

# **Test Bank for Horngrens Accounting The Managerial Chapters 12th Miller Nobles**

*Horngren's Accounting, 12e (Miller-Nobles et al.)*  
**Chapter 18 Introduction to Managerial Accounting**

18.1 Learning Objective 18-1

1) Managerial accounting focuses on providing information for internal planning and control.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

2) Financial accounting prepares reports for internal purposes, whereas managerial accounting provides information to external stakeholders.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

3) Financial statements prepared for investors and creditors often include forward-looking information because they make decisions based on a company's future prospects.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

4) Managerial accounting reporting by a public firm is required to follow the rules of GAAP.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

5) Planning requires managers to look to the future and establish goals for the business.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

6) Financial reporting is typically much more detailed than managerial accounting.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

7) Which of the following is a focus of managerial accounting?

A) to generate a company's financial statements for tax reporting

B) to provide information to business managers to assist them in controlling their businesses

C) to provide information to shareholders to assist them with their investment decisions

D) to ensure that the reports produced for internal and external business purposes are GAAP compliant

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

8) Which of the following statements is TRUE of managerial accounting?

A) The external stakeholders of a company are the primary users of managerial accounting.

B) Managerial accounting information is used to help managers plan, direct and control their operations.

C) An external audit by an independent CPA is required for managerial accounting information.

D) Managerial accounting information must comply with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

9) Managerial accounting information for a company is primarily used by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) its customers to understand the pricing of the product
- B) its creditors to understand the credibility of the business
- C) its employees to plan, direct and control operations
- D) its investors to make their investment decisions

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

10) Which of the following statements is TRUE of financial accounting?

- A) It provides information to investors needed for their investment decisions.
- B) It provides future focused information needed for managing and delegating operations.
- C) It focuses on detailed reports for parts of the company rather than the whole company.
- D) It focuses on planning, directing and controlling day-to-day operations.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

11) Managerial accounting includes the planning function. Which of the following items would be part of the planning function of a business's managerial accounting?

- A) comparing actual to expected results
- B) choosing goals and deciding how to achieve them
- C) monitoring operations to keep the company on track
- D) monitoring and evaluating the results of operations

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

12) Comparing actual results to expected results is part of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) controlling function of managerial accounting
- B) planning function of managerial accounting
- C) reporting function of managerial accounting
- D) organizing function of managerial accounting

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

13) Which of the following is the primary focus of managerial accounting?

- A) providing information that managers need to make operational decisions
- B) providing historical data to investors and creditors
- C) providing summarized results of operations
- D) providing information to comply with laws and regulations of government bodies

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

14) Which of the following is the primary focus of financial accounting?

- A) providing information that managers need to make operational decisions
- B) providing summarized information on operational results to investors and creditors
- C) providing information to managers to assist in planning, directing and controlling operations
- D) providing highly detailed information on product lines, regions, and divisions

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

15) For each of the following, indicate whether the statement relates to managerial accounting (MA) or financial accounting (FA):

| Statement                                                                                                 | Applies to<br>MA or FA |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| How reports will affect employee behavior is a concern.                                                   |                        |
| Summary reports are prepared primarily on the company as a whole, usually on a quarterly or annual basis. |                        |
| Relevant information and focus on the future.                                                             |                        |
| Primary users include investors, creditors, and government authorities.                                   |                        |
| There is no requirement to follow GAAP.                                                                   |                        |

Answer:

| Statement                                                                                                 | Applies to<br>MA or FA |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| How reports will affect employee behavior is a concern.                                                   | MA                     |
| Summary reports are prepared primarily on the company as a whole, usually on a quarterly or annual basis. | FA                     |
| Relevant information and focus on the future.                                                             | MA                     |
| Primary users include investors, creditors, and government authorities.                                   | FA                     |
| There is no requirement to follow GAAP.                                                                   | MA                     |

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

16) Define planning. List and briefly discuss the two types of planning managers perform.

Answer: Planning is the process of choosing goals and deciding how to achieve them. Managers engage in strategic and operational planning. Strategic planning involves developing long-term strategies to achieve a company's goals. Operational planning focuses on short-term actions dealing with a company's day-to-day operations.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

17) Managerial accounting provides financial statements that report results of operations, financial position, and cash flows both to managers and to external stockholders.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Managerial accounting provides the information needed to plan and control operations.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

18) The IMA standards of ethical practice require managerial accountants to maintain their professional competence.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

19) The accountant for Myra Lido deliberately recorded operating expenses as operating assets in order to record a higher net income for the company. As long as the amount of the misstatement was not material, this would not be considered unethical behavior.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

20) The IMA Statement of Ethical Professional Practice include confidentiality, competence, credibility, and integrity.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

21) Which of the following is one of the key standards of ethical practice published by the Institute of Management Accountants (IMA)?

- A) social responsibility
- B) environmental sensitivity
- C) technicality
- D) confidentiality

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

22) Seria, Inc. has received a bulk order from an overseas client. As a result, the reported earnings of this year are expected to be significantly higher than the estimates of financial analysts. Joshua, an accountant at Seria, tells this to one of his friends. Which of the IMA standards has Joshua violated?

- A) objectivity
- B) competence
- C) confidentiality
- D) technicality

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

23) You did not understand what the term accrual meant and failed to accrue the interest due at the end of the year on the company's bonds. Which of the IMA standards appears to have been violated?

- A) integrity
- B) confidentiality
- C) competence
- D) objectivity

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

24) At the end of the year, Mary's supervisor asked her to record sales transactions for products that would not ship until the following year, and she complied. Mary has violated IMA ethical standards.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

25) Financial and managerial accounting both provide useful information, but each has a different emphasis. Briefly distinguish between financial and managerial accounting as they relate to the 1) primary users, 2) purpose of information, and 3) focus and time dimension of the information.

Answer: The primary users of financial information are external, while the primary users of managerial information are internal. Financial information helps investors and creditors make investment and credit decisions, while managerial information assists managers and employees to plan, direct and control operations. The focus of financial information is on the past, ensuring relevant and faithfully representative information, while managerial information is focused on providing relevant information for future decisions.

Diff: 2

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

26) A company's organizational chart shows the relationships between departments and divisions and the managers that are responsible for each section.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

27) A diagram that shows the relationships between departments and divisions, and the managers that are responsible for each section is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) departmentalization chart
- B) work specialization chart
- C) organizational chart
- D) chain of command chart

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

28) Connie is analyzing the financial statements of MegaMart and Bullseye Company. She wants to invest in one of the companies and is trying to decide which company has the better past performance. Connie is examining \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) managerial accounting information
- B) financial accounting information
- C) regulatory accounting information
- D) organizational accounting information

Answer: B

Explanation: Financial accounting information is focused on external users and past performance.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

29) Miguel, a manager for Sierra Company, is inspecting the reports provided by his company's accounting department. He wants to decide how to schedule his department's employees in production next week. Miguel is examining \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) managerial accounting information
- B) financial accounting information
- C) regulatory accounting information
- D) organizational accounting information

Answer: A

Explanation: Managerial accounting information is for internal users and is future focused.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

30) Most companies structure their organizations along departments or divisions.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

31) A company's president or chief executive officer (CEO) is selected by the stockholders.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The president is selected by the Board of Directors.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

32) Staff positions are directly involved in providing goods or services to customers.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Line positions are directly involved with customers.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

33) The chief financial officer, controller, and treasurer are all examples of staff positions.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

34) Which of the following functions might be classified as a staff position as opposed to a line position?

- A) Division Manager
- B) Production Manager
- C) Sales Manager
- D) Payroll Processing Manager

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

35) The officer of the company who has the ultimate responsibility for implementing the company's long and short-term goals is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Chief Financial Officer
- B) Chair of the Board
- C) Chief Executive Officer
- D) Chief Officer for Human Relations

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

36) The jobs that are directly involved in providing goods or services to customers are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) staff positions
- B) functional positions
- C) line positions
- D) human relations positions

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

37) The managerial role that involves the day-to-day running of the business is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) directing function
- B) planning function
- C) controlling function
- D) strategic planning function

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

38) Strategic planning focuses on short term actions while operational planning involves developing long-term strategies.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

39) Anika, a division manager, is purchasing materials to ensure she has enough to meet customers' demands. Anika is engaging in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) planning function
- B) directing function
- C) controlling function
- D) decision function

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

40) Monitoring operations and keeping the company on track is part of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) controlling function
- B) directing function
- C) planning function
- D) strategic function

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

**Match each term with its correct definition.**

- A) Organizational chart
- B) Financial accounting
- C) Line position
- D) Managerial accounting
- E) Planning
- F) Directing
- G) Controlling

41) An accounting field that helps managers plan and control operations.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

42) An accounting field that is required to follow Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

43) The Board of Directors is shown at the top of this diagram.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

44) Job that is directly involved in providing goods or services to customers.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

45) The role managers play when they are motivating employees

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

46) The role managers play when they evaluate why results were different from expectations.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

47) This role requires managers to look to the future.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

Answers: 41) D 42) B 43) A 44) C 45) F 46) G 47) E

18.2 Learning Objective 18-2

1) The cost of direct materials cannot easily be traced to the manufactured product, and therefore, it is a component of manufacturing overhead.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

2) Direct costs and indirect costs can be easily traced directly to a cost object.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

3) The wages of factory janitors are considered to be direct labor costs because they are directly related to the manufacturing process.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Product and Period Costs

4) Indirect labor costs might include the salary of the production manager.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

5) Which of the following will most likely be considered an indirect material cost for a bakery?

A) spices

B) flour

C) milk

D) eggs

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

6) Anything for which managers want a separate measurement of cost is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

A) responsibility center

B) cost object

C) profit object

D) conversion cost

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

7) Define direct cost.

Answer: A direct cost is a cost that can be easily and cost-effectively traced to a cost object.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

8) Define indirect cost.

Answer: An indirect cost is a cost that cannot be easily or cost-effectively traced to a cost object.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

9) Product costs, such as manufacturing overhead, should be treated as an asset in an inventory account until the product is sold.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

10) Manufacturing overhead includes all manufacturing costs, such as direct labor and direct materials.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

11) Manufacturing overhead includes indirect manufacturing costs, such as insurance and depreciation on the factory building.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

12) All costs incurred in the manufacture of completed products are product costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

13) In a manufacturing company, wages and benefits of assembly line workers are period costs.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

14) In a manufacturing company, wages and benefits of assembly line workers are included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

15) In a manufacturing company, wages and benefits of factory managers are treated as product costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

16) Product costs, such as direct materials costs, are expensed in the period they are incurred.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

17) The three categories of period costs are direct materials, direct labor, and manufacturing overhead.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

18) The salary of a manufacturing plant manager will be included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

19) In a manufacturing company, the salary of the sales staff is an example of a period cost.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

20) In a manufacturing plant, indirect materials costs from lubricants and cleaning fluids are product costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

21) Indirect materials costs are included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

22) For a manufacturer, rent paid for an office building is an example of a period cost.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

23) Factory rent, as well as factory property taxes and insurance, are included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

24) Manufacturing companies have inventory accounts, but merchandising companies do not.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

25) Freight costs paid to ship raw materials to a company warehouse are considered product costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

26) Sales commissions are included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

27) In a manufacturing company, advertising and marketing costs are examples of period costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

28) In a manufacturing company, advertising and marketing costs are included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

29) In a manufacturing company, accounting, legal, and administrative costs are typical examples of product costs.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

30) In a manufacturing company, administrative costs are included in period costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

31) Repair and maintenance costs for manufacturing equipment are product costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

32) Repair and maintenance costs for manufacturing equipment are included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

33) Repair and maintenance costs of vehicles used to deliver products to customers are product costs.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

34) Repair and maintenance costs of vehicles used to deliver products to the customers are included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

35) Period costs are the \_\_\_\_\_.

A) product costs that must be paid in the accounting period in which they are incurred

B) operating costs that are expensed in the accounting period in which they are incurred

C) costs related to production of products

D) same as manufacturing overhead costs

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

36) Which of the following is an example of a period cost for a manufacturing company?

