หลักสูตรปริญญาโทวิศวกรรมอุตสาหการ คณะวิศวกรรมศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์

ข้อสอบกลางภาค ประจำภาคการศึกษาที่ 2/2549 วิชา 228-515 การบัญซีสำหรับผู้บริหาร

วันที่ 24 ธันวาคม 2549

เวลา 13.00 - 16.00 น.

จำนวนข้อสอบทั้งหมด 4 หน้า

v 103 A 401

<u>คำสั่ง</u>	1. ข้อสอบมี 3 ข้อ (120 คะแนน = 30%)	ชื่อ-สกุล
	2. เขียนชื่อ-สกุล รหัส ในข้อสอบและกระคาษคำตอบให้ชัดเจน	วหัส

- 3. ให้ทำข้อสอบทุกข้อในกระดาษคำตอบ (9หน้า)
- 4. ห้ามน้ำข้อสอบออกนอกห้องสอบ
- 5. ใช้เครื่องคำนวณได้
- 6. นักศึกษาที่ไม่ส่งข้อสอบคืนหรือไม่เขียนชื่อในข้อสอบ (โจทย์) จะไม่ตรวจข้อสอบให้

ข้อ 1 Durall Company manufactures a plastic gasket that is used in automobile engines. The gaskets go through three processing departments: Mixing, Forming, and Stamping. The company's accountant (who is very inexperienced) has prepared a summary of production and costs for the Forming Department as follows for October:

Forming Department costs:

Work in process inventory, October 1, 8,000 units;

materials 100% complete; conversion costs $\frac{7}{8}$ complete	\$	22,420*
Costs transferred in from the Mixing Department		81,480
Material added during October (added when processing		
is 50% complete in the Forming Department)		27,600
Conversion costs added during October		<u>96,900</u>
Total departmental costs	\$ 2	28,400
Forming Department costs assigned to:		
Units completed and transferred to the Stamping		
Department, 100,000 units at \$2.284 each	\$ 2	28,400
Work in process inventory, October 31, 5,000 units;		
conversion costs $\frac{2}{5}$ complete	_	_
Total departmental costs assigned	\$ 2	28,400

^{*} Consists of cost transferred in, \$8,820; materials cost, \$3,400; and conversion costs, \$10,200.

After mulling over the data above, Durall's president commented, "I can't understand what's happening here. Despite a concentrated effort at cost reduction, our unit cost actually went up in the Forming Department last month. With that kind of performance, year-end bonuses are out of the question for the people in that department."

The company uses the weighted-average method in its process costing. Required:

- 1. Prepare a revised production report for the Forming Department for October.
- Explain to the president why the unit cost appearing on the report prepared by the accountant is so high.
 (30 scores)

ข้อ 2 Delta Controls Corporation, which manufactures two types of sophisticated control valves used in the food processing industry. Valve A has been Delta's main product for 15 years. It is used to control the flow of milk in various food processing operations, such as the production of cookies. Valve B, a more recently introduced product, is a specialty valve used to control the flow of thicker foods such as jelly and applesauce. The basic data for the illustration follow:

	Valve A	Valve B
Annual production and sales	30,000 units.	5,000 units.
Direct material	\$140	\$140
Direct labor:		
Machining Department	30 (1.5 hr.at \$20)	30 (1.5 hr.at \$20)
Assembly Department	30 (1.5 hr.at \$20)	30 (1.5 hr.at \$20)
Total prime costs	<u>\$200</u>	<u>\$200</u>
Machine time in Machining Department	1 hr.	3 hr.
Budgeted overhead costs:		
Machining Department	\$630,000	
Assembly department	<u>\$315,000</u>	
Total	<u>\$945,000</u>	

Suppose Delta's accountants have established the activity cost pools and cost drivers as follows:

	Activity Cost	Quantity of
Activity	Pool	Cost Driver
Machine setups	\$6,000	120 setups.
Engineering and design	210,000	7,000 engineering hrs.
Material handling	22,000	220,000 lb. of material.
Quality control	32,000	800 inspections.
Machinery-related costs	675,000	45,000 machine hrs.
Total	\$945,000	

Delta's accountants estimated how much of each cost driver is consumed by each product line.

<u>Valve A</u>	<u>Valve B</u>
20 setups	100 setups
1,000 engineering hours	6,000 engineering hours
170,000 pounds	50,000 pounds
150 inspections	650 inspections
30,000 machine hrs.	15,000 machine hrs.

Required: Compute manufacturing cost per unit of Valve A and Valve B.

- 1. Using a plantwide overhead rate based on direct labour hours.
- 2. Using departmental overhead rates. The Machining Department rate is based on machine hours, whereas the Assembly Department rate is based on direct labour hours.
- 3. Using activity based costing.

(35 scores)

ข้อ 3 Production, sales and inventories data for July 2006 are as follows.

1. Inventories

	<u>July 1</u>	<u>July 31</u>
Raw materials	\$30,000	\$45,000
Finished goods	-	1,800 units

- 2. Production quantity 15,000 units.
- 3. Purchases of raw materials \$315,000.
- 4. Direct labour (12,000 hrs) \$270,000.

- 5. Manufacturing overhead (Fixed + Variable) \$180,000. (Using the high low method to separate fixed and variable costs)
- 6. Selling expense:

Variable	\$ 1 per unit
Fixed	\$ 33,000

- 7. Administrative expense (Fixed) \$45,000.
- 8. Income tax rate 30%
- 9. Pricing at 40% above cost of manufacturing.
- 10. Manufacturing overhead costs for the past six months are as follows.

<u>Year 2006</u>	Direct Labour Hours	Manufacturing Overhead costs
Jan	7,000	\$130,000
Feb	6,500	\$125,000
Mar	5,500	\$115,000
Apr	9,500	\$155,000
May	8,000	\$140,000
Jun	7,500	\$135,000

Required:

- 1. Compute the break even point in units and dollars for July 2006.
- 2. Compute the margin of safety for July 2006.
- 3. Prepare a cost of goods manufactured statement for the month.
- 4. Prepare a contribution income statement for the month.

(55 scores)