculate total sales-volume, sales-mix, and sales-quantity variances for the third quarter of 2004.

(20%)

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三、In your new position as supervisor of product introduction, you have to decide on a pricing strategy for a talking-doll specialty product with the following costs structure:

Variable costs per unit	\$50
Fixed costs	\$200,000

The dolls are manufactured upon receipt of orders, so the inventory levels are insignificant. Your market research assistant is very enthusiastic about probability models and presents the results of his price analysis as follows:

1. If you set the selling price at \$100 per unit, the probability distribution of revenues is uniform between \$300,000 and \$600,000. Under this distribution, there is a 0.5 probability of equaling or exceeding revenues of \$450,000.
2. If you lower the selling price to \$70 per unit, the distribution remains uniform, but it shifts up to the \$600,000-\$900,000 range. Under this distribution, there is a 0.5 probability of equaling or exceeding revenues of \$750,000.

Required

- (一) This is your first big contract, and, above all, you want to show an operating income. You decide to select the strategy that maximizes the probability of at least breaking even.
 - a. What is the probability of at least breaking even with a selling price of \$100 per unit?
 - b. What is the probability of at least breaking even with a selling price of \$70 per unit?
- (二) Your assistant suggests that maximum expected operating income might be a better objective to pursue. Which pricing strategy would result in the higher expected operating income? (Use the expected revenues under each pricing strategy when making expected operating income computations.)

(20%)

四、Shasta Hills, a winery in northern California, manufactures a premium cabernet and sells primarily to distributors. Wine is sold in cases of one dozen bottles. In the year ended December 31, 2004, Shasta Hills sold 242,400 cases at an average selling price of \$94 per case. The following additional data are for Shasta Hills for the year ended December 31, 2004 (assume constant unit costs and no price, spending, or efficiency variances):

Beginning inventory, January 1, 2004	32,600 cases
Ending inventory, December 31, 2004	24,800 cases
Fixed manufacturing overhead	\$3,753,600
Fixed operating costs	\$6,568,800
Variable costs	
Direct materials	
Grapes	\$16 per case
Bottles, corks, and crates	\$10 per case
Direct labor	
Bottling	\$6 per case
Winemaking	\$14 per case
Aging	\$2 per case

On December 31, 2003, the cost per case for ending inventory is \$46 for variable costing and \$61 for absorption costing.

Required

- (一) Find the breakeven point (number of cases) in 2004 under absorption costing
- (二) Grape prices are expected to increase 25% in 2005. Assuming all other data are the same, calculate the minimum number of cases Shasta Hills must sell in 2005 to break even under variable costing

(20%)

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14-4

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五、Margro Corporation is an automotive supplier that uses automatic machines to manufacture precision parts from steel bars. Margro's inventory of raw steel averages \$600,000, with a turnover rate of four times per year.

John Oates, president of Margro, is concerned about the costs of carrying inventory. He is considering the adoption of the just-in-time inventory system in order to eliminate the need to carry any raw steel inventory. Oates has asked Helen Gorman, Margro's controller, to evaluate the feasibility of just-in-time for the corporation. Gorman identified the following effects of adopting just-in-time.

- Without scheduling any overtime, lost sales due to stockouts would increase by 35,000 units per year. However, by incurring overtime premiums of \$40,000 per year, the increase in lost sales could be reduced to 20,000 units. This would be the maximum amount of overtime that would be feasible for Margro.
- Two warehouses presently used for steel bar storage would no longer be needed. Margro rents one warehouse from another company at an annual cost of \$60,000. The other warehouse is owned by Margro and contains 12,000 square feet. Three-fourths of the space in the owned warehouse could be rented for \$1.50 per square foot per year.
- Insurance and property tax costs totaling \$14,000 per year would be eliminated.

Margro's projected operating results for the current calendar year are as follows:

Margro Corporation Pro Forma Income Statement for the Year Ending December 31		
Sales (900,000 units)		\$10,800,000
Cost of goods sold:		
Variable	\$4,050,000	
Fixed	<u>1,450,000</u>	<u>5,500,000</u>
Gross profit		\$5,300,000
Marketing and administrative expenses:		
Variable	\$900,000	
Fixed	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>2,400,000</u>
Income before interest and income tax		\$2,900,000
Interest		<u>900,000</u>
Income before income tax		\$2,000,000
Income tax		<u>800,000</u>
Net income		<u>\$1,200,000</u>

Long-term capital investments by Margro are expected to produce a rate of return of 12% after income tax. Margro is subject to an effective income tax rate of 40%.

Required

Calculate the estimated before-tax dollar savings (loss) for Margro Corporation that would result in the current year from the adoption of the just-in-time inventory system.

(20%)