- A) advertising expense
- B) depreciation on factory equipment
- C) indirect materials
- D) property taxes for the factory

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

37) Which of the following is a part of manufacturing overhead?

- A) cost of raw materials
- B) wages of assembly line workers
- C) factory insurance
- D) depreciation on office furniture

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

38) Which of the following is a product cost for a manufacturing company?

- A) salary of administrative staff
- B) wages paid to factory janitor
- C) commissions paid to sales staff
- D) depreciation on corporate building

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

39) Which of the following is a period cost for a manufacturing company?

- A) office rent
- B) wages of factory janitor
- C) insurance cost of production equipment
- D) raw materials

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

40) For a manufacturing company, which of the following is a period cost?

- A) direct materials used
- B) office rent
- C) wages expense of factory workers
- D) indirect materials used

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

41) Which of the following is an example of direct labor cost in a factory?

- A) wages of assembly line personnel
- B) salary of vice president of production
- C) wages of factory security guard
- D) salary of production manager

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

42) Which of the following will be included in manufacturing overhead costs?

- A) indirect labor and indirect materials used
- B) salaries of salesmen
- C) direct materials and direct labor
- D) delivery costs to ship goods to customers

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

43) Manufacturing overhead is also referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) indirect manufacturing costs
- B) direct manufacturing costs
- C) prime costs
- D) period costs

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

44) A company that uses labor, equipment, supplies, and facilities to convert raw materials into finished products is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) merchandising company
- B) manufacturing company
- C) service company
- D) trading company

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

45) Goods that have been started in the manufacturing process but are not yet complete are included in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Finished Goods Inventory account
- B) Work-in-Process Inventory account
- C) Raw Materials Inventory account
- D) Cost of Goods Sold account

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

46) Castillo Corporation, a manufacturer, reports costs for the year as follows:

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Direct Materials Used   | \$735,000 |
| Wages to Line Workers   | 510,000   |
| Office Rent             | 26,000    |
| Indirect Materials Used | 700,000   |

How much is the total period costs for Castillo?

- A) \$735,000
- B) \$510,000
- C) \$26,000
- D) \$700,000

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

47) Rios Corporation reports costs for the year as follows:

|                         |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Direct Materials Used   | \$780,000 |
| Wages to Line Workers   | 245,000   |
| Office Rent             | 33,000    |
| Indirect Materials Used | 800,000   |

How much is the total product costs for the year?

- A) \$800,000
- B) \$1,825,000
- C) \$1,858,000
- D) \$1,025,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Total product costs = Raw Materials + Wages to Line Workers + Indirect Materials = \$780,000 + \$245,000 + \$800,000 = \$1,825,000

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

48) Which of the following is a product cost?

- A) sales commissions
- B) CEO's salary
- C) delivery van depreciation
- D) depreciation on production equipment

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

49) Which of the following correctly describes the accounting for indirect labor costs?

- A) Indirect labor costs are product costs and are expensed as incurred.
- B) Indirect labor costs are period costs and are expensed as incurred.
- C) Indirect labor costs are product costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.
- D) Indirect labor costs are period costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

50) Which of the following correctly describes the accounting for factory depreciation?

- A) Factory depreciation is a product cost and is expensed as incurred.
- B) Factory depreciation is a period cost and is expensed as incurred.
- C) Factory depreciation is a product cost and is expensed when the manufactured product is sold.
- D) Factory depreciation is a period cost and is expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

51) Which of the following correctly describes the accounting for administrative expenses of a manufacturing company?

- A) Administrative expenses are product costs and are expensed as incurred.
- B) Administrative expenses are period costs and are expensed as incurred.
- C) Administrative expenses are product costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.
- D) Administrative expenses are period costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

52) Which of the following correctly describes the accounting for advertising costs?

- A) Advertising costs are product costs and are expensed as incurred.
- B) Advertising costs are period costs and are expensed as incurred.
- C) Advertising costs are product costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.
- D) Advertising costs are period costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

53) The following information relates to Wagner, Inc.:

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Advertising Costs                    | \$10,600 |
| Administrative Salaries              | 17,600   |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation        | 1300     |
| Factory Repair and Maintenance       | 200      |
| Indirect Labor                       | 10,500   |
| Indirect Materials                   | 10,000   |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 1000     |
| Office Rent                          | 51,000   |
| President's Salary                   | 2500     |
| Sales Revenue                        | 530,000  |
| Sales Salary                         | 4700     |

How much were Wagner's period costs?

- A) \$87,700
- B) \$21,700
- C) \$534,700
- D) \$7200

Answer: A

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Explanation: Advertising Costs | \$10,600        |
| President's Salary             | 2500            |
| Office Rent                    | 51,000          |
| Sales Salary                   | 4700            |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation  | 1300            |
| Administrative Salaries        | <u>17,600</u>   |
| Total Period Cost              | <u>\$87,700</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

54) The following information relates to Myer, Inc.:

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Advertising Costs                    | \$10,600 |
| Sales Salary                         | 10,000   |
| Sales Revenue                        | 500,000  |
| President's Salary                   | 230,000  |
| Office Rent                          | 60,500   |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 1200     |
| Indirect Materials Used              | 8000     |
| Indirect Labor                       | 13,000   |
| Factory Repair and Maintenance       | 920      |
| Direct Materials Used                | 27,500   |
| Direct Labor                         | 36,000   |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation        | 1550     |
| Administrative Salaries              | 22,000   |

How much were Myer's product costs?

- A) \$604,650
- B) \$252,000
- C) \$510,600
- D) \$86,620

Answer: D

|                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Explanation: Indirect Labor          | \$13,000        |
| Indirect Materials                   | 8000            |
| Factory Repair and Maintenance       | 920             |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 1200            |
| Direct Materials                     | 27,500          |
| Direct Labor                         | <u>36,000</u>   |
| Total Product Cost                   | <u>\$86,620</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

55) The following information relates to Carried Away Hot Air Balloons, Inc.:

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Advertising Costs                    | \$10,400 |
| Sales Salary                         | 13,800   |
| Sales Revenue                        | 630,000  |
| President's Salary                   | 52,000   |
| Office Rent                          | 67,000   |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 3000     |
| Indirect Materials Used              | 6600     |
| Indirect Labor                       | 13,300   |
| Factory Repair and Maintenance       | 820      |
| Direct Materials Used                | 31,070   |
| Direct Labor                         | 31,900   |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation        | 810      |
| Administrative Salaries              | 24,700   |

How much was Carried Away's manufacturing overhead?

A) \$19,900

B) \$20,720

C) \$23,720

D) \$62,970

Answer: C

|                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Explanation: Indirect Labor          | \$13,300        |
| Indirect Materials                   | 6600            |
| Factory Repair and Maintenance       | 820             |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | <u>3000</u>     |
| Total Manufacturing Overhead         | <u>\$23,720</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

56) The following information was obtained from Durand, Inc.:

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Advertising Costs                    | \$11,600 |
| Indirect Labor                       | 8000     |
| CEO's Salary                         | 470,000  |
| Direct Labor                         | 53,000   |
| Indirect Materials Used              | 8000     |
| Direct Materials Used                | 390,000  |
| Factory Utilities                    | 840      |
| Factory Janitorial Costs             | 1000     |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 1700     |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation        | 2110     |
| Administrative Wages and Salaries    | 22,300   |

How much were Durand's period costs?

- A) \$462,540
- B) \$506,010
- C) \$13,710
- D) \$503,900

Answer: B

|                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Explanation: Advertising Costs    | \$11,600         |
| CEO's Salary                      | 470,000          |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation     | 2110             |
| Administrative Wages and Salaries | <u>22,300</u>    |
| Total Period Costs                | <u>\$506,010</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

57) The following information was obtained from Moreau Manufacturing, Inc.:

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Advertising Costs                    | \$9900  |
| Indirect Labor                       | 53,000  |
| CEO's Salary                         | 620,000 |
| Direct Labor                         | 40,000  |
| Indirect Materials Used              | 7500    |
| Direct Materials Used                | 65,000  |
| Factory Utilities                    | 760     |
| Factory Janitorial Costs             | 1200    |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 3100    |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation        | 1000    |
| Administrative Wages and Salaries    | 24,000  |

Calculate Moreau Manufacturing's total product costs.

- A) \$170,560
- B) \$654,900
- C) \$105,000
- D) \$165,500

Answer: A

|                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Explanation: Indirect labor          | \$53,000         |
| Direct Labor                         | 40,000           |
| Indirect Materials                   | 7500             |
| Direct Materials Used                | 65,000           |
| Factory Utilities                    | 760              |
| Factory Janitorial Costs             | 1200             |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | <u>3100</u>      |
| Total Product Costs                  | <u>\$170,560</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

58) Which of the following would be considered a product cost for a manufacturing business?

- A) research and development
- B) factory property taxes
- C) advertising
- D) delivery costs

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

59) Which of the following would be considered a product cost for a manufacturing company?

- A) salary of the sales manager
- B) salary of the CEO
- C) salaries of the accounting staff
- D) salary of the production manager

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

60) Which of the following would be considered a product cost for a manufacturing company?

- A) depreciation on delivery vehicles
- B) depreciation on administrative building furniture and fixtures
- C) depreciation on manufacturing equipment
- D) depreciation on the accounting department's computer equipment

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

61) Which of the following would be considered a direct labor cost for a manufacturing company?

- A) wages of the assembly line staff
- B) wages of the factory janitors
- C) wages of the factory manager
- D) salaries of the internal auditors

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

62) Which of the following would be included as indirect manufacturing costs for a manufacturing company?

- A) sales commissions
- B) fuel and maintenance for delivery vehicles
- C) wages of the assembly line workers
- D) wages of the factory manager

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

63) Which of the following would be included as manufacturing overhead for a manufacturing company?

- A) direct materials cost
- B) indirect materials cost
- C) direct labor
- D) advertising

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

64) Which of the following would be considered a period cost for a manufacturing company?

- A) indirect materials
- B) factory utilities
- C) direct labor
- D) sales salaries

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

65) Classify each cost of a furniture manufacturer as either a product cost (PR) or a period cost (PE).

| Cost                                 | PR or PE |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Vice president of marketing's salary |          |
| Delivery expense                     |          |
| Wood used to make dining tables      |          |
| Depreciation on office equipment     |          |
| Production supervisor's salary       |          |
| Factory insurance                    |          |
| Corporate office rent                |          |

Answer:

| Cost                                 | PR or PE |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Vice president of marketing's salary | PE       |
| Delivery expense                     | PE       |
| Wood used to make dining tables      | PR       |
| Depreciation on office equipment     | PE       |
| Production supervisor's salary       | PR       |
| Factory insurance                    | PR       |
| Corporate office rent                | PE       |

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Product and Period Costs

66) Define indirect materials and give two examples of indirect materials for a manufacturing company.

Answer: Indirect materials are used in making a product but either cannot be conveniently traced to specific, finished products or are not large enough to justify tracing to the specific products. Examples include (1) glue, and (2) manufacturing supplies.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

67) Define indirect labor and give two examples of indirect labor for a manufacturing company.

Answer: Indirect labor are labor costs for activities that support the production process but either cannot be conveniently traced directly to specific finished products or are not large enough to justify tracing to the specific products. Examples include production supervisor's salary and wages of factory janitors and factory maintenance employees.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

68) Direct materials and direct labor are prime costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

69) For decision-making purposes, \_\_\_\_\_ costs are often divided into prime costs and conversion costs.

A) fixed costs

B) product costs

C) period costs

D) sunk costs

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

70) Which of the following is a prime cost and a conversion cost?

A) manufacturing overhead

B) direct materials

C) direct labor

D) selling expenses

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

71) Which of the following represents the combined sum of direct labor costs and manufacturing overhead costs?

- A) conversion costs
- B) period costs
- C) prime costs
- D) fixed costs

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

72) Which of the following represents the combined sum of direct materials costs and direct labor costs?

- A) conversion costs
- B) period costs
- C) prime costs
- D) fixed costs

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

73) Which of the following will be classified as a conversion cost?

- A) cost of direct materials used
- B) depreciation on factory equipment
- C) salary of sales personnel
- D) depreciation on office furniture

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

74) Which of the following would be classified as a prime cost?

- A) cost of direct materials used
- B) depreciation on factory equipment
- C) salary of sales personnel
- D) depreciation on office furniture

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

75) Define period cost. Give three examples of period costs of a merchandising company.

Answer: Period cost is an operating cost that is expensed in the accounting period in which it is incurred. Examples include sales staff salaries, advertising, store utilities, office rent, office equipment depreciation, property taxes and insurance for the office, and delivery expenses.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

76) The Work-in-Process Inventory account includes the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) goods that are ready to be sold
- B) goods that are partially completed
- C) goods that have been sold in the market
- D) goods that are returned by customers

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

77) Which of the following is TRUE of Finished Goods Inventory?

- A) Finished Goods Inventory is an account used by a manufacturer and includes completed goods that have not yet been sold.
- B) Finished Goods Inventory is an account used by a merchandiser and includes completed goods that have not yet been sold.
- C) Finished Goods Inventory is an account used by service companies in lieu of raw materials inventory.
- D) Finished Goods Inventory is an account used by a manufacturer in lieu of raw materials inventory.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

78) List the three kinds of inventory accounts that are used by manufacturing companies. Briefly discuss what each account includes.

Answer: Raw Materials Inventory includes materials used to make a product.

Work-in-Process Inventory includes goods that are in the manufacturing process but are not yet complete.

Finished Goods Inventory includes completed goods that have not yet been sold.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

79) Goods that are produced by a manufacturing company and are ready to sell are recorded in the \_\_\_\_\_ account.

- A) Raw Materials Inventory
- B) Work-in-Process Inventory
- C) Manufacturing Overhead
- D) Finished Goods Inventory

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

80) Manufacturing companies produce their own products, but merchandising companies do not.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

81) Selected data for Lemon Grass, Inc. for the year are provided below:

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Factory Utilities                  | \$1000  |
| Indirect Materials Used            | 34,000  |
| Direct Materials Used              | 292,000 |
| Property Taxes on Factory Building | 5900    |
| Sales Commissions                  | 85,000  |
| Indirect Labor Incurred            | 22,000  |
| Direct Labor Incurred              | 150,000 |
| Depreciation on Factory Equipment  | 6800    |

What is the total manufacturing overhead?

A) \$442,000

B) \$56,000

C) \$69,700

D) \$13,700

Answer: C

|                                    |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Explanation: Factory Utilities     | \$1000          |
| Indirect Materials Used            | 34,000          |
| Property Taxes on Factory Building | 5900            |
| Indirect Labor Incurred            | 22,000          |
| Depreciation on Factory Equipment  | <u>6800</u>     |
| Total Factory Overhead             | <u>\$69,700</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

82) Mars Supplies Company provided the following information for the year:

|                                                |          |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Beginning Balance — Work-in-Process Inventory  | \$24,000 |
| Ending Balance — Work-in-Process Inventory     | 58,000   |
| Beginning Balance — Direct Materials Inventory | 85,000   |
| Ending Balance — Direct Materials Inventory    | 61,000   |
| Purchases — Direct Materials                   | 359,000  |
| Direct Labor                                   | 470,000  |
| Indirect Labor                                 | 21,000   |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment    | 24,000   |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance                  | 268,000  |

What was the amount of the manufacturing overhead costs?

A) \$313,000

B) \$45,000

C) \$292,000

D) \$491,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Plant Utilities and Insurance 268,000

Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment 24,000

Indirect Labor 21,000

Total Manufacturing Overhead Costs \$313,000

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

83) Service companies sell their time, skills, and knowledge.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How are Costs Classified? (H1)

84) Which of the following is most likely a service company?

- A) a law firm
- B) a car dealership
- C) a grocery store
- D) a bakery

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: How are Costs Classified? (H1)

85) Noble, Inc. purchases each unit of product X for \$100 and can sell it in the market for \$135. The price of the product for Noble would be \$100.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

**Identify each cost as a period cost or a product cost.**

A) Product cost

B) Period cost

86) Depreciation on the office equipment

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

87) Depreciation on manufacturing equipment

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

88) CEO's salary

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

89) Production supervisor's salary

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

90) Wages for the assembly line workers

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

91) Materials used in making products

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

92) Delivery expense

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

93) Production supervisor's salary

Diff: 1

LO: 18-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

Answers: 86) B 87) A 88) B 89) A 90) A 91) A 92) B 93) A

### 18.3 Learning Objective 18-3

1) Selling and administrative expenses are subtracted from gross profit to obtain operating income.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

2) Merchandising companies, like service companies, do not use a Cost of Goods Sold account.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

3) For external reporting purposes, GAAP requires companies to treat period costs as assets.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

4) One of the primary activities of Perez, Inc. is to purchase hats from Toppers, Inc. in Texas and sell them to its customers in New York for a profit. It is likely that Toppers is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A) manufacturing company

B) hybrid company

C) service company

D) merchandising company

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

5) Costs are transferred from the balance sheet to the income statement as cost of goods sold when \_\_\_\_\_.

A) finished goods are sold

B) goods are transferred from the Work-in-Process Inventory account to the Finished Goods Inventory account

C) direct materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead are transferred to the beginning Work-in-Process Inventory account

D) the total of Cost of Goods Manufactured is determined

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

6) Yoga Universe, Inc. is a fitness center in Tampa, Florida. In October, the company earned \$550,000 in revenues and incurred the following operating costs from 340 customers:

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Manager's salary               | \$50,000 |
| Gym Rent Expense               | 60,000   |
| Depreciation Expense—Equipment | 25,000   |
| Office Supplies Expense        | 30,000   |
| Utilities Expense              | 89,700   |
| Trainer's Salary               | 25,000   |

Required: Prepare Yoga Universe's income statement for the month of October, 2019.

Answer:

Yoga Universe  
Income Statement  
For the month ended October 31, 2019

**Revenue**

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Service Revenue | \$550,000 |
|-----------------|-----------|

**Expenses**

|                                |               |                  |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Utilities Expense              | \$89,700      |                  |
| Salaries Expense               | 75,000        |                  |
| Gym Rent Expense               | 60,000        |                  |
| Office Supplies Expense        | 30,000        |                  |
| Depreciation Expense—Equipment | <u>25,000</u> |                  |
| Total Expenses                 |               | <u>279,700</u>   |
| Operating Income               |               | <u>\$270,300</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

7) Which of the following is TRUE of product costs?

- A) They are expensed in the period they are paid.
- B) For external reporting, GAAP requires that they be expensed before the products are sold.
- C) They are first recorded in an inventory account.
- D) For merchandising companies, product costs do not include freight costs.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

8) Artisan Inspiration, Inc. is a merchandiser of stone ornaments. The company sold 8000 units during the year. The company has provided the following information:

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sales Revenue                       | \$593,000 |
| Purchases (excluding Freight In)    | 304,000   |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 68,000    |
| Freight In                          | 14,000    |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory     | 46,000    |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory        | 42,000    |

What is the operating income for the year? (Round your answer to the nearest whole dollar.)

- A) \$203,000
- B) \$322,000
- C) \$271,000
- D) \$525,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Cost of Goods Sold = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In - Ending Merchandise Inventory = \$46,000 + \$304,000 + \$14,000 - \$42,000 = \$322,000

Operating Income = Sales Revenue - Cost of Goods Sold - Selling and Administrative Expenses = \$593,000 - \$322,000 - \$68,000 = \$203,000

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

9) In the income statements of both manufacturing and merchandising companies, the Cost of Goods Sold account is usually the largest expense.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

10) Which of the following would appear as a line item on the income statements of both a merchandiser and a manufacturer?

- A) Direct Labor
- B) Cost of Goods Manufactured
- C) Direct Materials
- D) Cost of Goods Sold

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

11) Super Tread Inc. is a large manufacturer of auto tires. Super Tread has provided the following information:

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Sales Revenue                      | \$55,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 15,500   |
| Cost of Goods Sold                 | 37,500   |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured         | 44,500   |

Calculate the amount of ending Finished Goods Inventory reported on Super Tread's balance sheet.

- A) \$10,500
- B) \$60,000
- C) \$22,500
- D) \$7000

Answer: C

Explanation: Beginning Finished Goods Inventory      \$15,500Add: Cost of Goods Manufactured  
                    44,500Cost of Goods Available for Sale    60,000Less: Cost of Goods Sold    37,500Ending Finished  
Goods Inventory                      \$22,500

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

12) The balance sheet of a \_\_\_\_\_ company will include Work-in-Process Inventory as a line item.

- A) manufacturing
- B) merchandising
- C) service
- D) trading

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

13) Partial income statements of Company A and Company B are provided below:

**Company A**

|                   |              |                 |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Revenue           |              | \$80,000        |
| Expenses:         |              |                 |
| Utilities Expense | \$5,000      |                 |
| Salaries Expense  | 15,000       |                 |
| Rent Expense      | <u>3,700</u> |                 |
| Total Expenses    |              | <u>23,700</u>   |
| Operating Income  |              | <u>\$56,300</u> |

**Company B**

|                                  |                |                 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Revenue                          |                | \$50,000        |
| Cost of Goods Sold:              |                |                 |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory  | \$4,000        |                 |
| Purchases and Freight In         | <u>23,000</u>  |                 |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale | 27,000         |                 |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory     | <u>(5,500)</u> |                 |
| Cost of Goods Sold               |                | <u>21,500</u>   |
| Gross Profit                     |                | <u>\$28,500</u> |

Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Company A is a merchandising company.
- B) Company B is a manufacturing company.
- C) Company A is a manufacturing company.
- D) Company A is a service company.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Income Statement

- 14) Which of the following formulas represent cost of goods sold for a merchandising business?
- A) Beginning Merchandise Inventory - Ending Merchandise Inventory = Cost of Goods Sold
- B) Purchases and Freight In + Ending Merchandise Inventory = Cost of Goods Sold
- C) Ending Merchandise Inventory + Purchases and Freight In - Beginning Merchandise Inventory = Cost of Goods Sold
- D) Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases and Freight In - Ending Merchandise Inventory = Cost of Goods Sold

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

- 15) Fontana Manufacturing provided the following information for the month ended March 31:

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Sales Revenue                      | \$26,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 8000     |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory    | 13,500   |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured         | 15,600   |

Compute cost of goods available for sale.

A) \$15,600

B) \$29,100

C) \$23,600

D) \$10,100

Answer: C

Explanation:

| Fontana Manufacturing<br>Income Statement<br>Month Ended March 31, 20XX |                 |        |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| Revenues                                                                |                 |        |               |
| Sales Revenue                                                           |                 |        | \$26,000      |
| Cost of Goods Sold                                                      |                 |        |               |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory                                      | \$8000          |        |               |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                                              | <u>15,600</u>   |        |               |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale                                        |                 | 23,600 |               |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory                                         | <u>(13,500)</u> |        |               |
| Cost of Goods Sold                                                      |                 |        | <u>10,100</u> |
| Gross Profit                                                            |                 |        | \$15,900      |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

16) Franklin Manufacturing provided the following information for the month ended March 31:

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Sales Revenue                      | \$15,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 11,000   |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory    | 9500     |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured         | 19,600   |

Compute cost of goods sold.

A) \$19,600

B) \$18,100

C) \$21,100

D) \$29,100

Answer: C

Explanation:

| Franklin Manufacturing<br>Income Statement<br>Month Ended March 31, 20XX |               |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Revenues:                                                                |               |                 |
| Sales Revenue                                                            |               | \$15,000        |
| Cost of Goods Sold                                                       |               |                 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory                                       | \$11,000      |                 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                                               | <u>19,600</u> |                 |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale                                         | 30,600        |                 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory                                          | <u>(9500)</u> |                 |
| Cost of Goods Sold                                                       |               | <u>21,100</u>   |
| Gross Profit                                                             |               | <u>\$(6100)</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

17) Lakeshore Manufacturing provided the following information for the month ended March 31:

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Sales Revenue                      | \$30,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 17,000   |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory    | 11,500   |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured         | 12,600   |

Compute gross profit.

A) \$11,900

B) \$17,400

C) \$22,900

D) \$5900

Answer: A

Explanation:

|                                                                           |                 |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Lakeshore Manufacturing<br>Income Statement<br>Month Ended March 31, 20XX |                 |               |
| Revenues:                                                                 |                 |               |
| Sales Revenue                                                             |                 | \$30,000      |
| Cost of Goods Sold                                                        |                 |               |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory                                        | \$17,000        |               |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                                                | <u>12,600</u>   |               |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale                                          | 29,600          |               |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory                                           | <u>(11,500)</u> |               |
| Cost of Goods Sold                                                        |                 | <u>18,100</u> |
| Gross Profit                                                              |                 | \$11,900      |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

18) Belstone, Inc. is a merchandiser of stone ornaments. It sold 15,000 units during the year. The company has provided the following information:

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sales Revenue                       | \$525,000 |
| Purchases (excluding Freight In)    | 347,000   |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 36,500    |
| Freight In                          | 15,500    |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory     | 42,000    |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory        | 55,500    |

How much is the gross profit for the year?

- A) \$212,500
- B) \$349,000
- C) \$176,000
- D) \$178,000

Answer: C

Explanation: Cost of Goods Sold = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In - Ending Merchandise Inventory = \$42,000 + \$347,000 + \$15,500 - 55,500 = \$349,000

Gross Profit = Sales Revenue - Cost of Goods Sold = \$525,000 - \$349,000 = \$176,000

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

19) Stone Beauty, Inc. is a merchandiser of stone ornaments. The company sold 8000 units during the year. The company has provided the following information:

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sales Revenue                       | \$559,000 |
| Purchases (excluding freight in)    | 303,000   |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 67,000    |
| Freight In                          | 14,000    |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory     | 46,000    |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory        | 43,000    |

What is the cost of goods available for sale for the year?

- A) \$363,000
- B) \$320,000
- C) \$349,000
- D) \$335,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Cost of goods available for sale = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In  
= \$46,000 + \$303,000 + \$14,000 = \$363,000

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

20) Oaktree, Inc. is a merchandiser of inlaid wooden boxes. The company sold 7000 units during the year. The company has provided the following information:

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sales Revenue                       | \$550,000 |
| Purchases (excluding freight in)    | 304,000   |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 69,000    |
| Freight In                          | 15,000    |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory     | 43,000    |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory        | 42,000    |

What is the cost of goods sold for the year?

- A) \$362,000
- B) \$320,000
- C) \$318,000
- D) \$305,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Cost of goods sold = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In - Ending Merchandise Inventory = \$43,000 + \$304,000 + \$15,000 - \$42,000 = \$320,000

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

21) Onyx Corporation has provided the following information about its operating activities for the year:

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Merchandise Inventory, January 1    | \$150,000 |
| Merchandise Inventory, December 31  | 75,000    |
| Purchases                           | 854,000   |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 65,000    |
| Sales Revenue                       | 1,000,000 |

Required: Prepare Onyx's income statement for the year ended December 31, including the heading. Use the format provided below:

|                                     |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Sales Revenue                       |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Sold                  |  |  |
| Beginning Inventory                 |  |  |
| Purchases                           |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale    |  |  |
| Ending Inventory                    |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Sold                  |  |  |
| Gross Profit                        |  |  |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses |  |  |
| Operating Income                    |  |  |

Answer:

Onyx Corporation  
Income Statement  
Year Ended December 31, 20XX

|                                     |           |                |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Sales Revenue                       |           | \$1,000,000    |
| Cost of Goods Sold                  |           |                |
| Beginning Inventory                 | \$150,000 |                |
| Purchases                           | 854,000   |                |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale    | 1,004,000 |                |
| Ending Inventory                    | (75,000)  |                |
| Cost of Goods Sold                  |           | <u>929,000</u> |
| Gross Profit                        |           | 71,000         |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses |           | <u>65,000</u>  |
| Operating Income                    |           | <u>\$6,000</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

22) Citrine Manufacturing provided the following information for the month ended March 31:

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sales Revenue                       | \$ 22,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory  | 7,000     |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory     | 6,500     |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured          | 10,600    |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 5,125     |

Prepare the income statement.

Answer: Citrine Manufacturing  
Income Statement  
Month Ended March 31, 20XX

|                                     |                |                       |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Revenues:                           |                |                       |
| Sales Revenue                       |                | \$22,000              |
| Cost of Goods Sold                  |                |                       |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory  | \$7,000        |                       |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured          | <u>10,600</u>  |                       |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale    | 17,600         |                       |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory     | <u>(6,500)</u> |                       |
| Cost of Goods Sold                  |                | <u>11,100</u>         |
| Gross Profit                        |                | 10,900                |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses |                | <u>5,125</u>          |
| Operating Income                    |                | <u><u>\$5,775</u></u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

23) Accuracy Accounting, Inc. sells accounting textbooks. The following information summarizes Accuracy Accounting's operating activities for the year:

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Merchandise Inventory, January 1    | \$10,000 |
| Merchandise Inventory, December 31  | 7,000    |
| Purchases                           | 95,000   |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 65,000   |
| Sales Revenue                       | 180,000  |

Required: Prepare Accuracy Accounting, Inc.'s income statement for the year ended December 31.

Answer: Accuracy Accounting, Inc.

Income Statement  
Year Ended December 31, 20XX

|                                     |          |                 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Sales Revenue                       |          | \$180,000       |
| Cost of Goods Sold                  |          |                 |
| Beginning Inventory                 | \$10,000 |                 |
| Purchases                           | 95,000   |                 |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale    | 105,000  |                 |
| Ending Inventory                    | (7,000)  |                 |
| Cost of Goods Sold                  |          | 98,000          |
| Gross Profit                        |          | 82,000          |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses |          | 65,000          |
| Operating Income                    |          | <u>\$17,000</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

24) Rossi, Inc. sells plasticware. The following information summarizes Rossi's operating activities for the year:

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Utilities Expense                    | \$ 65,000 |
| Rent Expense                         | 10,000    |
| Sales Commissions Expense            | 32,500    |
| Purchases of Merchandise             | 260,000   |
| Merchandise Inventory on January 1   | 65,000    |
| Merchandise Inventory on December 31 | 97,500    |
| Sales Revenue                        | 650,000   |

Prepare an income statement for Rossi, Inc., a merchandiser, for the year ended December 31 using the format below. Include a proper heading.

|                                  |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Sales Revenue                    |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Sold:              |  |  |
| Beginning Inventory              |  |  |
| Purchases                        |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale |  |  |
| Ending Inventory                 |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Sold               |  |  |
| Gross Profit                     |  |  |
| Selling Expenses:                |  |  |
| Sales Commissions Expense        |  |  |
| Administrative Expenses:         |  |  |
| Rent Expense                     |  |  |
| Utilities Expense                |  |  |
| Total Operating Expenses         |  |  |
| Operating Income                 |  |  |

Answer:

Rossi, Inc.  
Income Statement  
Year Ended December 31, 20XX

|                                  |                 |                  |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Sales Revenue                    |                 | \$650,000        |
| Cost of Goods Sold:              |                 |                  |
| Beginning Inventory              | \$65,000        |                  |
| Purchases                        | <u>260,000</u>  |                  |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale | 325,000         |                  |
| Ending Inventory                 | <u>(97,500)</u> |                  |
| Cost of Goods Sold               |                 | <u>227,500</u>   |
| Gross Profit                     |                 | 422,500          |
| Selling Expenses:                |                 |                  |
| Sales Commissions Expense        |                 | 32,500           |
| Administrative Expenses:         |                 |                  |
| Rent Expense                     | 10,000          |                  |
| Utilities Expense                | <u>65,000</u>   | 75,000           |
| Total Operating Expenses         |                 | <u>107,500</u>   |
| Operating Income                 |                 | <u>\$315,000</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

25) Herrera, Inc, a merchandiser, sells office supplies. The following information summarizes Herrera's operating activities during the year:

|                                      |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Utilities Expense                    | \$6,000 |
| Rent for Store Expense               | 8,000   |
| Sales Commissions Expense            | 4,500   |
| Purchases of Merchandise             | 54,000  |
| Merchandise Inventory on January 1   | 30,000  |
| Merchandise Inventory on December 31 | 20,500  |
| Sales Revenue                        | 108,000 |

Required: Prepare an income statement for Herrera, Inc. for the year ended December 31, using the format below. Include a proper heading.

|                                  |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Sales Revenue                    |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Sold:              |  |  |
| Beginning Inventory              |  |  |
| Purchases                        |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale |  |  |
| Ending Inventory                 |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Sold               |  |  |
| Gross Profit                     |  |  |
| Selling Expenses:                |  |  |
| Sales Commissions Expense        |  |  |
| Administrative Expenses:         |  |  |
| Rent Expense                     |  |  |
| Utilities Expense                |  |  |
| Total Operating Expenses         |  |  |
| Operating Income                 |  |  |

Answer:

Herrera, Inc.  
Income Statement  
Year Ended December 31, 20XX

|                                  |                 |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sales Revenue                    |                 | \$108,000       |
| Cost of Goods Sold:              |                 |                 |
| Beginning Inventory              | \$30,000        |                 |
| Purchases                        | <u>54,000</u>   |                 |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale | 84,000          |                 |
| Ending Inventory                 | <u>(20,500)</u> |                 |
| Cost of Goods Sold               |                 | <u>63,500</u>   |
| Gross Profit                     |                 | 44,500          |
| Selling Expenses:                |                 |                 |
| Sales Commissions Expense        | 4,500           |                 |
| Administrative Expenses:         |                 |                 |
| Rent Expense                     | 8,000           |                 |
| Utilities Expense                | <u>6,000</u>    |                 |
| Total Operating Expenses         |                 | <u>18,500</u>   |
| Operating Income                 |                 | <u>\$26,000</u> |

Diff: 3

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

26) The unit product cost is only part of the information that is needed to determine the sales price for each product.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Using the Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured to Calculate Unit Product Cost

27) The following information is available from Avery Company, a manufacturer of security cameras:

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | \$312,000 |
| Total Units Produced       | 1200      |
| Number of Units Sold       | 850       |
| Cost of Goods Sold         | \$275,000 |

The unit product cost for a security camera is:

- A) \$260
- B) \$286
- C) \$1
- D) \$324

Answer: A

Explanation: Cost of Goods Manufactured / Total Units Produced = Unit Product Cost

$312,000/1200 = 260$

Diff: 1

LO: 16-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Using the Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured to Calculate Unit Product Cost

28) If work-in-process units are incomplete, the costs remain in Work-in-Process Inventory and are reported on the balance sheet.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Flow of Costs Through the Inventory Accounts

29) The cost of goods sold is added to net sales revenue to determine gross profit.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The cost of goods sold is subtracted from net sales revenue to determine gross profit.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

30) Jasper, Inc. reports the following cost information for March:

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Cost of Goods Manufactured          | \$74,100 |
| Manufacturing Overhead              | 18,500   |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 1   | 4000     |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 31  | 2700     |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1  | 9800     |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 | 1400     |
| Direct Materials Used               | 25,200   |

What is the cost of goods sold for March?

- A) \$3100
- B) \$72,800
- C) \$75,400
- D) \$78,100

Answer: C

|                                                |                 |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Explanation: Finished Goods Inventory, March 1 | \$4000          |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                     | 74,100          |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 31             | <u>(2700)</u>   |
| Cost of Goods Sold                             | <u>\$75,400</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

31) Given the following information, determine the cost of goods sold.

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Direct Labor Incurred              | \$61,000 |
| Manufacturing Overhead Incurred    | 176,500  |
| Direct Materials Used              | 154,000  |
| Finished Goods Inventory, Jan. 1   | 198,000  |
| Finished Goods Inventory, Dec. 31  | 98,500   |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1  | 222,000  |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31 | 109,000  |

A) \$504,500

B) \$613,500

C) \$604,000

D) \$296,500

Answer: C

|                                                |                  |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Explanation: Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1 | \$222,000        |
| Direct Materials Used                          | 154,000          |
| Direct Labor Incurred                          | 61,000           |
| Manufacturing Overhead Incurred                | 176,500          |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31             | <u>(109,000)</u> |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                     | <u>\$504,500</u> |

|                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Finished Goods Inventory, Jan. 1  | \$198,000        |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured        | 504,500          |
| Finished Goods Inventory, Dec. 31 | <u>(98,500)</u>  |
| Cost of Goods Sold                | <u>\$604,000</u> |

Diff: 3

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

32) The cost of goods sold for Frye Manufacturing in the year was \$297,000. The January 1 Finished Goods Inventory balance was \$31,600, and the December 31 Finished Goods Inventory balance was \$25,600. Calculate the cost of goods manufactured during the year.

A) \$322,600

B) \$57,200

C) \$291,000

D) \$6000

Answer: C

Explanation: Cost of goods manufactured = Cost of goods sold + Ending finished goods inventory - Beginning finished goods inventory = \$297,000 + \$25,600 - \$31,600 = \$291,000

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

33) Viva, Inc. has provided the following information for the year:

|                                            |             |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                 | \$1,261,000 |
| Beginning Balance—Finished Goods Inventory | 99,000      |
| Ending Balance—Finished Goods Inventory    | 85,000      |

What is the cost of goods sold?

- A) \$184,000
- B) \$1,275,000
- C) \$1,261,000
- D) \$1,247,000

Answer: B

Explanation:

|                                            |                    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Beginning Balance—Finished Goods Inventory | \$99,000           |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                 | 1,261,000          |
| Ending Balance—Finished Goods Inventory    | <u>(85,000)</u>    |
| Cost of Goods Sold                         | <u>\$1,275,000</u> |

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

34) The cost of goods manufactured includes selling expenses, administrative expenses, and manufacturing overhead.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

35) The inventory of a merchandising company consists of Raw Materials Inventory, Work-in-Process Inventory, and Finished Goods Inventory.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

36) Total manufacturing costs to account for during the year minus the ending Work-in-Process Inventory equals the cost of goods manufactured.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

37) At the beginning of the year, Swift, Inc.'s Work-in-Process Inventory account had a balance of \$124,000. During the year, \$250,000 of direct materials were used in production, and \$72,000 of direct labor costs were incurred. Manufacturing overhead amounted to \$832,000. The cost of goods manufactured was \$676,000. What is the balance in the Work-in-Process Inventory account on December 31?

A) \$1,154,000

B) \$1,352,000

C) \$676,000

D) \$602,000

Answer: D

|                                                  |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Explanation: Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory | \$124,000        |
| Direct Materials Used                            | 250,000          |
| Direct Labor                                     | 72,000           |
| Manufacturing Overhead                           | <u>832,000</u>   |
| Total Manufacturing Costs to account for         | 1,278,000        |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                       | <u>(676,000)</u> |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory                 | <u>\$602,000</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

38) Which of the following describes the cost of goods manufactured?

A) the cost of the goods that were sold during the period

B) the total cost of all goods that were completed, or partially completed during the period

C) the cost of those goods that were completed during the period

D) the total costs in inventory at the end of the period

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Interpersonal relations and teamwork

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

39) Fire Cat, Inc. selected cost data for the year are shown below:

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Cost of Goods Manufactured         | \$145,500 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1  | 19,500    |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31 | 22,000    |
| Direct Materials Used              | 18,600    |

What is the total of manufacturing costs incurred by Fire Cat, Inc. during the year?

- A) \$148,000
- B) \$143,000
- C) \$22,900
- D) \$38,100

Answer: A

Explanation: Total manufacturing costs incurred = Ending Work-in-Process Inventory + Cost of Goods Manufactured - Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory = \$22,000 + \$145,500 - \$19,500 = \$148,000

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

40) Argento Supplies, Inc. selected cost data for the year are shown below:

|                                    |         |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1  | \$5920  |
| Direct Materials Used              | 101,000 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31 | 2860    |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured         | 193,100 |

Assuming manufacturing overhead costs of \$27,800, what is the amount of direct labor incurred by Argento Supplies, Inc. during the year?

- A) \$64,300
- B) \$190,040
- C) \$61,240
- D) \$128,800

Answer: C

Explanation: Total Manufacturing Cost = Ending Work-in-Process Inventory + Cost of Goods Manufactured - Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory = \$2860 + \$193,100 - \$5920 = \$190,040

Direct labor costs = Total Manufacturing Cost - Manufacturing overhead costs - Direct Materials Used = \$190,040 - \$27,800 - \$101,000 = \$61,240

Diff: 3

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

41) Beckett, Inc. reports the following cost information for March:

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Cost of Goods Manufactured          | \$75,000 |
| Manufacturing Overhead              | 19,000   |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 1   | 5000     |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 31  | 2000     |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1  | 9980     |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 | 1160     |
| Direct Materials Used               | 25,400   |

What is the amount of direct labor incurred by Beckett, Inc. in March?

A) \$66,180

B) \$6400

C) \$75,000

D) \$21,780

Answer: D

|                                         |                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Explanation: Cost of Goods Manufactured | \$75,000        |
| Direct Materials Used                   | (25,400)        |
| Manufacturing Overhead                  | (19,000)        |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1      | (9980)          |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31     | <u>1160</u>     |
| Direct Labor                            | <u>\$21,780</u> |

Diff: 3

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

42) Keegan Corporation reports the following cost information for March:

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Cost of Goods Manufactured          | \$76,000 |
| Manufacturing Overhead              | 18,900   |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 1   | 4000     |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 31  | 3000     |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1  | 9690     |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 | 1200     |
| Direct Labor                        | 37,000   |

What is the amount of direct materials used by the company in March?

- A) \$11,610
- B) \$8490
- C) \$18,100
- D) \$20,100

Answer: A

|                                         |                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Explanation: Cost of Goods Manufactured | \$76,000        |
| Direct Labor                            | (37,000)        |
| Manufacturing Overhead                  | (18,900)        |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1      | (9690)          |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31     | <u>1200</u>     |
| Direct Materials Used                   | <u>\$11,610</u> |

Diff: 3

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

43) A corporation used \$34,000 of direct materials. It incurred \$74,000 in direct labor costs and \$112,500 in manufacturing overhead costs during the period. What is the cost of goods manufactured if the beginning and ending Work-in-Process Inventories were \$27,500 and \$20,500, respectively?

- A) \$248,000
- B) \$227,500
- C) \$213,500
- D) \$220,500

Answer: B

Explanation: Cost of goods manufactured = Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory + Direct Materials + Direct Labor Cost + Manufacturing Overhead Costs - Ending Work-in-Process Inventory = \$27,500 + \$34,000 + \$74,000 + \$112,500 - \$20,500 = \$227,500

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

- 44) Which of the following statements is TRUE of the flow of product and period costs for a manufacturer?
- A) When the manufacturing process is completed, the costs are transferred to the Work-in-Process Inventory account.
  - B) The cost of the finished goods that the manufacturer sells becomes its Cost of Goods Sold on the income statement.
  - C) Period costs remain in inventory accounts on the balance sheet until the product is sold.
  - D) All product costs that have been paid are expensed and reported on the income statement at the end of the accounting period.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

- 45) Enzo Design Corporation reports the following cost information for March:

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Cost of Goods Manufactured          | \$75,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 1   | 4000     |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 31  | 2650     |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1  | 9670     |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 | 1000     |
| Direct Labor                        | 36,000   |
| Direct Materials Used               | 16,900   |

What is the amount of manufacturing overhead incurred by the company in March?

- A) \$30,330
- B) \$138,570
- C) \$13,430
- D) \$12,430

Answer: C

|                                         |                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Explanation: Cost of Goods Manufactured | \$75,000        |
| Direct Labor                            | (36,000)        |
| Direct Materials Used                   | (16,900)        |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1      | (9670)          |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31     | <u>1000</u>     |
| Manufacturing Overhead                  | <u>\$13,430</u> |

Diff: 3

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

46) Given the following information, determine the cost of goods manufactured.

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Direct Labor Incurred              | \$62,000 |
| Manufacturing Overhead Incurred    | 177,000  |
| Direct Materials Used              | 151,000  |
| Finished Goods Inventory, Jan. 1   | 197,000  |
| Finished Goods Inventory, Dec. 31  | 99,000   |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1  | 221,000  |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31 | 108,000  |

A) \$390,000

B) \$503,000

C) \$282,000

D) \$188,000

Answer: B

|                                                |                  |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Explanation: Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1 | \$221,000        |
| Direct Materials Used                          | 151,000          |
| Direct Labor Incurred                          | 62,000           |
| Manufacturing Overhead Incurred                | 177,000          |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31             | <u>(108,000)</u> |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                     | <u>\$503,000</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

47) The following information has been provided by Crosby Corporation:

|                                        |        |
|----------------------------------------|--------|
| Direct Labor                           | \$6000 |
| Direct Materials Used                  | 3000   |
| Direct Materials Purchased             | 9000   |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured             | 13,000 |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory       | 1400   |
| Corporate Headquarters' Property taxes | 900    |
| Manufacturing Overhead Incurred        | 400    |

The beginning balance of Work-in-Process Inventory account was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) \$4500
- B) \$5000
- C) \$21,000
- D) \$9400

Answer: B

|                                         |               |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Explanation: Cost of Goods Manufactured | \$13,000      |
| Direct Labor                            | (6000)        |
| Direct Materials Used                   | (3000)        |
| Manufacturing Overhead                  | (400)         |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory        | <u>1400</u>   |
| Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory     | <u>\$5000</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

48) Garrett Corporation provided the following information for the year:

|                                               |          |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Beginning Balance — Work-in-Process Inventory | \$27,000 |
| Ending Balance — Work-in-Process Inventory    | 56,000   |
| Beginning Balance — Direct Materials          | 83,000   |
| Ending Balance — Direct Materials             | 60,000   |
| Purchases — Direct Materials                  | 360,000  |
| Direct Labor                                  | 471,000  |
| Indirect Labor                                | 18,000   |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment   | 25,000   |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance                 | 271,000  |

What was the amount of direct materials used in production during the year?

A) \$66,000

B) \$360,000

C) \$383,000

D) \$831,000

Answer: C

Explanation: Beginning Balance — Direct Materials \$83,000

Purchases — Direct Materials 360,000

Ending Balance — Direct Materials Inventory (60,000)

Direct Materials Used \$383,000

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

49) Quinton Corporation provided the following information for the year:

|                                               |          |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Beginning Balance — Work-in-Process Inventory | \$27,000 |
| Ending Balance — Work-in-Process Inventory    | 57,000   |
| Beginning Balance — Direct Materials          | 87,000   |
| Ending Balance — Direct Materials             | 61,000   |
| Purchases — Direct Materials                  | 358,000  |
| Direct Labor                                  | 469,000  |
| Indirect Labor                                | 21,000   |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment   | 22,000   |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance                 | 271,000  |

What was the total manufacturing costs incurred during the year?

- A) \$698,000
- B) \$314,000
- C) \$853,000
- D) \$1,167,000

Answer: D

Explanation:

|                                              |                  |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Beginning Balance—Direct Materials Inventory | \$87,000         |
| Purchases—Direct Materials                   | 358,000          |
| Ending Balance—Direct Materials Inventory    | <u>(61,000)</u>  |
| Direct Materials Used                        | <u>\$384,000</u> |

|                                             |                  |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Plant Utilities and Insurance               | \$271,000        |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 22,000           |
| Indirect Labor                              | <u>21,000</u>    |
| Total Manufacturing Overhead Costs          | <u>\$314,000</u> |

|                                               |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Direct Materials Used                         | \$384,000          |
| Direct Labor                                  | 469,000            |
| Manufacturing Overhead                        | <u>\$314,000</u>   |
| Total Manufacturing Cost Incurred During Year | <u>\$1,167,000</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

50) Payton Corporation provided the following information for the year:

|                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|
| Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | \$26,000 |
| Ending Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory    | 55,000   |
| Beginning Balance— Direct Materials         | 81,000   |
| Ending Balance— Direct Materials            | 59,000   |
| Purchases — Direct Materials                | 360,000  |
| Direct Labor                                | 471,000  |
| Indirect Labor                              | 19,000   |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 24,000   |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance               | 268,000  |

What was the amount of the cost of goods manufactured for the year?

A) \$1,363,000

B) \$1,164,000

C) \$1,135,000

D) \$1,193,000

Answer: C

Explanation:

|                                              |                  |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Beginning Balance—Direct Materials Inventory | \$81,000         |
| Purchases—Direct Materials                   | 360,000          |
| Ending Balance—Direct Materials Inventory    | <u>(59,000)</u>  |
| Direct Materials Used                        | <u>\$382,000</u> |

|                                             |                  |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Plant Utilities and Insurance               | \$268,000        |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 24,000           |
| Indirect Labor                              | <u>19,000</u>    |
| Total Manufacturing Overhead Costs          | <u>\$311,000</u> |

|                                               |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Direct Materials Used                         | \$382,000          |
| Direct Labor                                  | 471,000            |
| Manufacturing Overhead                        | <u>\$311,000</u>   |
| Total Manufacturing Cost Incurred During Year | <u>\$1,164,000</u> |

|                                               |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory   | \$26,000           |
| Total Manufacturing Cost Incurred During Year | 1,164,000          |
| Ending Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory      | <u>(55,000)</u>    |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                    | <u>\$1,135,000</u> |

Diff: 3

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

51) Titus Manufacturing, Inc. provided the following information for the year:

|                                           |          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|
| Purchases — Direct Materials              | \$91,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance             | 68,000   |
| Indirect Materials                        | 11,170   |
| Indirect Labor                            | 4270     |
| Direct Materials Used in Production       | 99,000   |
| Direct Labor                              | 117,500  |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant & Equipment | 4000     |

The inventory account balances as of January 1 are given below.

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Direct Materials           | \$44,000 |
| Work-in-Progress Inventory | 10,000   |
| Finished Goods Inventory   | 50,000   |

What is the ending balance in the Direct Materials account?

A) \$135,000

B) \$6000

C) \$110,170

D) \$36,000

Answer: D

Explanation: Beginning Direct Materials + Purchases Direct Materials - Direct Materials Used in Production = Ending Direct Materials

$\$44,000 + \$91,000 - \$99,000 = \$36,000$

Diff: 1

LO: 16-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

52) Darius Manufacturing, Inc. provided the following information for the year:

|                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|
| Purchases — Direct Materials                | \$90,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance               | 67,500   |
| Indirect Materials Used                     | 11,040   |
| Indirect Labor                              | 4420     |
| Direct Materials Used in Production         | 99,000   |
| Direct Labor                                | 119,500  |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 5000     |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                  | 291,500  |

The inventory account balances as of January 1 are given below.

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Direct Materials          | \$46,000 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory | 1000     |
| Finished Goods Inventory  | 50,000   |

What is the ending balance in the Work-in-Process Inventory account?

A) \$15,960

B) \$1000

C) \$50,000

D) \$45,000

Answer: A

|                                             |                 |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Explanation: Indirect Materials             | \$11,040        |
| Indirect Labor                              | 4420            |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 5000            |
| Plant Utilities & Insurance                 | <u>67,500</u>   |
| Total Manufacturing Overhead                | <u>\$87,960</u> |

|                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Beginning—Work-in-Process Inventory | \$1000           |
| Direct Materials Used in Production | 99,000           |
| Direct Labor                        | 119,500          |
| Manufacturing Overhead              | 87,960           |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured          | <u>(291,500)</u> |
| Ending—Work-in-Process Inventory    | <u>\$15,960</u>  |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

53) Ryker Manufacturing, Inc. provided the following information for the year:

|                                             |          |
|---------------------------------------------|----------|
| Purchases — Direct Materials                | \$91,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance               | 66,000   |
| Indirect Materials Used                     | 11,240   |
| Indirect Labor                              | 4830     |
| Direct Materials Used in Production         | 98,000   |
| Direct Labor                                | 118,500  |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 8000     |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                  | 292,000  |
| Cost of Goods Sold                          | 290,000  |

The inventory account balances as of January 1 are given below.

|                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Direct Materials           | \$45,000 |
| Work-in-Progress Inventory | 11,000   |
| Finished Goods Inventory   | 304,570  |

What is the ending balance in the Finished Goods Inventory?

- A) \$304,570
- B) \$302,570
- C) \$306,570
- D) \$596,570

Answer: C

|                                            |                  |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Beginning Balance—Finished Goods Inventory | \$304,570        |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                 | 292,000          |
| Cost of Goods Sold                         | <u>(290,000)</u> |

Explanation: Ending Balance—Finished Goods Inventory \$306,570

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

54) Regarding the flow of costs through the inventory accounts, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A) The final amount at each stage is added at the beginning of the next stage.
- B) The costs flow from Raw Materials Inventory to Work-in-Process Inventory to Finished Goods Inventory.
- C) Purchases of raw material and freight in are debited to the Work-in-Process Inventory account.
- D) The format for computing the amount used, manufactured, or sold is the same for all three inventory accounts.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Flow of Costs Through the Inventory Accounts

55) Describe the flow of product costs for a manufacturer.

Answer: The flow of product costs for a manufacturer begins with the purchase of raw materials. The manufacturer then uses direct labor and manufacturing overhead to convert these materials into Work-in-Process Inventory. When the manufacturing process is complete, the costs are transferred to Finished Goods Inventory. The cost of the finished goods that the manufacturer sells becomes its Cost of Goods Sold on the income statement.

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

56) Manufacturing costs flow from Work-in-Process Inventory to Cost of Goods Sold to Finished Goods Inventory.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Manufacturing costs flow from Raw Materials Inventory to Work-in-Process Inventory to Finished Goods Inventory.

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Flow of Costs Through the Inventory Accounts

57) The following format represents the flow of costs for all three manufacturing inventory accounts:  
Beginning balance + Additions - Ending balance = Amount used, manufactured, or sold

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Flow of Costs Through the Inventory Accounts

58) Vermont State, Inc. used \$153,000 of direct materials and incurred \$63,000 of direct labor costs during the year. Indirect labor amounted to \$270,000, while indirect materials used totaled \$53,000. Other operating costs pertaining to the factory included utilities of \$135,500; maintenance of \$70,260; repairs of \$53,400; depreciation of \$133,000; and property taxes of \$74,640. There was no beginning or ending finished goods inventory, but Work-in-Process inventory began the year with a \$5000 balance and ended the year with a \$7400 balance.

How much is the cost of goods manufactured?

A) \$12,400

B) \$1,003,400

C) \$1,010,800

D) \$1,005,800

Answer: B

Explanation:

|                                                                   |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory                               | \$5000             |
| Direct Materials Used                                             | 153,000            |
| Direct Labor                                                      | 63,000             |
| Manufacturing Overhead                                            |                    |
| (270,000 + 53,000 + 135,500 + 70,260 + 53,400 + 133,000 + 74,640) | 789,800            |
| Total Manufacturing Costs Incurred during the Year                | 1,005,800          |
| Total Manufacturing Costs to Account For                          | 1,010,800          |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory                                  | (7400)             |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                                        | <u>\$1,003,400</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

59) Arturo Manufacturing, Inc. provided the following information for the year:

|                                             |           |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | \$150,000 |
| Ending Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory    | 62,500    |
| Beginning Balance— Direct Materials         | 269,000   |
| Ending Balance— Direct Materials            | 53,700    |
| Purchases — Direct Materials                | 133,000   |
| Direct Labor                                | 74,380    |
| Indirect Materials                          | 52,350    |
| Indirect Labor                              | 132,500   |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 72,160    |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance               | 70,980    |

How much is the cost of goods manufactured?

- A) \$838,170
- B) \$750,670
- C) \$900,670
- D) \$766,010

Answer: A

Explanation:

|                                                    |                 |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory        |                 | \$150,000        |
| Direct Materials Used:                             |                 |                  |
| Beginning Balance—Direct Materials Inventory       | 269,000         |                  |
| Purchases—Direct Materials                         | <u>133,000</u>  |                  |
| Direct Materials Available for Use                 | 402,000         |                  |
| Ending Balance—Direct Materials Inventory          | <u>(53,700)</u> |                  |
| Direct Materials Used                              |                 | 348,300          |
| Direct Labor                                       |                 | 74,380           |
| Manufacturing Overhead                             |                 |                  |
| (52,350 + 132,500 + 72,160 + 70,980)               |                 | <u>327,990</u>   |
| Total Manufacturing Costs Incurred during the Year |                 | <u>\$750,670</u> |
| Total Manufacturing Costs to Account For           |                 | \$900,670        |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory                   |                 | <u>(62,500)</u>  |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                         |                 | <u>\$838,170</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

60) Varda, Inc. used \$213,000 of direct materials and incurred \$111,000 of direct labor costs during the year. Indirect labor amounted to \$8,100, while indirect materials used totaled \$4,800. Other operating costs pertaining to the factory included utilities of \$9,300; maintenance of \$13,500; repairs of \$5,400; depreciation of \$23,700; and property taxes of \$7,800. There was no beginning or ending finished goods inventory. The Work-in-Process Inventory account reflected a balance of \$16,500 at the beginning of the period and \$22,500 at the end of the period.

Required: Prepare a schedule of cost of goods manufactured for Varda, Inc. using the format below.

Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured

|                                                    |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory                |  |  |  |
| Direct Materials Used                              |  |  |  |
| Direct Labor                                       |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing Overhead:                            |  |  |  |
| Indirect Labor Used                                |  |  |  |
| Indirect Materials                                 |  |  |  |
| Utilities                                          |  |  |  |
| Maintenance                                        |  |  |  |
| Repairs                                            |  |  |  |
| Depreciation                                       |  |  |  |
| Property Taxes                                     |  |  |  |
| Total Manufacturing Overhead                       |  |  |  |
| Total Manufacturing Costs Incurred during the Year |  |  |  |
| Total Manufacturing Costs to Account For           |  |  |  |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory                   |  |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                         |  |  |  |

Answer: **Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured**

|                                                    |         |           |                  |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|
| Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory                |         |           | \$16,500         |
| Direct Materials Used                              |         | \$213,000 |                  |
| Direct Labor                                       |         | 111,000   |                  |
| Manufacturing Overhead:                            |         |           |                  |
| Indirect Labor                                     | \$8,100 |           |                  |
| Indirect Materials Used                            | 4,800   |           |                  |
| Utilities                                          | 9,300   |           |                  |
| Maintenance                                        | 13,500  |           |                  |
| Repairs                                            | 5,400   |           |                  |
| Depreciation                                       | 23,700  |           |                  |
| Property Taxes                                     | 7,800   |           |                  |
| Total Manufacturing Overhead                       |         | 72,600    |                  |
| Total Manufacturing Costs Incurred during the Year |         |           | 396,600          |
| Total Manufacturing Costs to Account For           |         |           | 413,100          |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory                   |         |           | (22,500)         |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                         |         |           | <u>\$390,600</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

61) Haggan Manufacturing, Inc. provided the following information for the year:

|                                              |           |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Purchases — Direct Materials                 | \$270,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance                | 202,500   |
| Indirect Materials                           | 35,250    |
| Indirect Labor                               | 14,250    |
| Ending Balance— Work-in-Process Inventory    | 42,000    |
| Ending Balance— Direct Materials             | 45,000    |
| Direct Labor                                 | 352,500   |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment  | 18,000    |
| Beginning Balance— Work-in-Process Inventory | 18,000    |
| Beginning Balance— Direct Materials          | 63,000    |

Required: Prepare a schedule of the cost of goods manufactured using the following format:

**Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured**

|                                                    |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
|                                                    |  |  |  |
| Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory                |  |  |  |
| Direct Materials Used:                             |  |  |  |
| Beginning Direct Materials                         |  |  |  |
| Purchases of Direct Materials                      |  |  |  |
| Direct Materials Available for Use                 |  |  |  |
| Ending Direct Materials                            |  |  |  |
| Direct Materials Used                              |  |  |  |
| Direct Labor                                       |  |  |  |
| Manufacturing Overhead:                            |  |  |  |
| Indirect Materials                                 |  |  |  |
| Indirect Labor                                     |  |  |  |
| Depreciation—Plant and Equipment                   |  |  |  |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance                      |  |  |  |
| Total Manufacturing Overhead                       |  |  |  |
| Total Manufacturing Costs Incurred During the Year |  |  |  |
| Total Manufacturing Costs to Account For           |  |  |  |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory                   |  |  |  |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                         |  |  |  |

Answer: **Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured**

|                                                    |                 |                |                         |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory                |                 |                | \$18,000                |
| Direct Materials Used                              |                 |                |                         |
| Beginning Direct Materials                         | \$63,000        |                |                         |
| Purchases of Direct Materials                      | <u>270,000</u>  |                |                         |
| Direct Materials Available for Use                 | 333,000         |                |                         |
| Ending Direct Materials                            | <u>(45,000)</u> |                |                         |
| Direct Materials Used                              |                 | \$288,000      |                         |
| Direct Labor                                       |                 | 352,500        |                         |
| Manufacturing Overhead                             |                 |                |                         |
| Indirect Materials                                 | 35,250          |                |                         |
| Indirect Labor                                     | 14,250          |                |                         |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment        | 18,000          |                |                         |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance                      | <u>202,500</u>  |                |                         |
| Total Manufacturing Overhead                       |                 | <u>270,000</u> |                         |
| Total Manufacturing Costs Incurred during the Year |                 |                | <u>910,500</u>          |
| Total Manufacturing Costs to Account For           |                 |                | 928,500                 |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory                   |                 |                | <u>(42,000)</u>         |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                         |                 |                | <u><u>\$886,500</u></u> |

Diff: 3

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

62) The following information has been provided by New Age, Inc.:

|                                        |          |
|----------------------------------------|----------|
| Direct Labor                           | \$25,100 |
| Direct Materials Used                  | 11,000   |
| Direct Materials Purchased             | 16,710   |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured             | 49,000   |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory       | 11,200   |
| Corporate Headquarters' Property Taxes | 1500     |
| Manufacturing Overhead                 | 19,350   |

Calculate the beginning balance of the Work-in-Process Inventory account.

A) \$93,250

B) \$60,200

C) \$4750

D) \$44,250

Answer: C

|                                         |               |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|
| Explanation: Cost of Goods Manufactured | \$49,000      |
| Direct Materials Used                   | (11,000)      |
| Direct Labor                            | (25,100)      |
| Manufacturing Overhead                  | (19,350)      |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory        | <u>11,200</u> |
| Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory     | <u>\$4750</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

63) A manufacturer produced 7,500 total units. The cost of goods manufactured is \$88,000 and the cost of goods sold is \$71,000. The unit product cost is \$9.47.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Cost of goods manufactured / Total units produced = Unit product cost  
 $\$88,000 / 7,500 = \$11.73$

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Using the Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured to Calculate Unit Product Cost

64) Unit product costs can be used to measure operating income and determine the cost of Finished Goods Inventory.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Using the Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured to Calculate Unit Product Cost

65) Velasco Productions has provided the following information for the year:

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Direct Labor                        | \$150,000 |
| Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory | 63,000    |
| Direct Materials Used               | 269,000   |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory    | 52,900    |
| Manufacturing Overhead              | 135,000   |

During the year, Velasco produced 71,220 units of product. Calculate the unit product cost. (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

A) \$7.92

B) \$6.77

C) \$7.78

D) \$8.66

Answer: A

Explanation:

|                                     |                |                  |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory |                | \$63,000         |
| Direct Materials Used:              | \$269,000      |                  |
| Direct Labor                        | 150,000        |                  |
| Manufacturing Overhead              | <u>135,000</u> |                  |
| Total Mfg. Costs Incurred           |                | <u>554,000</u>   |
| Total Mfg. Costs to Account For     |                | 617,000          |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory    |                | <u>(52,900)</u>  |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured          |                | <u>\$564,100</u> |

Unit product cost: Cost of Goods Manufactured / Units produced

Unit product cost \$7.92 per unit

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Using the Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured to Calculate Unit Product Cost

66) Hernando Manufacturing, Inc. reported the following information for the year:

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Number of Units Produced   | 152,000   |
| Number of Units Sold       | 62,000    |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | \$268,000 |
| Cost of Goods Sold         | 52,900    |
| Sales Revenue              | 130,000   |
| Gross Profit               | 72,940    |
| Operating Expense          | 727,000   |

What was the unit product cost? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

- A) \$4.32
- B) \$0.86
- C) \$0.85
- D) \$1.76

Answer: D

Explanation: Unit product cost = Cost of goods manufactured / units = \$268,000 / 152,000 = \$1.76

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Using the Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured to Calculate Unit Product Cost

67) Which of the following is TRUE of service companies?

- A) All costs of service companies are product costs.
- B) Service companies modify and resell products they buy from manufacturers.
- C) Revenues of service companies are only recorded on cash receipt.
- D) Service companies carry no inventories of products for sale.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

68) How does a manufacturing company calculate unit product cost? Why do managers need to know the unit product cost?

Answer: Unit product cost is calculated by dividing cost of goods manufactured by total units produced. The unit product cost helps managers decide on the prices to charge for each product to ensure that each product is profitable.

Diff: 2

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Using the Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured to Calculate Unit Product Cost

69) Unlike merchandising companies, income statements of service companies include cost of goods sold as a line item.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

70) The income statement of a service company will most likely include \_\_\_\_\_.

A) salaries expense

B) factory overhead

C) cost of goods sold

D) direct materials

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

71) Doggie Delights manufactures its own brand of pet toys. At the end of June, 2019 the accounting records showed the following:

| <b>Inventories:</b>            | <b>Beginning</b> | <b>Ending</b> |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Direct Materials               | \$14,200         | \$ 9,600      |
| Work-in-Process                | 0                | 3,600         |
| Finished Goods                 | 0                | 6,800         |
| <b>Other Information:</b>      |                  |               |
| Direct materials purchases     |                  | 40,000        |
| Plant janitorial services      |                  | 4,200         |
| Sales salaries                 |                  | 6,000         |
| Delivery costs                 |                  | 2,900         |
| Sales revenue                  |                  | 206,000       |
| Utilities for plant            |                  | 10,200        |
| Rent on plant                  |                  | 27,000        |
| Customer service hotline costs |                  | 3,000         |
| Direct labor                   |                  | 29,000        |

- (a) Prepare a schedule of cost of goods manufactured for Doggie Delights and  
(b) Prepare an income statement for Doggie Delights for the year ended June 30, 2019

Answer:

a)

**Doggie Delights**  
**Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured**  
**Year Ended June 30, 2019**

|                                          |                |               |                         |
|------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Beginning Work-in-Process                |                |               | \$0                     |
| Direct Materials Used:                   |                |               |                         |
| Beginning Direct Materials               | \$14,200       |               |                         |
| Purchases of Direct Materials            | <u>40,000</u>  |               |                         |
| Direct Materials Available for Use       | 54,200         |               |                         |
| Ending Direct Materials                  | <u>(9,600)</u> |               |                         |
| Direct Materials Used                    |                | \$44,600      |                         |
| Direct Labor                             |                | 29,000        |                         |
| Manufacturing Overhead                   |                |               |                         |
| Plant janitorial services                | 4,200          |               |                         |
| Utilities for plant                      | 10,200         |               |                         |
| Rent on plant                            | <u>27,000</u>  |               |                         |
| Total Manufacturing Overhead             |                | <u>41,400</u> |                         |
| Total Manufacturing Costs Incurred       |                |               | <u>115,000</u>          |
| Total Manufacturing Costs to Account For |                |               | 115,000                 |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory         |                |               | <u>(3,600)</u>          |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured               |                |               | <u><u>\$111,400</u></u> |

(b)

**Doggie Delights  
Income Statement  
Year Ended June 30, 2019**

|                                           |                |                 |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Revenues:                                 |                |                 |
| Sales Revenue                             |                | \$206,000       |
| Cost of Goods Sold:                       |                |                 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory        | \$0            |                 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                | <u>111,400</u> |                 |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale          | 111,400        |                 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory           | <u>(6,800)</u> |                 |
| Cost of Goods Sold                        |                | <u>104,600</u>  |
| Gross Profit                              |                | 101,400         |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses:      |                |                 |
| Sales Salaries Expense                    | 6,000          |                 |
| Delivery Expense                          | 2,900          |                 |
| Customer Service Hotline Expense          | <u>3,000</u>   |                 |
| Total Selling and Administrative Expenses |                | <u>11,900</u>   |
| Operating Income                          |                | <u>\$89,500</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2, 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured, Calculating Cost of Goods Sold, Income Statement

72) Grant's Ironhorse Company manufactures model railroad cars. At the end of October, 2019 the accounting records showed the following:

| <b>Inventories:</b>        | <b>Beginning</b> | <b>Ending</b> |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Direct Materials           | \$10,000         | \$5,000       |
| Work-in-Process            | 15,000           | 20,000        |
| Finished Goods             | 0                | 5,800         |
| <b>Other Information:</b>  |                  |               |
| Direct Materials Purchases |                  | 40,000        |
| Plant maintenance services |                  | 6,800         |
| Plant supervisor's salary  |                  | 31,500        |
| Sales salaries             |                  | 12,700        |
| Delivery costs             |                  | 3,100         |
| Sales revenue              |                  | 236,000       |
| Utilities for plant        |                  | 10,500        |
| Rent on plant              |                  | 23,000        |
| Advertising                |                  | 8,000         |
| Direct labor               |                  | 30,000        |

- (a) Prepare a schedule of cost of goods manufactured for Grant's Ironhorse Company and  
(b) Prepare an income statement for Grant's Ironhorse Company for the year ended October 31, 2019

Answer:

(a)

**Grant's Ironhorse Company**  
**Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured**  
**Year Ended October 31, 2019**

|                                          |          |          |           |
|------------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Beginning Work-in-Process                |          |          | \$15,000  |
| Direct Materials Used:                   |          |          |           |
| Beginning Direct Materials               | \$10,000 |          |           |
| Purchases of Direct Materials            | 40,000   |          |           |
| Direct Materials Available for Use       | 50,000   |          |           |
| Ending Direct Materials                  | (5,000)  |          |           |
| Direct Materials Used                    |          | \$45,000 |           |
| Direct Labor                             |          | 30,000   |           |
| Manufacturing Overhead                   |          |          |           |
| Plant maintenance services               | 6,800    |          |           |
| Utilities for plant                      | 10,500   |          |           |
| Plant supervisor's salary                | 31,500   |          |           |
| Rent on plant                            | 23,000   |          |           |
| Total Manufacturing Overhead             |          | 71,800   |           |
| Total Manufacturing Costs Incurred       |          |          | 146,800   |
| Total Manufacturing Costs to Account For |          |          | 161,800   |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory         |          |          | (20,000)  |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured               |          |          | \$141,800 |

(b)

**Grant's Ironhorse Company**  
**Income Statement**  
**Year Ended October 31, 2019**

|                                           |                |                 |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Revenues:                                 |                |                 |
| Sales Revenue                             |                | \$236,000       |
| Cost of Goods Sold:                       |                |                 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory        | \$0            |                 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured                | <u>141,800</u> |                 |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale          | 141,800        |                 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory           | <u>(5,800)</u> |                 |
| Cost of Goods Sold                        |                | <u>136,000</u>  |
| Gross Profit                              |                | 100,000         |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses:      |                |                 |
| Sales Salaries Expense                    | 12,700         |                 |
| Delivery Expense                          | 3,100          |                 |
| Advertising                               | <u>8,000</u>   |                 |
| Total Selling and Administrative Expenses |                | <u>23,800</u>   |
| Operating Income                          |                | <u>\$76,200</u> |

Diff: 2

LO: 18-2, 18-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured, Calculating Cost of Goods Sold, Income Statement

#### 18.4 Learning Objective 18-4

1) ERP systems can integrate all of a company's functions, departments, and data into a single system.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

2) \_\_\_\_\_ is a philosophy of continuous improvement of products and processes.

- A) Just-in-Time (JIT) Management
- B) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- C) Supply Chain Management (SCM)
- D) Total Quality Management (TQM)

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

3) What is Total Quality Management (TQM)?

- A) a philosophy of supplying customers with superior products and services
- B) an exchange of information with suppliers and customers to create efficient and effective processes
- C) a software system that integrates a company's functions, departments, and data into a single system
- D) a system that speeds the transformation of raw materials into finished products

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

4) An Enterprise Resource Planning system (ERP) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is a cost management system in which a company produces products just in time to satisfy needs
- B) requires the implementation of Total Quality Management
- C) integrates all worldwide functions, departments, and data of a company into a single system
- D) cannot be implemented in service companies

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

5) Which of the following correctly describes Just-in-Time (JIT) Management?

- A) It is a production approach that maintains surplus goods at each stage of manufacture.
- B) It helps managers cut costs by speeding the transformation of raw materials into finished products.
- C) It is a cost management approach that focuses on maintaining large finished goods inventory levels.
- D) It is an inventory approach that stockpiles raw materials to protect against supply interruptions.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

6) Which of the following is TRUE of Just-in-Time (JIT) Management?

- A) It results in more storage and insurance costs.
- B) It is a system in which the company produces products only after receiving an order.
- C) It promotes surplus inventory to prevent production shut-down in case of supply interruptions.
- D) It requires a surplus inventory of finished goods to ensure timely, or just-in-time, delivery to customers.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

7) Which of the following is a philosophy designed to integrate all organizational areas in order to provide customers with superior products and services, while meeting organizational goals throughout the value chain?

- A) Supply Chain Management (SCM)
- B) Just-in-Time (JIT) Management
- C) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)
- D) Total Quality Management (TQM)

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

8) The entire sequence of activities that add value to a company's products and services is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the value chain
- B) the planning process
- C) TQM production chain
- D) Enterprise Resource Planning

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

9) Companies that provide healthcare, communication, banking and other benefits to society are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) service companies
- B) societal organizations
- C) merchandising companies
- D) consumer organizations

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Shift Toward a Service Economy

10) The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that the manufacturing sector will account for the majority of projected job growth from 2014-2024.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Shift Toward a Service Economy

11) In order to reach new markets, many companies are moving operations to other countries.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Global Competition

12) The value chain includes both the upstream and downstream activities of a business.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

13) Value added activities which begin in research and development through product design and production are called \_\_\_\_\_.

A) downstream activities

B) design activities

C) upstream activities

D) sustainability activities

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

14) Evaluating a company's performance by its economic, social and environmental impact is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

A) triple bottom line

B) whole company concept

C) value chain

D) downstream cost

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 18-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Triple Bottom Line

### 18.5 Learning Objective 18-5

1) Managerial accounting is used in manufacturing and merchandising companies, but not in service companies.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Is Managerial Accounting Used in Service and Merchandising Companies? (H1)

2) Managerial accounting can be used to calculate costs for service and merchandising companies.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Is Managerial Accounting Used in Service and Merchandising Companies? (H1)

3) Service companies do not have product costs, so they often consider all operating expenses as part of their cost of service.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

4) A merchandiser does not need to calculate cost per unit because it resells goods that are already manufactured.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

5) Unit cost per service is calculated by dividing total costs by the total number of services provided.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

6) Nurix, Inc. is a business consulting firm. During the month of February, Nurix earned \$55,600 of revenues by providing services to 47 clients. Operating costs for February were \$8500 and non-operating costs were \$6000. What is the unit cost per service? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

- A) \$127.66
- B) \$180.85
- C) \$1182.98
- D) \$308.51

Answer: B

Explanation:  $\text{Cost per service} = \text{Operating expenses} / \text{Clients} = \$8500 / 47 = \$180.85$

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

7) Samson, Inc. reported the following information for the year:

|                                          |          |
|------------------------------------------|----------|
| Service Revenue                          | \$60,000 |
| Operating Expenses                       | 21,000   |
| Net Income                               | 39,000   |
| Number of Services Provided for the Year | 10,500   |

How much was the unit cost per service? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

- A) \$5.71
- B) \$3.71
- C) \$2.00
- D) \$7.71

Answer: C

Explanation:  $\text{Cost per service} = \text{Operating Expenses} / \text{Services} = \$21,000 / 10,500 = \$2.00$

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

8) Fuchsia, Inc. provides automobile repair services in the local community. The company provides the following information for the month of March:

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Building Rent Expense          | \$5200 |
| Depreciation Expense—Equipment | 1600   |
| Supplies Expense               | 8000   |
| Utilities Expense              | 2350   |

Fuchsia provided services to 1600 clients in the month of March and generated \$23,500 as revenue. How much is the cost per service? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

- A) \$10.72
- B) \$3.25
- C) \$10.00
- D) \$5.72

Answer: A

Explanation: Cost per service = Total costs / Services = \$17,150 / 1600 = \$10.72

Diff: 2

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

9) Star Health, Inc. is a fitness center in Oklahoma City. In October, the company earned \$550,000 in revenues and incurred the following operating costs from 300 customers:

|                                |        |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Manager's Salary               | \$5500 |
| Gym Rent                       | 1800   |
| Depreciation Expense—Equipment | 7000   |
| Office Supplies Expense        | 2300   |
| Utilities Expense              | 1600   |
| Trainer's Salary               | 22,500 |

How much is the unit cost per customer? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

- A) \$93.33
- B) \$19.00
- C) \$1833.33
- D) \$135.67

Answer: D

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Explanation: Manager's Salary  | \$5500        |
| Gym Rent                       | 1800          |
| Depreciation Expense—Equipment | 7000          |
| Office Supplies Expense        | 2300          |
| Utilities Expense              | 1600          |
| Trainer's Salary               | <u>22,500</u> |
| Total Operating Expense        | \$40,700      |

Unit cost per service = \$40,700 / 300 customers = \$135.67

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

10) Poodle Grooming Salon provides dog grooming services. In March, the business groomed 245 dogs, earned \$10,300 in revenues, and incurred the following operating costs:

|                                  |       |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Grooming Supplies Expense        | \$485 |
| Wages Expense                    | 3,260 |
| Utilities Expense                | 285   |
| Rent Expense                     | 1,200 |
| Depreciation Expense - Equipment | 500   |

Compute the cost of one grooming. (Round to two decimal places.)

Answer: Cost of one grooming = Total operating costs / Total number of dogs groomed  
=  $(\$485 + \$3,260 + \$285 + \$1,200 + \$500) / 245$  dogs groomed  
=  $\$5,730 / 245$   
= \$23.39 per dog groomed

Diff: 2

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

11) How does a service company calculate unit cost per service? Why do managers need to know the unit cost per service?

Answer: Unit cost per service is calculated by dividing total operating costs by total number of services provided. The unit cost per service helps managers set the price of each service provided.

Diff: 2

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

12) Knowing the unit cost per item helps managers set appropriate selling prices.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

13) If a merchandising company determines that the unit cost to purchase a product is less than the unit cost to manufacture the product, the company should make a decision to begin manufacturing the product

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: If a merchandising company determines that the unit cost to purchase an item is more than the unit cost to manufacture the item, the company should make a decision to begin manufacturing the product.

Diff: 2

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

14) Dakota, Inc. is a merchandiser of medallions. The company sold 15,100 units during the year. The company has provided the following information:

|                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sales Revenue                       | \$558,000 |
| Purchases (excluding Freight In)    | 280,000   |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 66,000    |
| Freight In                          | 13,000    |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory     | 52,000    |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory        | 54,900    |

What is the unit cost per item sold? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

A) \$19.21

B) \$15.77

C) \$22.85

D) \$19.40

Answer: A

|                                               |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Explanation: Purchases (excluding Freight In) | 280,000          |
| Freight In                                    | 13,000           |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory               | 52,000           |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory                  | <u>(54,900)</u>  |
| Cost of Goods Sold                            | <u>\$290,100</u> |

Cost per unit sold = \$290,100 / 15,100 units = \$19.21

Diff: 2

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

15) Five Seasons is a merchandiser of packed foods. The company provides the following information for the year:

|                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Sales Revenue        | \$145,000 |
| Cost of Goods Sold   | 64,000    |
| Operating Expenses   | 67,000    |
| Net Income           | 14,000    |
| Number of Units Sold | 29,000    |

How much was the unit cost per item of product sold? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

- A) \$4.52
- B) \$5.00
- C) \$2.21
- D) \$100.48

Answer: C

Explanation:  $\text{Cost per unit of product sold} = \text{Cost of Goods Sold} / \text{Units} = \$64,000 / 29,000 = \$2.21$

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

16) Silver Crafts, Inc. purchases and sells bracelets. The following information summarizes the company's operating activities for the year:

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | \$5300  |
| Purchases                           | 157,000 |
| Sales Revenue                       | 785,000 |
| Merchandise Inventory, January 1    | 2350    |
| Merchandise Inventory, December 31  | 38,350  |

If the company sold 7900 units of bracelets during the year, how much is the cost for one bracelet?  
(Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

- A) \$19.87
- B) \$15.32
- C) \$20.17
- D) \$5.15

Answer: B

|                                               |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| Explanation: Merchandise Inventory, January 1 | \$2350           |
| Purchases                                     | 157,000          |
| Merchandise Inventory, December 31            | <u>(38,350)</u>  |
| Total cost of goods sold                      | <u>\$121,000</u> |

Unit cost per item = \$121,000 / 7900 units = \$15.32

Diff: 2

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

17) Crabapples, Inc. purchases and sells boxes of dried fruit. The following information summarizes its operating activities for the year:

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Selling Expenses                     | \$10,000 |
| Merchandise Inventory on December 31 | 32,000   |
| Merchandise Inventory on January 1   | 46,000   |
| Purchases of merchandise             | 82,500   |
| Rent for store                       | 12,700   |
| Sales commissions                    | 7100     |
| Sales revenue                        | 168,000  |

What is the cost per box of dry fruits if Crabapples sold 4000 boxes of dry fruit during the year? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

- A) \$8.00
- B) \$42.00
- C) \$32.13
- D) \$24.13

Answer: D

|                                                       |                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Explanation: Merchandise Inventory on January 1, 2017 | \$46,000        |
| Purchases of Merchandise                              | 82,500          |
| Merchandise Inventory on December 31, 2017            | <u>(32,000)</u> |
| Cost of Goods Sold                                    | <u>\$96,500</u> |

Cost per box = \$96,500 / 4000 boxes = \$24.13

Diff: 2

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

18) Mason Cabinet Company sells standard kitchen cabinets. The following information summarizes Mason's operating activities for the year:

|                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | \$42,750 |
| Purchases                           | 85,700   |
| Sales Revenue                       | 154,500  |
| Merchandise Inventory, January 1    | 12,500   |
| Merchandise Inventory, December 31  | 16,200   |

Mason sold 950 cabinets during the year.

Calculate the operating income for the year.

Compute the unit cost for one cabinet (Round to two decimal places.)

Answer: Operating income for the year

Mason Cabinet Company  
Income Statement  
Year Ended December 31, 20XX

|                                     |                 |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sales Revenue                       |                 | \$154,500       |
| Cost of Goods Sold:                 |                 |                 |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory     | \$12,500        |                 |
| Purchases                           | <u>85,700</u>   |                 |
| Cost of Goods Available for Sale    | 98,200          |                 |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory        | <u>(16,200)</u> |                 |
| Cost of Goods Sold                  |                 | <u>82,000</u>   |
| Gross Profit                        |                 | 72,500          |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses |                 | <u>42,750</u>   |
| Operating Income                    |                 | <u>\$29,750</u> |

Unit cost for one cabinet = Cost of goods sold / Total units sold  
 = \$82,000 / 950 cabinets  
 = \$86.32 per cabinet

Diff: 3

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculate Cost Per Item

19) The primary activity of manufacturing companies is to purchase goods from a wholesaler and resell them.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 18-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies