

***Managerial Accounting, 4e (Braun/Tietz)***

**Chapter 2 Building Blocks of Managerial Accounting**

1) Service companies must carry a large amount of inventory to meet consumer demand.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

2) Manufacturing companies usually have three types of inventory.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

3) Retailers sell their products to consumers.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

4) Merchandising companies include both wholesalers and retailers.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

5) All companies have the same types of inventories.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

6) Only manufacturing companies have finished goods inventory.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

7) Which of the following are merchandising companies?

- A) Manufacturers
- B) Retailers
- C) Wholesalers
- D) Both retailers and wholesalers

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

8) Which of the following types of companies has raw materials, work in process and finished goods inventory?

- A) Retailers
- B) Manufacturers
- C) Wholesalers
- D) Service companies

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

9) Which type of company makes up the largest sector of the United States economy?

- A) Manufacturers
- B) Merchandising
- C) Wholesalers
- D) Service companies

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

10) The balance sheet of a service company has

- A) raw materials inventory.
- B) little or no inventory.
- C) three categories of inventory.
- D) two categories of inventory.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-1

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

11) Schlabig & Associates, a public accounting firm that provides business consulting to a consumer, is what type of company?

- A) Manufacturer
- B) Retailer
- C) Service
- D) Wholesaler

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

12) Jiffy Lube, an automotive maintenance company, is primarily what type of company?

- A) Manufacturer
- B) Retailer
- C) Wholesaler
- D) Service

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

13) Among other products, Nabisco makes Oreo cookies. Which type of company is Nabisco?

- A) Service
- B) Manufacturer
- C) Retailer
- D) Wholesaler

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

14) Which type of company typically produces its own inventory?

- A) Manufacturer
- B) Service company
- C) Retailer
- D) Wholesaler

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

15) What type of company resells tangible products it purchases ready-made from suppliers?

- A) Merchandiser
- B) Retailer
- C) Wholesaler
- D) All of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

16) Before these materials are used to manufacture its cars, Toyota classifies steel, glass, and plastic as

- A) raw materials inventory.
- B) finished goods inventory.
- C) work in process inventory.
- D) merchandise inventory.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

17) Before these materials are used to manufacture cabinets, a woodworker classifies lumber, paint, and glue as

- A) finished goods inventory.
- B) work in process inventory.
- C) raw materials inventory.
- D) merchandise inventory.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

18) Macy's (the department store chain) classifies its clothing held for sale as

- A) merchandise inventory.
- B) raw materials inventory.
- C) work in process inventory.
- D) finished goods inventory.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

19) American Eagle Outfitters classifies the denim jeans on the shelves at its retail locations as

- A) finished goods inventory.
- B) work in process inventory.
- C) merchandise inventory.
- D) raw materials inventory.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

20) How would Chevrolet classify its partially completed vehicles?

- A) Finished goods inventory
- B) Raw materials inventory
- C) Work in process inventory
- D) Supplies inventory

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

21) In the United States, the fastest growing type of company is

- A) merchandising.
- B) service.
- C) manufacturing.
- D) none of the above.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

22) Which of the following is a characteristic of a service company?

- A) Service companies make a product.
- B) Service companies have a single category of inventory.
- C) Service companies generally have no tangible products to sell.
- D) Service companies transform raw materials into finished goods.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

23) A snow removal business would be classified as a

- A) manufacturing company.
- B) merchandising company.
- C) simple company.
- D) service company.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

24) An accounting firm would be classified as a

- A) manufacturing company.
- B) merchandising company.
- C) simple company.
- D) service company.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

25) Toshiba Corporation makes computer chips. Toshiba Corporation would be classified as a

- A) merchandising company.
- B) manufacturing company.
- C) service company.
- D) simple company.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

26) Which type of company has three categories of inventory?

- A) A manufacturing company
- B) A merchandising company
- C) A service company
- D) All of these companies

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

27) In which of the following common types of business companies have costs of business activities that include inventory-related freight in costs and the cost of import duties or tariffs?

- A) service company
- B) manufacturing company
- C) merchandising company
- D) all of these companies

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

28) In a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ company, salaries and benefits make up over 70% of the total costs.

- A) merchandising
- B) service
- C) manufacturing
- D) All companies have a high percentage of labor costs.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-1

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

29) A \_\_\_\_\_ company's balance sheet reports just one inventory called "Inventory."

- A) service
- B) merchandising
- C) manufacturing
- D) All of these types of companies

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-1

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

30) All of the following items would be found in raw materials inventory for a furniture manufacturer except

- A) wood.
- B) fabric.
- C) steel framing.
- D) assembly worker wages.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

31) Which of the following items could be found in work in process inventory at a candy bar manufacturer?

- A) Candy bars made but not coated in chocolate
- B) Cocoa products to make candy bars
- C) Sugar products to make candy bars
- D) Candy bars completed but not yet sold

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

32) Enter the letter of the type of each company category on the line in front of each statement. Letters may be used more than once or not at all.

- A. service company
- B. merchandising company
- C. manufacturing company

- \_\_\_\_\_ generally has no or minimal inventory
- \_\_\_\_\_ has three types of inventory
- \_\_\_\_\_ inventory consists of freight-in and the cost of the product
- \_\_\_\_\_ salaries and benefits make up 70% of costs
- \_\_\_\_\_ Wal-Mart is an example of this company category

Answer: A, C, B, A, B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-1

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



33) On the line in front of each statement, enter the letter corresponding to the term that best fits that statement. You may use a letter more than once and some letters may not be used at all.

A.	Raw materials inventory	E.	Work in process inventory
B.	Service companies	F.	Manufacturing companies
C.	Merchandise inventory	G.	Merchandising companies
D.	Finished goods inventory		

- \_\_\_\_\_ has a single category of inventory
- \_\_\_\_\_ resells products previously purchased ready-made from a supplier
- \_\_\_\_\_ inventory is not sold for a profit
- \_\_\_\_\_ produces its own inventory
- \_\_\_\_\_ transforms raw materials into a new finished product
- \_\_\_\_\_ completed goods that have not been sold
- \_\_\_\_\_ partially completed items of manufacturers
- \_\_\_\_\_ steel, glass, tires, upholstery, and fabric that Toyota uses to manufacture products

Answer: G, G has a single category of inventory

G resells products previously purchased ready-made from a supplier

B inventory is not sold for a profit

F produces its own inventory

F transforms raw materials into a new finished product

D, F completed goods that have not been sold

E, F partially completed items of manufacturers

A steel, glass, tires, upholstery, and fabric that Toyota uses to manufacture products

Diff: 2

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

34) Describe service, merchandising, and manufacturing companies.

Answer: Service companies sell intangible services such as insurance, consulting, banking, and healthcare. Salaries and wages include 70% of their costs. They usually do not have inventory or cost of goods sold accounts, although some service companies will have a small amount of supplies inventory which is used for their own use and not for sale to customers. Merchandising companies resell tangible products they purchase from suppliers. Retailers and wholesalers include both types of merchandising companies. Merchandisers have inventory. Manufacturing companies use labor, plant and equipment to convert raw materials into finished products that they sell to other companies. The three types of inventory include: raw materials inventory, work in process inventory, and finished goods inventory.

Diff: 2

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-1; S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

35) Explain the difference between raw materials inventory, work in process inventory, and finished goods inventory.

Answer: Raw materials inventory includes all materials used to make a product including materials that become a part of the product as well as other physical materials used in a plant such as machine lubricants and janitorial supplies. Work in process inventory includes goods that are in the middle of the manufacturing process; however, the product is not complete. Finished goods inventory includes completed goods that have not yet been sold to a consumer or group in the marketplace.

Diff: 1

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

36) Describe a company that has some elements of all three types of companies. It is part service company, part manufacturer, and part merchandiser.

Answer: Many restaurants fall into this category because most restaurants are a service company since they serve hungry customers. A restaurant is also considered a manufacturer if the restaurant converts raw ingredients into finished meals. A restaurant is also considered a merchandise company if the restaurant sells ready-to-serve bottles of beer and wine to consumers and groups in the marketplace.

Outback Steakhouse is an example of a restaurant that is categorized as a service company, a merchandise company, and a manufacturing company.

Diff: 2

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

37) Explain the type of inventory that is characteristic at a service company.

Answer: Service firms do not have inventory costs because services cannot be produced today and stored to sell to a consumer later. They do not generally have inventory; however, some service providers do carry a minimal amount of supply inventory used for internal operations, and it is not sold to generate a profit.

Diff: 2

LO: 2-1

EOC: S2-2

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

38) Controlling costs across the whole value chain often requires a trade-off between the individual elements of the value chain.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

39) All of the components of manufacturing — from research and development through customer service after the sale — are part of a firm's value chain.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

40) The activities in the value chain must take place in a specific order.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

41) The value chain concept helps companies control costs over the value chain as a whole.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

42) Research and development is needed to improve products and to design new products.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

43) Receipt of materials is part of the firm's value chain.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

44) A company's distribution system is an important part of the value chain.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

45) Which of the following value chain elements is associated with the costs of shipping inventory to the retail outlet in a merchandising company?

- A) Design
- B) Distribution
- C) Production and Purchases
- D) Customer Service

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

46) All of the following are part of a company's value chain **except**

- A) design.
- B) distribution.
- C) administration.
- D) marketing.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

47) Which of the following activities is **not** included in the value chain?

- A) Reporting
- B) Design
- C) Production
- D) Customer service

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

48) All of the following activities are included in the value chain **except**

- A) customer service.
- B) design.
- C) safety.
- D) production.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

49) Which of the following would **not** be included in the value chain?

- A) Website development costs
- B) Costs to deliver product to retail outlets
- C) Costs of print advertisements
- D) All of these costs would be included as part of the value chain.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

50) The value chain is used by

- A) service, manufacturing, and merchandising businesses.
- B) only service and manufacturing businesses.
- C) only service and merchandising businesses.
- D) only manufacturing and merchandising businesses.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

51) Collectively, all costs such as distribution, marketing, and design are part of

- A) downstream activities.
- B) fixed costs.
- C) the value chain.
- D) manufacturing costs.

Answer: C

Diff: 21

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

52) What is the promotion of products and services known as?

- A) Customer service
- B) Marketing
- C) Distribution
- D) Design

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

53) All of the following relate to part of the value chain for a clothing company **except**

- A) cost of advertising new products.
- B) administrative costs.
- C) cost of shipping products to retailers.
- D) salaries of clothing designers.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

54) Which element of the value chain would depreciation on a factory be classified as?

- A) Design
- B) Distribution
- C) Research and development
- D) Production

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

55) Testing ways to increase the strength of your product would be classified as which element of the value chain?

- A) Design
- B) Distribution
- C) Production
- D) Research and development

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

56) Which element of the value chain would a technical support hotline for customers be considered?

- A) Design
- B) Customer service
- C) Distribution
- D) Marketing

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

57) Advertising expenses would be considered which element of the value chain?

- A) Customer service
- B) Marketing
- C) Production
- D) Research and development

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

58) The costs associated with reengineering machinery and its location within the factory to increase efficiency would be considered which element of the value chain?

- A) Customer service
- B) Marketing
- C) Research and development
- D) Design

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

59) The costs incurred to transport merchandise to a company's retail store would be considered to be what element of the value chain?

- A) Marketing
- B) Customer service
- C) Production or purchases
- D) Research and development

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

60) Lucky Cow Dairy provided the following expense information for May:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$72,000
Caps for milk bottles	3,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	125,000
Customer support hotline	10,000
Delivery expenses	20,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	75,000
Plastic milk bottles	52,000
Salaries of salespeople	63,000
Salaries of research scientists	70,000
Customer toll-free order line	6,000

What is the total cost of research and development of the value chain?

- A) \$73,000
- B) \$70,000
- C) \$55,000
- D) \$195,000

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



61) Lucky Cow Dairy provided the following expense information for May:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$72,000
Caps for milk bottles	3,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	125,000
Customer support hotline	10,000
Delivery expenses	20,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	75,000
Plastic milk bottles	52,000
Salaries of salespeople	63,000
Salaries of research scientists	70,000
Customer toll-free order line	6,000

What is the total cost for the production category of the value chain?

- A) \$496,000
- B) \$202,000
- C) \$180,000
- D) \$330,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$72,000 + 3,000 + 75,000 + 52,000 = \$202,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

62) Lucky Cow Dairy provided the following expense information for May:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$72,000
Caps for milk bottles	3,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	125,000
Customer support hotline	10,000
Delivery expenses	20,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	75,000
Plastic milk bottles	52,000
Salaries of salespeople	63,000
Salaries of research scientists	70,000
Customer toll-free order line	6,000

What is the total cost for the design category of the value chain?

- A) \$267,000
- B) \$188,000
- C) \$197,000
- D) \$125,000

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

63) Lucky Cow Dairy provided the following expense information for May:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$72,000
Caps for milk bottles	3,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	125,000
Customer support hotline	10,000
Delivery expenses	20,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	75,000
Plastic milk bottles	52,000
Salaries of salespeople	63,000
Salaries of research scientists	70,000
Customer toll-free order line	6,000

What is the total cost for the distribution category of the value chain?

- A) \$217,000
- B) \$23,000
- C) \$20,000
- D) \$151,000

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

64) Lucky Cow Dairy provided the following expense information for May:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$72,000
Caps for milk bottles	3,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	125,000
Customer support hotline	10,000
Delivery expenses	20,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	75,000
Plastic milk bottles	52,000
Salaries of salespeople	63,000
Salaries of research scientists	70,000
Customer toll-free order line	6,000

What is the total cost for the marketing category of the value chain?

- A) \$69,000
- B) \$188,000
- C) \$197,000
- D) \$267,000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$63,000 + 6,000 = \$69,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

65) Lucky Cow Dairy provided the following expense information for May:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$72,000
Caps for milk bottles	3,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	125,000
Customer support hotline	10,000
Delivery expenses	20,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	75,000
Plastic milk bottles	52,000
Salaries of salespeople	63,000
Salaries of research scientists	70,000
Customer toll-free order line	6,000

What is the total cost for the customer service category of the value chain?

A) \$82,000

B) \$16,000

C) \$73,000

D) \$10,000

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

66) Joe's Bottling Company provided the following expense information for July:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$56,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$35,000
Caps for bottles	\$3,000
Plastic bottles	\$52,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	\$123,000
Salaries of salespeople	\$63,000
Customer support hotline	\$12,000
Salaries of research scientists	\$65,000
Delivery expenses	\$40,000
Customer toll-free order line	\$8,000

What is the total cost of research and development?

- A) \$55,000
- B) \$68,000
- C) \$65,000
- D) \$188,000

Answer: C

Diff: 21

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

67) Joe's Bottling Company provided the following expense information for July:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$56,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$35,000
Caps for bottles	\$3,000
Plastic bottles	\$52,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	\$123,000
Salaries of salespeople	\$63,000
Customer support hotline	\$12,000
Salaries of research scientists	\$65,000
Delivery expenses	\$40,000
Customer toll-free order line	\$8,000

What is the total cost for the production category of the value chain?

- A) \$457,000
- B) \$307,000
- C) \$148,000
- D) \$146,000

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$56,000 + \$35,000 + \$3,000 + \$52,000 = \$146,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

68) Joe's Bottling Company provided the following expense information for July:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$56,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$35,000
Caps for bottles	\$3,000
Plastic bottles	\$52,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	\$123,000
Salaries of salespeople	\$63,000
Customer support hotline	\$12,000
Salaries of research scientists	\$65,000
Delivery expenses	\$40,000
Customer toll-free order line	\$8,000

What is the total cost for the design category of the value chain?

- A) \$244,000
- B) \$186,000
- C) \$179,000
- D) \$123,000

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



69) Joe's Bottling Company provided the following expense information for July:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$56,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$35,000
Caps for bottles	\$3,000
Plastic bottles	\$52,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	\$123,000
Salaries of salespeople	\$63,000
Customer support hotline	\$12,000
Salaries of research scientists	\$65,000
Delivery expenses	\$40,000
Customer toll-free order line	\$8,000

What is the total cost for the distribution category of the value chain?

- A) \$40,000
- B) \$43,000
- C) \$219,000
- D) \$171,000

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

70) Joe's Bottling Company provided the following expense information for July:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$56,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$35,000
Caps for bottles	\$3,000
Plastic bottles	\$52,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	\$123,000
Salaries of salespeople	\$63,000
Customer support hotline	\$12,000
Salaries of research scientists	\$65,000
Delivery expenses	\$40,000
Customer toll-free order line	\$8,000

What is the total cost for the marketing category of the value chain?

- A) \$71,000
- B) \$179,000
- C) \$186,000
- D) \$244,000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$63,000 + \$8,000 = \$71,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

71) Joe's Bottling Company provided the following expense information for July:

Assembly-line workers' wages	\$56,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$35,000
Caps for bottles	\$3,000
Plastic bottles	\$52,000
Reconfiguring the assembly line	\$123,000
Salaries of salespeople	\$63,000
Customer support hotline	\$12,000
Salaries of research scientists	\$65,000
Delivery expenses	\$40,000
Customer toll-free order line	\$8,000

What is the total cost for the customer service category of the value chain?

- A) \$68,000
- B) \$12,000
- C) \$20,000
- D) \$75,000

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

72) Sneider Family Orange Groves processes a variety of fresh juices. The company has the following expenses for July:

Depreciation expense on bottling machines	\$63,000
Glass juice bottles	\$60,000
Commissions for salespeople	\$30,000
Salaries of nutrition researchers	\$75,000
Costs of maintaining website used for customer orders	\$4,000
Wages of factory workers	\$75,000
Freshness seals/caps for juice bottles	\$3,000
Reconfiguring the factory layout	\$122,000
Customer help line	\$5,000
Costs of refrigerated trucks used to deliver juice	\$25,000

What is the total cost for the research and development category of the value chain?

- A) \$75,000
- B) \$78,000
- C) \$63,000
- D) \$197,000

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

73) Sneider Family Orange Groves processes a variety of fresh juices. The company has the following expenses for July:

Depreciation expense on bottling machines	\$63,000
Glass juice bottles	\$60,000
Commissions for salespeople	\$30,000
Salaries of nutrition researchers	\$75,000
Costs of maintaining website used for customer orders	\$4,000
Wages of factory workers	\$75,000
Freshness seals/caps for juice bottles	\$3,000
Reconfiguring the factory layout	\$122,000
Customer help line	\$5,000
Costs of refrigerated trucks used to deliver juice	\$25,000

What is the total cost for the production category of the value chain?

- A) \$462,000
- B) \$60,000
- C) \$302,000
- D) \$201,000

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$75,000 + \$3,000 + \$63,000 + \$60,000 = \$201,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

74) Sneider Family Orange Groves processes a variety of fresh juices. The company has the following expenses for July:

Depreciation expense on bottling machines	\$63,000
Glass juice bottles	\$60,000
Commissions for salespeople	\$30,000
Salaries of nutrition researchers	\$75,000
Costs of maintaining website used for customer orders	\$4,000
Wages of factory workers	\$75,000
Freshness seals/caps for juice bottles	\$3,000
Reconfiguring the factory layout	\$122,000
Customer help line	\$5,000
Costs of refrigerated trucks used to deliver juice	\$25,000

What is the total cost for the design category of the value chain?

- A) \$122,000
- B) \$197,000
- C) \$152,000
- D) \$272,000

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

75) Sneider Family Orange Groves processes a variety of fresh juices. The company has the following expenses for July:

Depreciation expense on bottling machines	\$63,000
Glass juice bottles	\$60,000
Commissions for salespeople	\$30,000
Salaries of nutrition researchers	\$75,000
Costs of maintaining website used for customer orders	\$4,000
Wages of factory workers	\$75,000
Freshness seals/caps for juice bottles	\$3,000
Reconfiguring the factory layout	\$122,000
Customer help line	\$5,000
Costs of refrigerated trucks used to deliver juice	\$25,000

What is the total cost for the distribution category of the value chain?

- A) \$28,000
- B) \$29,000
- C) \$222,000
- D) \$151,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B)  $\$4,000 + 25,000 = \$29,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

76) Sneider Family Orange Groves processes a variety of fresh juices. The company has the following expenses for July:

Depreciation expense on bottling machines	\$63,000
Glass juice bottles	\$60,000
Commissions for salespeople	\$30,000
Salaries of nutrition researchers	\$75,000
Costs of maintaining website used for customer orders	\$4,000
Wages of factory workers	\$75,000
Freshness seals/caps for juice bottles	\$3,000
Reconfiguring the factory layout	\$122,000
Customer help line	\$5,000
Costs of refrigerated trucks used to deliver juice	\$25,000

What is the total cost for the marketing category of the value chain?

- A) \$272,000
- B) \$34,000
- C) \$152,000
- D) \$197,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$30,000 + \$4,000 = \$34,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



77) Lucas Family Orange Groves processes a variety of fresh juices. The company has the following expenses for July:

Wages of factory workers	\$75,000
Freshness seals/caps for juice bottles	\$3,000
Reconfiguring the factory layout	\$102,000
Customer help line	\$2,000
Costs of refrigerated trucks used to deliver juice	\$17,000
Depreciation expense on bottling machines	\$63,000
Glass juice bottles	\$54,000
Commissions for salespeople	\$27,000
Salaries of nutrition researchers	\$89,000
Costs of maintaining website used for customer orders	\$4,000

What is the total cost for the customer service category of the value chain?

- A) \$2,000
- B) \$35,000
- C) \$80,000
- D) \$9,000

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-19A; E2-31B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

78) Delivery expenses are charged to which of the following areas?

- A) Distribution
- B) Customer service
- C) Production or purchases
- D) Marketing

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

79) A product support hotline would be considered

- A) marketing.
- B) distribution.
- C) production or purchases.
- D) customer service.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

80) Place the value chain elements in the correct order by numbering them from 1 to 6.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Design
- \_\_\_\_\_ Customer Service
- \_\_\_\_\_ Marketing
- \_\_\_\_\_ Research and Development
- \_\_\_\_\_ Distribution
- \_\_\_\_\_ Production or Purchases

Answer: 2, 6, 4, 1, 5, 3

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

81) Place the letter for the appropriate value chain activity on the line in front of each item. Letters may be used more than once or not at all. Assume a manufacturer.

A.	research and development	D.	marketing
B.	design	E.	distribution
C.	production or purchases	F.	customer service

- \_\_\_\_\_ depreciation expense on equipment in factory
- \_\_\_\_\_ delivery expense
- \_\_\_\_\_ toll free line for customer orders
- \_\_\_\_\_ customer support hot line
- \_\_\_\_\_ assembly line workers' wages

Answer: C, E, D, F, C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

82) Name and briefly describe the activities that make up the value chain.

Answer: The value chain consists of research and development, design, production or purchase, marketing, distribution, and customer service. Research and development refers to researching and developing new or improved products or services and the processes used to produce them. Design involves the detailed engineering of products and services and the processes used to produce them. Production or purchases refers to the resources used to produce a product or service or to purchase finished merchandise intended for resale. Marketing is the promotion and advertising of products or services. Distribution is the delivery of products or services to customers and customer service provides support for customers after the sale of the product or service.

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

83) Classify each of the following business costs into one of the six value chain elements.

- A. cost of a commercial during a TV program
- B. cost of shipping goods to customers
- C. costs associated with repairing products under warranty
- D. costs of developing a new product
- E. cost of making a prototype of a new product
- F. cost of labor for machine operator in factory

Answer:

- A. marketing
- B. distribution
- C. customer service
- D. research and development
- E. design
- F. production

Diff: 3

LO: 2-2

EOC: S2-3

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

84) The total cost of a cost object can only include the direct costs that are directly traced to that cost object.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-3; 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

85) If a company wants to determine a product's cost, it must assign both direct and indirect costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-3; 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

86) Costs can be either direct or indirect, depending upon the cost object.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3; 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

87) Direct costs can be traced to specific units.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3; 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

88) Indirect costs cannot be traced to the cost objects, so they are allocated.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3; 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

89) Which of the following items could be an example of a cost object?

A) A manufacturing plant

B) An international plant

C) The accounting department

D) All of the above are examples of potential cost objects.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-3; 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

90) Which of the following is **not** an example of an indirect cost incurred in manufacturing automobiles?

A) Plant supervisor salary

B) Machinery depreciation in the factory

C) Plant utilities

D) Cost of the automobile engines

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-3

EOC: S2-4

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

91) A factory janitor's wages would be classified as \_\_\_\_\_ when determining the cost of a manufactured product.

- A) an indirect cost
- B) a direct cost
- C) a period cost
- D) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3

EOC: S2-4

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

92) A salesperson's salary would be classified as \_\_\_\_\_ when determining the cost of a manufactured product.

- A) a direct cost
- B) a period cost
- C) an indirect cost
- D) none of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3; 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

93) The cost of lighting the factory would be classified as \_\_\_\_\_ when determining the cost of a manufactured product.

- A) an indirect cost
- B) a direct cost
- C) a period cost
- D) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3

EOC: S2-4

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

94) Which of the following would **not** be considered a direct cost of a mattress?

- A) Fabric
- B) Lumber
- C) Glue
- D) Steel

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3

EOC: S2-4

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

95) All of the following would be considered a direct material for a kitchen cabinet **except**

- A) wood.
- B) stain.
- C) sand paper.
- D) hinges.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3

EOC: S2-4

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

96) Prime costs consist of

- A) direct materials and direct labor.
- B) direct labor and manufacturing overhead.
- C) direct materials and manufacturing overhead.
- D) direct materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3; 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

97) Conversion costs consist of

- A) direct materials and direct labor.
- B) direct labor and manufacturing overhead.
- C) direct materials and manufacturing overhead.
- D) direct materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-3; 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

98) An example of direct labor would be which of the following?

- A) Salary of a production manager
- B) Salary of the vice-president of operations
- C) Wages of factory security
- D) Wages of assembly line personnel

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

99) Which of the following is an example of direct labor?

- A) Wages of a managerial accountant
- B) Wages of a machine operator
- C) Salary of the vice-president of operations
- D) Wages of the CFO

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

100) Which statement describes direct materials in a manufacturing setting?

- A) Direct materials are used to determine total manufacturing overhead.
- B) Direct materials are used to determine total inventoriable product costs.
- C) Direct materials cannot be separately and conveniently traced.
- D) Direct materials do not become part of the finished product.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

101) Which of the following is an example of indirect labor in a manufacturing plant?

- A) Chief operating officer
- B) Machine operators
- C) Salespersons
- D) Plant managers

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

102) Which of the following are classified as manufacturing overhead?

- A) Indirect labor and indirect materials
- B) Direct materials and direct labor
- C) All materials
- D) Factory rent and direct labor

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

103) Which of the following is an example of overhead expense in a factory?

- A) Wages of machine operators
- B) Wages of administrators in the corporate office
- C) Wages of factory maintenance personnel
- D) Salaries of salespersons

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

104) Country Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its Akron, Ohio, factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Depreciation on sales office	\$ 9,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	16,000
Factory supervisor salary	50,500
Sales commissions	23,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	3,000
Insurance costs for factory	21,000
Wages paid to maintenance workers	115,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	10,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	3,000
Costs of delivery to customers	9,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	155,500
Lumber used to build product	82,000
Utilities in factory	54,500
Utilities in sales office	26,500

Prime costs for Country Furniture Company totaled

- A) \$92,000.
- B) \$247,500.
- C) \$250,500.
- D) \$368,500.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$3,000 + 10,000 + 155,500 + 82,000 = \$250,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



105) Country Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its Akron, Ohio, factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Depreciation on sales office	\$ 9,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	16,000
Factory supervisor salary	50,500
Sales commissions	23,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	3,000
Insurance costs for factory	21,000
Wages paid to maintenance workers	115,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	10,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	3,000
Costs of delivery to customers	9,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	155,500
Lumber used to build product	82,000
Utilities in factory	54,500
Utilities in sales office	26,500

Conversion costs for Country Furniture Company totaled

- A) \$415,500.
- B) \$250,500.
- C) \$504,500.
- D) \$352,500.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$16,000 + 50,500 + 3,000 + 21,000 + 115,000 + 155,500 + 54,500 = \$415,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

106) Country Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its Akron, Ohio, factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Depreciation on sales office	\$ 9,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	16,000
Factory supervisor salary	50,500
Sales commissions	23,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	3,000
Insurance costs for factory	21,000
Wages paid to maintenance workers	115,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	10,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	3,000
Costs of delivery to customers	9,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	155,500
Lumber used to build product	82,000
Utilities in factory	54,500
Utilities in sales office	26,500

Direct material costs for Country Furniture Company totaled

A) \$82,000.

B) \$10,000.

C) \$95,000.

D) \$92,000.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$10,000 + 3,000 + 82,000 = \$95,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

107) Country Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its Akron, Ohio, factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Depreciation on sales office	\$ 9,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	16,000
Factory supervisor salary	50,500
Sales commissions	23,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	3,000
Insurance costs for factory	21,000
Wages paid to maintenance workers	115,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	10,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	3,000
Costs of delivery to customers	9,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	155,500
Lumber used to build product	82,000
Utilities in factory	54,500
Utilities in sales office	26,500

Direct labor costs for Country Furniture Company totaled

A) \$344,000.

B) \$115,000.

C) \$155,500.

D) \$321,000.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

108) Country Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its Akron, Ohio, factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Depreciation on sales office	\$ 9,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	16,000
Factory supervisor salary	50,500
Sales commissions	23,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	3,000
Insurance costs for factory	21,000
Wages paid to maintenance workers	115,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	10,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	3,000
Costs of delivery to customers	9,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	155,500
Lumber used to build product	82,000
Utilities in factory	54,500
Utilities in sales office	26,500

Manufacturing overhead costs for Country Furniture Company totaled

A) \$130,000.

B) \$260,000.

C) \$236,000.

D) \$330,500.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$16,000 + \$50,500 + \$3,000 + \$21,000 + \$115,000 + \$54,500 = \$260,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

109) Rustic Living Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its central Kentucky factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Wages paid to maintenance workers	\$60,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	\$8,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	\$100,000
Lumber used to build product	\$15,000
Sales commissions	\$7,500
Insurance costs for factory	\$21,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	\$3,000
Utilities in factory	\$12,000
Factory supervisor salary	\$60,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$18,000
Utilities in sales office	\$26,500
Costs of delivery to customers	\$8,000
Depreciation on sales office	\$1,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	\$500

Prime costs for Rustic Living Furniture Company totaled

A) \$126,000.

B) \$23,000.

C) \$123,000.

D) \$168,500.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$15,000 + \$8,000 + \$3,000 + \$100,000 = \$126,000$ .

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

110) Rustic Living Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its central Kentucky factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Wages paid to maintenance workers	\$60,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	\$8,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	\$100,000
Lumber used to build product	\$15,000
Sales commissions	\$7,500
Insurance costs for factory	\$21,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	\$3,000
Utilities in factory	\$12,000
Factory supervisor salary	\$60,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$18,000
Utilities in sales office	\$26,500
Costs of delivery to customers	\$8,000
Depreciation on sales office	\$1,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	\$500

Conversion costs for Rustic Living Furniture Company totaled

A) \$126,000.

B) \$175,000.

C) \$294,000.

D) \$271,500.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$18,000 + \$60,000 + \$500 + \$21,000 + \$60,000 + \$12,000 + \$100,000 = \$271,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

111) Rustic Living Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its central Kentucky factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Wages paid to maintenance workers	\$60,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	\$8,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	\$100,000
Lumber used to build product	\$15,000
Sales commissions	\$7,500
Insurance costs for factory	\$21,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	\$3,000
Utilities in factory	\$12,000
Factory supervisor salary	\$60,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$18,000
Utilities in sales office	\$26,500
Costs of delivery to customers	\$8,000
Depreciation on sales office	\$1,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	\$500

Direct material costs for Rustic Living Furniture Company totaled

- A) \$15,000.
- B) \$26,000.
- C) \$23,000.
- D) \$8,000.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$8,000 + 3,000 + 15,000 = \$26,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

112) Rustic Living Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its central Kentucky factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Wages paid to maintenance workers	\$60,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	\$8,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	\$100,000
Lumber used to build product	\$15,000
Sales commissions	\$7,500
Insurance costs for factory	\$21,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	\$3,000
Utilities in factory	\$12,000
Factory supervisor salary	\$60,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$18,000
Utilities in sales office	\$26,500
Costs of delivery to customers	\$8,000
Depreciation on sales office	\$1,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	\$500

Direct labor costs for Rustic Living Furniture Company totaled

A) \$227,500.

B) \$220,000.

C) \$100,000.

D) \$60,000.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



113) Rustic Living Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its central Kentucky factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Wages paid to maintenance workers	\$60,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	\$8,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	\$100,000
Lumber used to build product	\$15,000
Sales commissions	\$7,500
Insurance costs for factory	\$21,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	\$3,000
Utilities in factory	\$12,000
Factory supervisor salary	\$60,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$18,000
Utilities in sales office	\$26,500
Costs of delivery to customers	\$8,000
Depreciation on sales office	\$1,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	\$500

Manufacturing overhead costs for Rustic Living Furniture Company totaled

A) \$171,500.

B) \$79,000.

C) \$150,000.

D) \$217,500.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$18,000 + \$60,000 + \$500 + \$21,000 + \$60,000 + \$12,000 = \$171,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

114) Use the correct number to designate each item below. Assume they are for a manufacturer.

1. direct materials
2. selling and general expenses
3. manufacturing overhead
4. direct labor

- A) \_\_\_\_\_ rent expense on factory building  
B) \_\_\_\_\_ sales supplies used  
C) \_\_\_\_\_ factory supplies used  
D) \_\_\_\_\_ indirect materials used  
E) \_\_\_\_\_ wages of assembly line personnel  
F) \_\_\_\_\_ cost of primary material used to make product  
G) \_\_\_\_\_ depreciation expense on office equipment  
H) \_\_\_\_\_ rent expense on office facilities  
I) \_\_\_\_\_ insurance expired on factory equipment  
J) \_\_\_\_\_ utilities incurred in the office  
K) \_\_\_\_\_ advertising expense  
L) \_\_\_\_\_ taxes paid on factory building

Answer: A) 3, B) 2, C) 3, D) 3, E) 4, F) 1, G) 2, H) 2, I) 3, J) 2, K) 2, L) 3

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

115) Differentiate between:

- A. direct materials versus indirect materials
- B. direct labor versus indirect labor

Answer: Student responses will vary but should include the following points:

A. Direct materials must become a physical part of the finished product and their costs must be separate and traceable through the manufacturing process to specific units of the finished product. Examples for a furniture manufacturer include wood, leather, steel, etc. Indirect materials become part of the finished product, but their minor costs cannot conveniently be traced directly to individual units of the finished products. They are included as part of manufacturing overhead. Examples for a furniture manufacturer include thread, glue, snaps, etc.

B. Direct labor cost is the compensation of employees who physically convert raw materials into the company's products and whose efforts can be traced directly to specific units of finished goods. Examples of direct material at a furniture manufacturer include machine operators and assemblers. Indirect labor is factory labor that is difficult to trace to individual units of specific products. Instead, the cost is included in manufacturing overhead. Examples of indirect labor at a furniture manufacturer include costs for forklift operators, janitors, and plant managers.

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

116) Indirect manufacturing costs should be included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

117) An inventoriable cost could be the cost of the marketing and distribution of a product.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

118) Inventoriable product costs consist of manufacturing overhead, direct labor and direct materials.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

119) Indirect materials, indirect labor, and indirect manufacturing costs are what type of manufacturing cost?

A) Direct labor

B) Direct materials

C) Manufacturing overhead

D) Prime costs

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

120) Which of the following would **not** be considered a product cost of a manufacturer?

A) Direct labor

B) Direct materials

C) Manufacturing overhead

D) Freight out

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

121) Period costs are

- A) always recorded as an expense.
- B) always considered part of the inventory.
- C) expensed only when the inventory is sold.
- D) none of the above.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

122) All of the following are period costs **except**

- A) distribution expenses.
- B) direct labor expenses.
- C) marketing expenses.
- D) research and development expenses.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

123) Inventoriable product costs for a product are described by which of the following?

- A) Inventoriable product costs are narrower in scope than total costs.
- B) Inventoriable product costs include all costs along the value chain.
- C) Inventoriable product costs consist of direct materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead.
- D) Both A and C are correct.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

124) Inventoriable product costs for a manufactured product include

- A) the costs of direct materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead.
- B) marketing and research and development costs.
- C) the costs of direct materials and direct labor only.
- D) none of the above.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

125) Inventoriable product costs are best described by which of the following statements?

- A) They are expensed on the income statement when incurred.
- B) They include marketing and distribution costs.
- C) They are used for external reporting purposes.
- D) Both A and C are correct.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

126) Where would period costs be found on the financial statements?

- A) Under current assets on the balance sheet
- B) Under current liabilities on the balance sheet
- C) As operating expenses on the income statement in the period incurred
- D) As operating expenses on the income statement for a previous period

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

127) Which of the following statements is correct concerning product costs?

- A) Product costs are expensed in the period the related product is sold.
- B) Product costs are expensed in the period incurred.
- C) Product costs are shown with operating expenses on the income statement.
- D) Product costs are shown with current liabilities on the balance sheet.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

128) Which of the following costs include all of the costs associated with production of a product?

- A) Inventoriable
- B) Direct
- C) Mixed
- D) Overhead

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

129) Manufacturing overhead costs for a product include

- A) direct material.
- B) operating expenses.
- C) indirect manufacturing costs.
- D) prime costs.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

130) When do inventoriable costs become expenses?

- A) When direct materials are purchased
- B) When the manufacturing process begins
- C) When the manufacturing process is completed
- D) None of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

131) Indirect materials and indirect labor are \_\_\_\_\_ for a manufactured product.

- A) overhead and period costs
- B) operating and period costs
- C) overhead and product costs
- D) operating and product costs

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

132) Manufacturers consider selling and administrative costs to be

- A) period costs.
- B) conversion costs.
- C) inventoriable costs.
- D) prime costs.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

133) Which of the following is an example of a period cost when manufacturing products?

- A) Depreciation expense on factory equipment
- B) Advertising expense
- C) Indirect materials used in the factory
- D) Property taxes on the plant

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

134) Which of the following is an example of an inventoriable cost when manufacturing products?

- A) Depreciation on office equipment
- B) Depreciation on store building
- C) Sales salaries expenses
- D) Depreciation on factory equipment

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

135) When manufacturing products, direct labor and direct materials are classified as

- A) period costs and expensed when incurred.
- B) product costs and expensed when the goods are sold.
- C) product costs and expensed when incurred.
- D) period costs and expensed when the goods are sold.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

136) Certain materials used in a manufacturing plant cannot be traced to a specific unit. What are these materials called?

- A) General materials
- B) Direct materials
- C) Indirect materials
- D) Finished materials

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

137) Rent on a factory building would be considered to be a \_\_\_\_\_ cost.

- A) product
- B) period
- C) direct
- D) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

138) The \_\_\_\_\_ element in the value chain would contain inventoriable costs for a manufacturer.

- A) research and development
- B) production
- C) design
- D) distribution

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-5

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

139) Pink Ribbon Shoppe, a clothing retailer, had the following total costs as grouped by value chain element:

Research and development	\$53,000
Design	\$17,000
Purchases	\$72,000
Marketing	\$42,000
Distribution	\$58,000
Customer service	\$35,000

What were the company's inventoriable costs?

- A) \$142,000
- B) \$17,000
- C) \$72,000
- D) \$89,000

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-18A; E2-30B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



140) Pink Ribbon Shoppe, a clothing retailer, had the following total costs as grouped by value chain element:

Research and development	\$53,000
Design	\$17,000
Purchases	\$72,000
Marketing	\$42,000
Distribution	\$58,000
Customer service	\$35,000

What were the company's period costs?

- A) \$205,000
- B) \$277,000
- C) \$100,000
- D) \$135,000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$53,000 + \$17,000 + \$42,000 + \$58,000 + \$35,000 = \$205,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-2

EOC: E2-18A; E2-30B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

141) Country Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its Akron, Ohio, factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Depreciation on sales office	\$ 9,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	16,000
Factory supervisor salary	50,500
Sales commissions	23,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	3,000
Insurance costs for factory	21,000
Wages paid to maintenance workers	115,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	10,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	3,000
Costs of delivery to customers	9,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	155,500
Lumber used to build product	82,000
Utilities in factory	54,500
Utilities in sales office	26,500

Product costs for Country Furniture Company totaled

- A) \$510,500.
- B) \$486,500.
- C) \$370,000.
- D) \$526,500.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$16,000 + 50,500 + 3,000 + 21,000 + 115,000 + 10,000 + 3,000 + 155,500 + 82,000 + 54,500 = \$510,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

142) Country Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its Akron, Ohio, factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Depreciation on sales office	\$ 9,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	16,000
Factory supervisor salary	50,500
Sales commissions	23,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	3,000
Insurance costs for factory	21,000
Wages paid to maintenance workers	115,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	10,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	3,000
Costs of delivery to customers	9,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	155,500
Lumber used to build product	82,000
Utilities in factory	54,500
Utilities in sales office	26,500

Period costs for Country Furniture Company totaled

- A) \$41,000.
- B) \$129,000.
- C) \$44,500.
- D) \$67,500.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$9,000 + 23,000 + 9,000 + 26,500 = \$67,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

143) Rustic Living Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its central Kentucky factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Wages paid to maintenance workers	\$60,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	\$8,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	\$100,000
Lumber used to build product	\$15,000
Sales commissions	\$7,500
Insurance costs for factory	\$21,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	\$3,000
Utilities in factory	\$12,000
Factory supervisor salary	\$60,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$18,000
Utilities in sales office	\$26,500
Costs of delivery to customers	\$8,000
Depreciation on sales office	\$1,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	\$500

Product costs for Rustic Living Furniture Company totaled

A) \$203,500.

B) \$273,500.

C) \$297,500.

D) \$295,000.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$18,000 + \$60,000 + \$500 + \$21,000 + \$12,000 + \$60,000 + \$8,000 + \$3,000 + \$100,000 + \$15,000 = \$297,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

144) Rustic Living Furniture Company manufactures furniture at its central Kentucky factory. Some of its costs from the past year include:

Wages paid to maintenance workers	\$60,000
Fabric used to upholster furniture	\$8,000
Wages paid to assembly-line workers	\$100,000
Lumber used to build product	\$15,000
Sales commissions	\$7,500
Insurance costs for factory	\$21,000
Freight-in (on raw materials)	\$3,000
Utilities in factory	\$12,000
Factory supervisor salary	\$60,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$18,000
Utilities in sales office	\$26,500
Costs of delivery to customers	\$8,000
Depreciation on sales office	\$1,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	\$500

Period costs for Rustic Living Furniture Company totaled

A) \$43,000.

B) \$35,500.

C) \$16,500.

D) \$65,000.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$1,000 + 7,500 + 8,000 + 26,500 = \$43,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

145) Winner's Sporting Equipment manufactures sporting goods. Selected costs from the past year include:

Plastics used to make products	\$ 151,000
Heating and lighting costs for factory	\$65,000
Factory janitor wages	\$67,000
Costs of shipping to customers	\$11,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	\$2,000
Lighting costs for sales office	\$20,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$23,000
Office supplies for sales office	\$6,000
Insurance costs for factory	\$13,000
Maintenance worker wages	\$99,000
Freight-in (on plastics)	\$7,500
Aluminum used to make products	\$ 175,000
Assembly-line worker wages	\$ 142,000
Salaries of salespeople	\$74,000

Product costs for Winner's Sporting Equipment totaled

A) \$724,000.

B) \$744,500.

C) \$612,000.

D) \$806,500.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$23,000 + \$67,000 + \$2,000 + \$13,000 + \$99,000 + \$151,000 + \$7,500 + \$142,000 + \$175,000 + \$65,000 = \$744,500$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

146) Winner's Sporting Equipment manufactures sporting goods. Selected costs from the past year include:

Plastics used to make products	\$ 151,000
Heating and lighting costs for factory	\$65,000
Factory janitor wages	\$67,000
Costs of shipping to customers	\$11,000
Lubricants used in factory equipment	\$2,000
Lighting costs for sales office	\$20,000
Depreciation on factory equipment	\$23,000
Office supplies for sales office	\$6,000
Insurance costs for factory	\$13,000
Maintenance worker wages	\$99,000
Freight-in (on plastics)	\$7,500
Aluminum used to make products	\$ 175,000
Assembly-line worker wages	\$ 142,000
Salaries of salespeople	\$74,000

Period costs for Winner's Sporting Equipment totaled

- A) \$91,000.
- B) \$37,000.
- C) \$188,000.
- D) \$111,000.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$11,000 + 20,000 + 6,000 + 74,000 = \$111,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

147) ABC Company makes wooden furniture. Identify each of the following as either an inventoriable product cost or a period cost. If it is an inventoriable product cost, classify it as direct materials, direct labor, or manufacturing overhead.

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ Insurance on the plant building
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ Cost of shipping the furniture to the customers
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ Assembly line workers' wages
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ Depreciation on plant equipment
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ Salesmen's salaries
- F. \_\_\_\_\_ Cost of various types of wood
- G. \_\_\_\_\_ Insurance on delivery trucks
- H. \_\_\_\_\_ Plant forklift operator's salary

Answer:

- A. Inventoriable product cost, manufacturing overhead
- B. Period cost
- C. Inventoriable product cost, direct labor
- D. Inventoriable product cost, manufacturing overhead
- E. Period cost
- F. Inventoriable product cost, direct materials
- G. Period cost
- H. Inventoriable product cost, manufacturing overhead

Diff: 3

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-7

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



148) Indicate whether each of the following costs is a product cost or a period cost. Assume it is for a manufacturer.

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ direct materials used in factory
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ factory utilities
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ salespersons' commissions
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ salary of plant manager
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ indirect materials used in factory
- F. \_\_\_\_\_ depreciation expense on store equipment
- G. \_\_\_\_\_ indirect labor incurred in factory
- H. \_\_\_\_\_ advertising expense
- I. \_\_\_\_\_ direct labor incurred in factory
- J. \_\_\_\_\_ factory machinery repairs and maintenance
- K. \_\_\_\_\_ depreciation expense on factory machinery
- L. \_\_\_\_\_ supplies used in store
- M. \_\_\_\_\_ plant insurance expired

Answer:

- A. product
- B. product
- C. period
- D. product
- E. product
- F. period
- G. product
- H. period
- I. product
- J. product
- K. product
- L. period
- M. product

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: S2-6

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

149) Product costs and period costs receive similar treatment when presented in the financial statements.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: S2-12

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

150) The income statements of manufacturing companies are more complex than those of service or merchandising companies.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: S2-11

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

151) The financial statements of a merchandiser are more complex than those of a manufacturer.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-22A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

152) Service companies have the most complex accounting with regard to the income statement.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-22A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

153) Cost of goods sold is a major expense of service companies.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-22A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

154) The schedule of cost of goods manufactured is prepared before the income statement for a manufacturing company.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

155) Which of the following items is **not** used when calculating the cost of goods manufactured?

- A) Direct materials used
- B) Direct labor
- C) Salesperson salaries
- D) Manufacturing overhead

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-24A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

156) Before operating income can be determined for a manufacturer, which of the following is calculated?

- A) Cost of goods available for sale
- B) Cost of goods sold
- C) Cost of goods manufactured
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-24A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

157) The only difference in the balance sheets of various types of businesses (for example, manufacturing vs. service) is

- A) current liabilities.
- B) current assets.
- C) investments.
- D) equity.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-22A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

158) The balance sheet of a service company would include which of the following?

- A) Factory equipment depreciation
- B) Cost of goods manufactured
- C) Accounts receivable
- D) Cost of goods sold

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-22A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

159) The income statement of a retailer would include which of the following?

- A) Cost of goods sold
- B) Value of inventory
- C) Accounts payable
- D) Accounts receivable

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-23A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

160) The income statements for **both** a merchandiser and manufacturer would include which of the following?

- A) Operating expenses
- B) Direct labor incurred
- C) Direct materials used
- D) Cost of goods manufactured

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-23A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

161) A merchandiser's purchases are equivalent to a manufacturer's

- A) cost of goods sold.
- B) cost of goods manufactured.
- C) raw materials inventory.
- D) work in process inventory.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

162) Tuity Fruity Beverage Company's operating activities for the year are listed below.

Purchases	\$140,000
Operating expenses	80,000
Beginning inventory	12,000
Ending inventory	18,000
Sales revenue	300,000

What is the cost of goods available for sale?

- A) \$140,000
- B) \$152,000
- C) \$80,000
- D) \$134,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations: Beginning Inventory \$12,000 + Purchases \$140,000 = Cost of Goods Available For Sale = \$152,000

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

163) Tuity Fruity Beverage Company's operating activities for the year are listed below.

Purchases	\$140,000
Operating expenses	80,000
Beginning inventory	12,000
Ending inventory	18,000
Sales revenue	300,000

What is the cost of goods sold for the year?

- A) \$152,000
- B) \$134,000
- C) \$140,000
- D) \$80,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations: Beginning Inventory \$12,000 + Purchases \$140,000 = Goods Available For Sale \$152,000 - Ending Inventory \$18,000 = \$134,000

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

164) Tuity Fruity Beverage Company's operating activities for the year are listed below.

Purchases	\$140,000
Operating expenses	80,000
Beginning inventory	12,000
Ending inventory	18,000
Sales revenue	300,000

What is the gross profit for the year?

- A) \$160,000
- B) \$300,000
- C) \$80,000
- D) \$166,000

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations: Beg Inv \$12,000 + Purchases \$140,000 = Goods available \$152,000 - ending inventory \$18,000 = Cost of Goods Sold \$134,000. Now Sales \$300,000 - CGS \$134,000 = Gross Profit \$166,000

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

165) Chicago Steel's operating activities for the year are listed below.

Beginning inventory	\$1,000,000
Ending inventory	\$350,000
Purchases	\$750,000
Sales revenue	\$1,500,000
Operating expenses	\$700,000

What is the cost of goods available for sale?

- A) \$1,400,000
- B) \$750,000
- C) \$50,000
- D) \$1,750,000

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

166) Chicago Steel's operating activities for the year are listed below.

Beginning inventory	\$1,000,000
Ending inventory	\$350,000
Purchases	\$750,000
Sales revenue	\$1,500,000
Operating expenses	\$700,000

What is the cost of goods sold for the year?

- A) \$1,400,000
- B) \$750,000
- C) \$50,000
- D) \$1,750,000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations: Beginning Inventory \$1,000,000 + Purchases \$750,000 = Goods Available \$1,750,000 - Ending Inventory \$350,000 = 1,400,000

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

167) Chicago Steel's operating activities for the year are listed below.

Beginning inventory	\$1,000,000
Ending inventory	\$350,000
Purchases	\$750,000
Sales revenue	\$1,500,000
Operating expenses	\$700,000

What is the gross profit for the year?

- A) \$50,000
- B) \$750,000
- C) \$1,500,000
- D) \$100,000

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations: Beginning Inventory \$1,000,000 + Purchases \$750,000 = Goods Available \$1,750,000 - Ending Inventory \$350,000 = CGS 1,400,000. Now Sales \$1,500,000 - CGS \$1,400,000 = Gross Profit \$100,000

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

168) Challenge Tennis & Recreation's operating activities for the year are listed below.

Purchases	\$174,000
Operating expenses	62,000
Beginning inventory	27,000
Ending inventory	37,000
Sales revenue	333,000

What is the cost of goods available for sale?

A) \$164,000

B) \$201,000

C) \$97,000

D) \$174,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$27,000 + \$174,000 = \$201,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

169) Challenge Tennis & Recreation's operating activities for the year are listed below.

Purchases	\$174,000
Operating expenses	62,000
Beginning inventory	27,000
Ending inventory	37,000
Sales revenue	333,000

What is the cost of goods sold for the year?

A) \$201,000

B) \$164,000

C) \$174,000

D) \$97,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$27,000 + \$174,000 = \$201,000 - \$37,000 = \$164,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



170) Challenge Tennis & Recreation's operating activities for the year are listed below.

Purchases	\$174,000
Operating expenses	62,000
Beginning inventory	27,000
Ending inventory	37,000
Sales revenue	333,000

What is the gross profit for the year?

- A) \$159,000
- B) \$333,000
- C) \$97,000
- D) \$169,000

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$27,000 + \$174,000 = \$201,000 - \$37,000 = \$164,000$ . Then  $\$333,000 - \$164,000 = \$169,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

171) In addition to cost of goods manufactured, which of the following is needed to compute the cost of goods sold for a manufacturer?

- A) Beginning work in process inventory less ending work in process inventory
- B) Ending work in process inventory less beginning work in process inventory
- C) Ending finished goods
- D) Beginning finished goods inventory less ending finished goods inventory

Answer: D

Diff: 23

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

172) For a manufacturer, beginning work in process would be equal to

- A) manufacturing costs incurred in the period - ending work in process inventory.
- B) cost of goods manufactured - ending work in process inventory + manufacturing costs incurred in the period.
- C) ending work in process inventory + manufacturing costs incurred in the period.
- D) cost of goods manufactured + ending work in process inventory - manufacturing costs incurred in the period.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

173) Lots of Stuff Company reports the following data for its first year of operation.

Work in process inventory, beginning	0
Work in process inventory, ending	140,000
Direct materials used	110,000
Manufacturing overhead	185,000
Finished goods inventory, beginning	0
Finished goods inventory, ending	90,000

What are the total manufacturing costs to account for?

- A) \$455,000
- B) \$295,000
- C) \$750,000
- D) \$520,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$110,000 + \$185,000 = \$295,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

174) Lots of Stuff Company reports the following data for its first year of operation.

Cost of goods manufactured	\$455,000
Work in process inventory, beginning	0
Work in process inventory, ending	140,000
Direct materials used	110,000
Manufacturing overhead	185,000
Finished goods inventory, beginning	0
Finished goods inventory, ending	90,000

What is the cost of goods sold?

- A) \$365,000
- B) \$455,000
- C) \$750,000
- D) \$505,000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$455,000 - 90,000 = \$365,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

175) Youngstown Rubber reports the following data for its first year of operation.

Direct materials used	\$710,000
Cost of goods manufactured	680,000
Finished goods inventory, ending	190,000
Finished goods inventory, beginning	0
Manufacturing overhead	100,000
Work in process inventory, beginning	0
Work in process inventory, ending	130,000

What are the total manufacturing costs to account for?

- A) \$945,000
- B) \$810,000
- C) \$1,265,000
- D) \$455,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:

$$\$710,000 + \$100,000 = \$810,000$$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

176) Youngstown Rubber reports the following data for its first year of operation.

Direct materials used	\$710,000
Cost of goods manufactured	680,000
Finished goods inventory, ending	190,000
Manufacturing overhead	100,000
Finished goods inventory, beginning	0
Work in process inventory, beginning	0
Work in process inventory, ending	130,000

What is the cost of goods sold?

- A) \$395,000
- B) \$455,000
- C) \$490,000
- D) \$1,265,000

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$680,000 - 190,000 = \$490,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

177) Fit Apparel Company reports the following data for its first year of operation.

Work in process inventory, beginning	0
Work in process inventory, ending	90,000
Direct materials used	85,000
Manufacturing overhead	100,000
Finished goods inventory, beginning	0
Finished goods inventory, ending	70,000

What are the total manufacturing costs to account for?

- A) \$650,000
- B) \$835,000
- C) \$185,000
- D) \$675,000

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:

$$\$85,000 + \$100,000 = \$185,000$$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

178) Fit Apparel Company reports the following data for its first year of operation.

Cost of goods manufactured	\$650,000
Work in process inventory, beginning	0
Work in process inventory, ending	90,000
Direct materials used	85,000
Manufacturing overhead	100,000
Finished goods inventory, beginning	0
Finished goods inventory, ending	70,000

What is the cost of goods sold?

- A) \$650,000
- B) \$835,000
- C) \$580,000
- D) \$670,000

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$650,000 - 70,000 = \$580,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

179) Tall Timbers reports the following data for its first year of operation.

Work in process inventory, beginning	\$ 0
Work in process inventory, ending	50,000
Manufacturing overhead	25,000
Direct materials used	7,000
Finished goods inventory, beginning	0
Finished goods inventory, ending	20,000
Cost of goods manufactured	85,000

What are the total manufacturing costs to account for?

- A) \$47,000
- B) \$32,000
- C) \$85,000
- D) \$117,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$7,000 + \$25,000 = \$32,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

180) Tall Timbers reports the following data for its first year of operation.

Work in process inventory, beginning	\$ 0
Work in process inventory, ending	50,000
Manufacturing overhead	25,000
Direct materials used	7,000
Finished goods inventory, beginning	0
Finished goods inventory, ending	20,000
Cost of goods manufactured	85,000

What is the cost of goods sold?

- A) \$65,000
- B) \$85,000
- C) \$117,000
- D) \$115,000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$85,000 - 20,000 = \$65,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

181) Direct labor for a company was \$145,000; manufacturing overhead was \$300,000; and direct materials were \$270,000. Conversion costs would total

- A) \$570,000.
- B) \$715,000.
- C) \$415,000.
- D) \$445,000.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$300,000 + 145,000 = \$445,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

182) Direct materials for a company were \$500,000; manufacturing overhead was \$250,000; and direct labor was \$770,000. Conversion costs would total

- A) \$1,020,000.
- B) \$1,270,000.
- C) \$1,520,000.
- D) \$750,000.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$770,000 + 250,000 = \$1,020,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

183) Direct labor for a company was \$145,000; manufacturing overhead was \$300,000; and direct materials were \$270,000. Prime costs would total

- A) \$715,000.
- B) \$445,000.
- C) \$415,000.
- D) \$570,000.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$145,000 + 270,000 = \$415,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

184) Direct materials for a company were \$500,000; manufacturing overhead was \$250,000; and direct labor was \$770,000. Prime costs would total

- A) \$1,020,000.
- B) \$1,270,000.
- C) \$1,520,000.
- D) \$750,000.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$500,000 + 770,000 = \$1,270,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-4

EOC: E2-21A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

185) Page's sells books. The following information summarizes the company's operating expenses for the year:

Purchases	\$105,000
Operating expenses	\$ 53,000
Beginning merchandise inventory	\$ 14,000
Ending merchandise inventory	\$ 11,000
Sales revenue	\$170,000

What is cost of goods available for sale?

- A) \$116,000
- B) \$65,000
- C) \$119,000
- D) \$108,000

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$105,000 + 14,000 = \$119,000$

Diff: 32

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

186) Page's sells books. The following information summarizes the company's operating expenses for the year:

Cost of goods sold	\$105,000
Salaries and wages	\$ 23,000
Rent and utilities	\$ 14,000
Marketing	\$ 11,000
Sales revenues	\$170,000

What is operating income?

- A) \$12,000
- B) \$102,000
- C) \$108,000
- D) \$17,000

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:

$\$170,000 - \$105,000 = \$65,000$  gross profit

Operating Expenses:  $\$23,000 + \$14,000 + \$11,000 = \$48,000$  Total Operating Expenses

Operating Income:  $\$65,000 - \$48,000 = \$17,000$  Operating Income

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

187) The Seashell Factory sells beach goods to tourists. The following information summarizes the company's operating expenses for the year:

Cost of goods sold	\$108,000
Marketing	\$1,200
Rent and utilities	\$ 12,500
Salaries and wages	\$ 12,000
Sales revenues	\$170,000

What is gross profit?

- A) \$62,000
- B) \$9,000
- C) \$65,000
- D) \$117,000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$170,000 - \$108,000 = \$62,000$  Gross profit

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



188) Paper Clip Company sells office supplies. The following information summarizes the company's operating activities for the year:

Utilities for the store	\$ 9,500
Sales commissions	10,000
Sales revenue	164,000
Purchases of merchandise	85,000
January 1 inventory	27,000
Rent for store	13,500
December 31 inventory	23,000

What is cost of goods sold?

- A) \$85,000
- B) \$89,000
- C) \$108,000
- D) \$112,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$27,000 + 85,000 = \$112,000 - \$23,000 = \$89,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

189) Paper Clip Company sells office supplies. The following information summarizes the company's operating activities for the year:

Utilities for the store	\$ 9,500
Sales commissions	10,000
Sales revenue	164,000
Purchases of merchandise	89,000
January 1 inventory	27,000
Rent for store	13,500
December 31 inventory	23,000

What is operating income?

- A) \$154,500
- B) \$56,000
- C) \$38,000
- D) \$46,000

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$164,000 - (\$27,000 + \$89,000 - \$23,000 = \$93,000) = \$71,000 - \$9,500 - \$10,000 - \$13,500 = \$38,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

190) Paper Clip Company sells office supplies. The following information summarizes the company's operating activities for the year:

Utilities for the store	\$ 9,500
Sales commissions	10,000
Sales revenue	164,000
Purchases of merchandise	89,000
January 1 inventory	27,000
Rent for store	13,500
December 31 inventory	23,000

What is gross profit?

- A) \$71,000
- B) \$42,000
- C) \$83,000
- D) \$56,000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$164,000 - (\$89,000 + \$27,000 - \$23,000) = \$71,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

191) Paper Clip Company sells office supplies. The following information summarizes the company's operating activities for the year:

Utilities for the store	\$ 9,500
Sales commissions	10,000
Sales revenue	164,000
Purchases of merchandise	85,000
January 1 inventory	27,000
Rent for store	13,500
December 31 inventory	23,000

What are total operating expenses?

- A) \$33,000
- B) \$19,500
- C) \$23,500
- D) \$23,000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$9,500 + \$10,000 + \$13,500 = \$33,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

192) Company X sells widgets. The following information summarizes the company's operating activities for the year:

Beginning inventory	\$7,000
Sales revenue	\$ 25,000
Sales commissions	\$1,000
Rent for office	\$2,000
Utilities for the office	\$1,500
Purchases	\$6,000
Ending inventory	\$5,000

What is cost of goods sold?

- A) \$9,500
- B) \$6,000
- C) \$8,000
- D) \$13,000

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$7,000 + \$6,000 = \$13,000 - \$5,000 = \$8,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes in costs and volume on a company's profits.

193) Company X sells widgets. The following information summarizes the company's operating activities for the year:

Beginning inventory	\$7,000
Sales revenue	\$ 25,000
Sales commissions	\$1,000
Rent for office	\$2,000
Utilities for the office	\$1,500
Purchases	\$6,000
Ending inventory	\$5,000

What is operating income?

- A) \$12,500
- B) \$23,500
- C) \$15,500
- D) \$14,500

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$25,000 - \$8,000 = \$17,000 - \$1,500 - \$1,000 - \$2,000 = \$12,500$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

194) Company X sells widgets. The following information summarizes the company's operating activities for the year:

Beginning inventory	\$7,000
Sales revenue	\$ 25,000
Sales commissions	\$1,000
Rent for office	\$2,000
Utilities for the office	\$1,500
Purchases	\$6,000
Ending inventory	\$5,000

What is gross profit?

- A) \$15,500
- B) \$21,000
- C) \$19,000
- D) \$12,500

Answer: C

Explanation: C)  $\$25,000 - \$6,000 = \$19,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

195) Company X sells widgets. The following information summarizes the company's operating activities for the year:

Beginning inventory	\$7,000
Sales revenue	\$ 25,000
Sales commissions	\$1,000
Rent for office	\$2,000
Utilities for the office	\$1,500
Purchases	\$6,000
Ending inventory	\$5,000

What are total operating expenses?

- A) \$3,000
- B) \$2,500
- C) \$3,500
- D) \$4,500

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$1,000 + \$2,000 + \$1,500 = \$4,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

196) Porches, Inc. sells lawn furniture. Selected financial information for the most recent year follows.

Beginning merchandise inventory on January 1 was \$33,000.

Ending merchandise inventory on December 31 was \$35,000.

Purchases during the year were \$92,000.

Selling and administrative expenses were \$75,000.

Sales for year were \$262,000.

What was cost of goods sold?

A) \$160,000

B) \$94,000

C) \$90,000

D) \$95,000

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$92,000 + \$33,000 = \$125,000 - \$35,000 = \$90,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

197) Porches, Inc., sells lawn furniture. Selected financial information for the most recent year follows.

Beginning merchandise inventory on January 1 was \$33,000.

Ending merchandise inventory on December 31 was \$35,000.

Purchases during the year were \$92,000.

Selling and administrative expenses were \$75,000.

Sales for year were \$262,000.

What was gross profit?

A) \$(165,000)

B) \$170,000

C) \$187,000

D) \$172,000

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$92,000 + \$33,000 = \$125,000 - \$35,000 = \$90,000$ . Next  $\$262,000 - \$90,000 = \$172,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

198) Porches, Inc. sells lawn furniture. Selected financial information for the most recent year is as follows:

Beginning merchandise inventory on January 1 was \$33,000.

Ending merchandise inventory on December 31 was \$35,000.

Purchases during the year were \$92,000.

Selling and administrative expenses were \$75,000.

Sales for year were \$262,000.

What was operating income for the year?

A) \$90,000

B) \$97,000

C) \$95,000

D) \$93,000

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$92,000 + \$33,000 = \$125,000 - \$35,000 = \$90,000$ . Next  $\$262,000 - \$90,000 = \$172,000 - \$75,000 = \$97,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

199) Porches, Inc. sells lawn furniture to consumers in the marketplace. The managerial accountant reported the following financial information that reflects the 20XX data:

Beginning merchandise inventory on January 1: \$233,000

Ending merchandise inventory on December 31: \$135,000

Purchases: \$952,000

Selling and administrative expenses: \$175,000

Sales revenue for the year: \$2,262,000

Cost of goods sold: \$1,050,000

Salary and wage expenses: \$250,000

Rent and utility expenses: \$75,000

Compute the operating income.

A) \$712,000

B) \$127,000

C) \$170,000

D) \$90,000

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:

Gross Profit:  $\$2,262,000 - \$1,050,000 = \$1,212,000$

Less Operating Expenses:  $\$1,212,000 - \$250,000 - \$75,000 - \$175,000 = \$712,000$  Operating Income

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

200) Selected financial information for Brookeville Manufacturing is presented in the following table (000s omitted).

Sales revenue	\$ 4,000
Purchases of direct materials	\$400
Direct labor	\$450
Manufacturing overhead	\$620
Operating expenses	\$650
Beginning raw materials inventory	\$200
Ending raw materials inventory	\$180
Beginning work in process inventory	\$320
Ending work in process inventory	\$410
Beginning finished goods inventory	\$250
Ending finished goods inventory	\$200

What was the cost of direct materials used?

- A) \$600
- B) \$380
- C) \$420
- D) \$400

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$200 + \$400 = \$600 - \$180 = \$420$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-24A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

201) Selected financial information for Brookeville Manufacturing is presented in the following table (000s omitted).

Sales revenue	\$ 4,000
Purchases of direct materials	\$400
Direct labor	\$450
Manufacturing overhead	\$620
Operating expenses	\$650
Beginning raw materials inventory	\$200
Ending raw materials inventory	\$180
Beginning work in process inventory	\$320
Ending work in process inventory	\$410
Beginning finished goods inventory	\$250
Ending finished goods inventory	\$200

What was the cost of goods manufactured?

- A) \$1,580
- B) \$1,380
- C) \$1,400
- D) \$1,490

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$200 + 400 - 180 = \$420$  Direct Materials Used

$\$320 + \$420 + \$450 + \$620 = \$1,810 - 410 = \$1,400$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-24A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



202) Selected financial information for Brookeville Manufacturing is presented in the following table (000s omitted).

Sales revenue	\$ 4,000
Purchases of direct materials	\$400
Direct labor	\$450
Manufacturing overhead	\$620
Operating expenses	\$650
Beginning raw materials inventory	\$200
Ending raw materials inventory	\$180
Beginning work in process inventory	\$320
Ending work in process inventory	\$410
Beginning finished goods inventory	\$250
Ending finished goods inventory	\$200

What was cost of goods sold?

- A) \$1,450
- B) \$1,350
- C) \$1,470
- D) \$790

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations

Cost of Goods Manufactured:  $\$320 + \$450 + \$620 + 420 = \$1,810 - \$410 = \$1,400$

Cost of Goods Sold  $\$250 + \$1,400 = \$1,650 - \$200 = \$1,450$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-24A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

203) Selected financial information for Brookeville Manufacturing is presented in the following table (000s omitted).

Sales revenue	\$ 4,000
Purchases of direct materials	\$400
Direct labor	\$450
Manufacturing overhead	\$620
Operating expenses	\$650
Beginning raw materials inventory	\$200
Ending raw materials inventory	\$180
Beginning work in process inventory	\$320
Ending work in process inventory	\$410
Beginning finished goods inventory	\$250
Ending finished goods inventory	\$200

What was operating income?

- A) \$2,530
- B) \$4,000
- C) \$3,350
- D) \$1,900

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$4,000 - \$1,450 = \$2,550 - \$650 = \$1,900$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

204) Selected financial information for Greek Food Producers is presented in the following table (000s omitted).

Beginning raw materials inventory	\$300
Ending raw materials inventory	\$180
Direct labor	\$250
Operating expenses	\$650
Purchases of direct materials	\$350
Beginning work in process inventory	\$320
Ending work in process inventory	\$600
Sales revenue	\$4,500
Manufacturing overhead	\$720
Beginning finished goods inventory	\$250
Ending finished goods inventory	\$250

What was the cost of direct materials used?

- A) \$650
- B) \$470
- C) \$230
- D) \$350

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$300 + \$350 = \$650 - \$180 = \$470$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-24A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

205) Selected financial information for Greek Food Producers is presented in the following table (000s omitted).

Beginning raw materials inventory	\$300
Ending raw materials inventory	\$180
Direct labor	\$250
Operating expenses	\$650
Purchases of direct materials	\$350
Beginning work in process inventory	\$320
Ending work in process inventory	\$600
Sales revenue	\$4,500
Manufacturing overhead	\$720
Beginning finished goods inventory	\$250
Ending finished goods inventory	\$250

What was cost of goods manufactured?

- A) \$1,440
- B) \$1,040
- C) \$1,720
- D) \$1,160

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$300 + 350 - 180 = \$470 + 320 + 250 + 720 - 600 = \$1,160$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

206) Selected financial information for Greek Food Producers is presented in the following table (000s omitted).

Beginning raw materials inventory	\$300
Ending raw materials inventory	\$180
Direct labor	\$250
Operating expenses	\$650
Purchases of direct materials	\$350
Beginning work in process inventory	\$320
Ending work in process inventory	\$600
Sales revenue	\$4,500
Manufacturing overhead	\$720
Beginning finished goods inventory	\$250
Ending finished goods inventory	\$250

What was cost of goods sold?

- A) \$1,030
- B) \$1,160
- C) \$790
- D) \$1,320

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:

Direct Materials:  $\$300 + \$350 = \$650 - \$180 = \$470$

COGM:  $\$320 + \$250 + \$470 + \$720 = \$1,290 - \$600 = \$1,160$

COGS:  $\$250 + \$1,160 = \$1,410 - \$250 = \$1,160$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

207) Selected financial information for Greek Food Producers is presented in the following table (000s omitted).

Beginning raw materials inventory	\$300
Ending raw materials inventory	\$180
Direct labor	\$250
Operating expenses	\$650
Purchases of direct materials	\$350
Beginning work in process inventory	\$320
Ending work in process inventory	\$600
Sales revenue	\$4,500
Manufacturing overhead	\$720
Beginning finished goods inventory	\$250
Ending finished goods inventory	\$250

What was operating income?

- A) \$3,850
- B) \$4,500
- C) \$3,180
- D) \$2,690

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$4,500 - 1,160 = 3,340 - 650 = \$2,690$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-26A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

208) Selected information regarding a company's most recent quarter follows (all data in thousands).

Beginning work in process inventory	\$240
Cost of goods manufactured	\$400
Direct materials used	\$170
Direct labor	\$ 90
Ending work in process inventory	\$140

What was manufacturing overhead for the quarter?

- A) \$260
- B) \$40
- C) \$500
- D) \$140

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$400 + 140 = 540 - 240 - 90 - 170 = 40$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

209) Selected information regarding a company's most recent quarter follows (all data in thousands).

Direct labor	\$500
Beginning work in process inventory	\$320
Ending work in process inventory	\$330
Cost of goods manufactured	\$ 1,560
Manufacturing overhead	\$820

What was the cost of direct materials used for the quarter?

- A) \$250
- B) \$490
- C) \$1,550
- D) \$820

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$1,560 + 330 - 320 = 1,570 - 500 - 820 = \$250$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

210) Selected information regarding a company's most recent quarter follows (all data in thousands).

Operating expenses	\$600
Gross profit	\$ 2,390
Sales revenue	\$ 3,000
Ending finished goods inventory	\$200
Cost of goods manufactured	\$ 1,560

What was cost of goods sold?

- A) \$1,160
- B) \$610
- C) \$960
- D) \$840

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$3,000 - 2,390 = \$610$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

211) Selected information regarding a company's most recent quarter follows (all data in thousands).

Operating expenses	\$700
Gross profit	\$ 2,390
Sales revenue	\$ 4,000
Ending finished goods inventory	\$300
Cost of goods manufactured	\$ 1,200

What was the beginning finished goods inventory?

- A) \$2,100
- B) \$500
- C) \$710
- D) \$800

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$4,000 - 2,390 = \$1,610 + 300 = 1,910 - 1200 = \$710$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

212) Selected information regarding a company's most recent quarter follows (all data in thousands).

Sales revenue	\$ 4,000
Beginning raw materials inventory	\$200
Direct materials used	\$400
Purchases of direct materials	\$350
Direct labor	\$450
Manufacturing overhead	\$620

What was the ending raw materials inventory?

- A) \$400
- B) \$770
- C) \$150
- D) \$750

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$200 + 350 = 550 - 400 = 150$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



213) Selected information regarding a company's most recent quarter follows (all data in thousands).

Ending work in process inventory	\$650
Cost of goods manufactured	\$800
Direct labor	\$400
Direct materials used	\$170
Beginning work in process inventory	\$300

What was manufacturing overhead for the quarter?

- A) \$230
- B) \$450
- C) \$570
- D) \$580

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$800 + 650 = 1,450 - 300 - 400 - 170 = 580$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

214) Selected information regarding a company's most recent quarter follows (all data in thousands).

Ending work in process inventory	\$400
Manufacturing overhead	\$820
Cost of goods manufactured	\$1,350
Beginning work in process inventory	\$330
Direct labor	\$460

What was the cost of direct materials used for the quarter?

- A) \$790
- B) \$1,280
- C) \$390
- D) \$140

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$1,350 + 400 - 330 = 1420 - 460 - 820 = \$140$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

215) Selected information regarding a company's most recent quarter follows (all data in thousands).

Cost of goods manufactured	\$1,600
Gross profit	\$3,000
Operating expenses	\$500
Ending finished goods inventory	\$350
Sales revenue	\$4,000

What was cost of goods sold?

- A) \$1,100
- B) \$1,900
- C) \$1,450
- D) \$1,000

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$4,000 - 3,000 = \$1,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

216) Selected information regarding a company's most recent quarter follows (all data in thousands).

Cost of goods manufactured	\$1,500
Gross profit	\$2,600
Operating expenses	\$4,000
Ending finished goods inventory	\$400
Sales revenue	\$6,000

What was the beginning finished goods inventory?

- A) \$2,300
- B) \$500
- C) \$2,100
- D) \$2,500

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $\$6,000 - 2,600 = \$3,400 + 400 = 3,800 - 1,500 = \$2,300$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

217) Selected information regarding a company's most recent quarter follows (all data in thousands).

Purchases of direct materials	\$250
Sales revenue	\$ 3,500
Manufacturing overhead	\$430
Direct materials used	\$350
Direct labor	\$200
Beginning raw materials inventory	\$190

What was the ending raw materials inventory?

- A) \$600
- B) \$350
- C) \$90
- D) \$490

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$190 + 250 = 440 - 350 = 90$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

218) Use the appropriate letter(s) to indicate if the following costs would be found on the income statement of a

- A. service company.
- B. merchandising company.
- C. manufacturing company.

You may use more than one letter for each answer.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Revenue
- \_\_\_\_\_ Salaries expense
- \_\_\_\_\_ Customer service expense
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cost of goods manufactured
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cost of goods sold

Answer:

- A, B, C Revenue
- A, B, C Salaries expense
- A, B, C Customer service expense
- C Cost of goods manufactured
- B, C Cost of goods sold

Diff: 2

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-22A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

219) Compute the missing amounts.

	Miami Company	Orlando Company
Sales	\$300,000	(D)
Cost of Goods Sold		
Beginning Inventory	(A)	65,000
Purchases and Freight-In	119,000	(E)
Cost of goods available for sale	(B)	192,000
Ending inventory	5,000	3,000
Cost of goods sold	115,000	(F)
Gross Margin	185,000	124,000
Selling and Administrative Expenses	(C)	90,000
Operating Income	32,000	(G)

Answer:

(A)  $120,000 - 119,000 = 1,000$

(B)  $115,000 + 5,000 = 120,000$

(C)  $185,000 - 32,000 = 153,000$

(D)  $124,000 + 189,000 = 313,000$

(E)  $192,000 - 65,000 = 127,000$

(F)  $192,000 - 3,000 = 189,000$

(G)  $124,000 - 90,000 = 34,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-27A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

220) Kitch Company sells collectibles. The following information summarizes Kitch Company's operating activities for the most recent year:

Merchandise inventory, beginning	\$12,000
Merchandise inventory, ending	6,000
Purchases	97,000
Operating expenses	62,000
Sales revenue	195,000

Required: Prepare an income statement for the most recent year.

Answer:

Kitch Company			
Income Statement			
Year Ended December 31			
Sales revenue		\$ 195,000	
Cost of good sold:			
Beginning inventory	\$ 12,000		
Purchases	97,000		
Cost of goods available for sale	109,000		
Ending inventory	6,000		
Cost of good sold:		103,000	
Gross profit		\$ 92,000	
Selling and administrative expenses		62,000	
Operating income		\$ 30,000	

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-23A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

221) Swirzoff Company sells office supplies. The following information summarizes Swirzoff's operating activities for the past year:

Utilities for store	7,000
Rent for store	6,500
Sales commissions	2,500
Purchases of merchandise	65,000
Inventory, ending	21,500
Inventory, beginning	28,000
Sales revenue	120,000

Required: Prepare an income statement for Swirzoff Company, a merchandiser, for the year ended December 31.

Answer:

Swirzoff Company		
Income Statement		
Year Ended December 31		
Sales revenue		\$ 120,000
Cost of goods sold:		
Beginning inventory	\$ 28,000	
Purchases of merchandise	65,000	
Cost of goods available for sale	93,000	
Ending inventory	21,500	
Cost of goods sold:		71,500
Gross profit		\$ 48,500
Operating expenses:		
Utilities expense	\$ 7,000	
Rent expense	6,500	
Sales commissions expense	2,500	16,000
Operating income		\$ 32,500

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-23A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

222) North Pacific Company used \$65,000 of direct materials and incurred \$43,000 of direct labor costs during 2011. Indirect labor amounted to \$1,700 while indirect materials used totaled \$1,800. Other operating costs pertaining to the factory included utilities of \$4,300; maintenance of \$6,800; supplies of \$1,500; depreciation expense of \$8,900; and property taxes of \$2,400. There was no beginning or ending finished goods inventory, but work in process inventory began the year with a \$6,400 balance and ended the year with a \$7,800 balance.

Required: Prepare a schedule of cost of goods manufactured for South State Company for the year ended December 31.

Answer:

North Pacific Company			
Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured			
Year Ended December 31			
Beginning work in process inventory			\$ 6,400
Add:			
Direct materials used		\$ 65,000	
Direct labor		43,000	
Manufacturing overhead:			
Indirect labor	\$ 1,700		
Indirect materials	1,800		
Utilities	4,300		
Maintenance	6,800		
Supplies	1,500		
Depreciation expense	8,900		
Property taxes	2,400	27,400	
Total manufacturing costs incurred during the year			135,400
Total manufacturing costs to account for			141,800
Less: Ending work in process inventory			(7,800)
Cost of goods manufactured			<u>\$134,000</u>

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-25A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

223) The following amounts were taken from the general ledger of the Excellent Manufacturing Company. Compute the cost of goods manufactured and the cost of goods sold for the company for the year.

Raw materials inventory – beg. of year	\$52,000	Depreciation – plant & equipment	\$28,000
Raw materials inventory – end of year	46,000	Repairs and maintenance – plant	4,000
Work in process inv. – beg. of year	110,000	Insurance on plant	12,000
Work in process inv. – end of year	85,000	General and administration exp.	29,000
Finished goods inv. – beg. of year	26,000	Indirect labor	27,000
Finished goods inv. – end of year	54,000	Direct labor	178,000
Purchase of direct materials	37,000	Marketing expenses	62,000

Answer:

Excellent Manufacturing Company			
Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured			
Beginning work in process inventory			\$110,000
Add: Direct Materials Used			
Beginning raw materials inventory	\$52,000		
Purchase of direct materials	37,000		
Available for use	89,000		
Ending raw materials inventory	(46,000)	\$43,000	
Direct Labor		178,000	
Manufacturing overhead:			
Indirect labor	27,000		
Insurance on plant	12,000		
Depreciation – plant & equipment	28,000		
Repairs and maintenance - plant	4,000	71,000	
Total manufacturing costs incurred during the year			292,000
Total manufacturing costs to account for			402,000
Less: Ending work in process inventory			(85,000)
Cost of goods manufactured			317,000

Excellent Manufacturing Company	
Schedule of Cost of Goods Sold	
Beginning finished goods inventory	\$ 26,000
Cost of goods manufactured*	317,000
Cost of goods available for sale	343,000
Ending finished goods inventory	(54,000)
Cost of good sold	\$ 289,000
*From schedule of cost of goods manufactured	

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: E2-24A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



224) Lighthouse Merchandise Group is a global operation that sells lighthouse merchandise to consumers and groups in the marketplace. The managerial accountant reported the following information:

Lighthouse Merchandise Group		
Income Statement		
Month Ended October 31, 20XX		
Sales Revenue		\$1,000,000
Cost of goods sold:		
Beginning inventory	\$25,000	
Purchases and freight-In	\$250,000	
Cost of goods available for sale	?	
Ending inventory	(75,000)	
Cost of goods sold	?	

Compute the cost of goods available for sale at Lighthouse Merchandise Group. What is the cost of goods sold?

Answer: To compute the cost of goods available for sale:  $\$25,000 + \$250,000 = \$275,000$

Cost of Goods Sold:  $\$275,000 - \$75,000 = \$200,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-5

EOC: S-10

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

225) Over the long-term, all costs are uncontrollable.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-6

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

226) Differential cost is the difference in cost between two alternatives.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-6

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

227) Decision making is guided only by differential costs.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-6

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

228) Irrelevant factors should not be considered when making decisions.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-6

EOC: S2-14

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

229) You are trying to decide whether or not to sell back your accounting textbook at the end of the class. The cost you paid for the book is not relevant to your decision.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-6

EOC: E2-28A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

230) Sunk costs are irrelevant to the decision making process.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-6

EOC: S2-14

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

231) Costs that remain the same among alternatives are

A) sunk costs.

B) irrelevant costs.

C) controllable costs.

D) uncontrollable costs.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-6

EOC: S2-14

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

232) Which of the following types of information differs between alternatives and can affect the future?

A) Historical

B) Irrelevant

C) Relevant

D) Predictable

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-6

EOC: S2-14

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

233) Which of the following represents a sunk cost?

- A) A historical cost that is always relevant
- B) A historical cost that is never relevant
- C) An outlay expected to be incurred in the future
- D) A cost that is relevant to any decision

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-6

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

234) Subtracting the costs of one alternative from the costs of the other alternative would be called the \_\_\_\_\_ cost.

- A) sunk
- B) imported
- C) alternative
- D) differential

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-6

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

235) When deciding to buy a new computer, all of the following should be considered **except** for the

- A) cost of the new computer.
- B) cost of the old computer.
- C) games that come with the new computer.
- D) warranty on the new computer.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-6

EOC: E2-28A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

236) When making a decision to buy a new computer, all of the following should be considered **except**

- A) differential costs.
- B) relevant costs.
- C) qualitative characteristics.
- D) sunk costs.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: 2-6

EOC: E2-28A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

237) A company is deciding whether to purchase production equipment that can produce units more quickly than the current equipment. Which of the following costs would be relevant to its decision?

- A) The cost of the new equipment
- B) The salary of the factory manager
- C) The cost of raw materials
- D) The original purchase price of the current machinery

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: 2-6

EOC: E2-28A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

238) A company is deciding whether to purchase production equipment that can produce units more quickly than the current equipment. Which of the following costs would be relevant to its decision?

- A) The original purchase price of the current machinery
- B) The additional labor required to run the new equipment
- C) The accumulative repairs costs of the current machinery over the years
- D) The cost of raw materials

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-6

EOC: E2-28A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

239) A restaurant is facing a decision about whether it should bake its own apple pies or whether it should continue to purchase the pies from a local bakery. Which of the following costs would be relevant to its decision?

- A) The salary of the restaurant manager
- B) The price the restaurant sells the apple pies for
- C) The purchase price of the apple pies purchased from the local bakery
- D) The original purchase price of the current machinery

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-6

EOC: E2-28A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

240) A company is deciding whether to purchase hybrid cars for its salespeople or gasoline-engine cars. All of the following costs would be relevant to its decision **except**

- A) the cost per gallon of gasoline.
- B) the purchase price of the hybrid model.
- C) the book value of the current fleet of sales vehicles.
- D) the purchase price of the gasoline-engine model.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-6

EOC: E2-28A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

241) Label each item below as relevant or irrelevant in making a decision.

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ cost of insurance on a new vehicle when evaluating purchase of new vehicle
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ cost of roof repair made on rental property last year when evaluating sale of rental property
- C. \_\_\_\_\_ original cost of old equipment that is being evaluated for replacement
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ cost of new equipment that is under evaluation to replace used equipment
- E. \_\_\_\_\_ accumulated depreciation on old equipment being evaluated for replacement
- F. \_\_\_\_\_ cost of previous year's insurance policy on old equipment being evaluated for replacement

Answer:

- A. relevant
- B. irrelevant
- C. irrelevant
- D. relevant
- E. irrelevant
- F. irrelevant

Diff: 2

LO: 2-6

EOC: E2-28A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

242) Differentiate between relevant and irrelevant costs and give an example using both.

Answer: When making a decision, those costs that differ between alternatives are relevant costs. Costs that do not differ between alternatives are irrelevant. For example, when deciding to buy a new car, the cost of the cars under consideration is relevant as is the insurance cost for each car. If they both have the same fuel economy ratings, then the cost of gasoline is irrelevant to the decision.

Diff: 2

LO: 2-6

EOC: E2-28A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

243) On the line in front of each statement, enter the letter corresponding to the term that best fits that statement. You may use a letter more than once and some letters may not be used at all.

A.	Direct costs	F.	Variable costs
B.	Marginal cost	G.	Indirect cost
C.	Average cost	H.	Sunk cost
D.	Conversion costs	I.	Differential cost
E.	Prime costs		

- \_\_\_\_\_ The combination of direct materials and direct labor.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Costs that change in total in direct proportion to changes in volume.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ A cost that relates to the cost object, but cannot be traced to it.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ A cost that has already been incurred.

Answer: E, F, G, H

Diff: 2

LO: 2-6

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

244) Sally wants to purchase a new sofa because she purchased a new home at the beach. Sally visited two stores and she narrowed down her choices to a red sofa and a blue sofa. Sally owns pets so she considers the cost of insurance to insure each sofa. Sally compiled the following data and she realizes that the sales tax to purchase the sofa is 10% in her state.

	Red Sofa	Blue Sofa
Price	\$8,000	\$8,400
Insurance	\$950	\$350

Which sofa should Sally purchase? What costs are relevant in her decision? Why?

Answer:

	Red Sofa	Blue Sofa	Differential Cost
Price	\$8,000	\$8,400	(\$400)
<b>Sales Tax (10%)</b>	\$800	\$840	(\$40)
<b>Insurance</b>	\$950	\$350	\$600
<b>Total Relevant Cost</b>	\$9,750	\$9,590	\$160

Which sofa should Sally purchase? Why?

Answer: Sally should purchase the blue sofa. The costs that are relevant in her decision include the price of the sofa, the taxes, and the cost of the insurance to insure the sofa. Although the cost and taxes associated with the blue sofa are higher, the cost to purchase insurance on the blue sofa is more cost effective compared to the red sofa.

Diff: 3

LO: 2-6

EOC: P2-45A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes in costs and volume on a company's profits.

245) Variable costs per unit decrease as production volume increases.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

246) Fixed costs vary in total over a wide range of activity levels.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

247) All costs contain both a fixed and a variable portion.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

248) The total cost of a product equals the total fixed costs plus the total variable costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

249) A marginal cost is the cost of making one more unit of a product.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

250) To forecast total costs at a given level of production, management would use which of the following calculations?

- A) Average cost  $\times$  total units predicted
- B) Total fixed cost  $\times$  total units predicted
- C) Total fixed cost + (variable cost per unit  $\times$  total units predicted)
- D) Total fixed cost + variable cost per unit

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-29A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

251) Average variable costs

- A) remain the same as production decreases.
- B) remain the same as production increases.
- C) remain the same no matter if production increases or decreases.
- D) go down as production decreases.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

252) What is the cost of making one more unit called?

- A) Unit cost
- B) Marginal cost
- C) Variable cost
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

253) Plowin' Supply plans to make 15,000 tractors at its plant. Fixed costs are \$600,000 and variable costs are \$200 per tractor. What is the average cost per tractor?

- A) \$200
- B) \$75
- C) \$240
- D) \$40

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $(\$600,000 + (\$200 \times 15,000))/15,000 = \$240$

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-47B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



254) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ cost is one whose total amount changes in direct proportion to a change in volume.

- A) fixed
- B) irrelevant
- C) variable
- D) mixed

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

255) An example of a fixed cost for a manufacturer would be which of the following?

- A) Sales commissions
- B) Salary of plant manager
- C) Direct materials
- D) Delivery costs

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-16

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

256) Which of the following is an example of a fixed cost for a manufacturer?

- A) Income Taxes
- B) Machine Repair Expense
- C) Fire Insurance on buildings
- D) Delivery Fuel Expense

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-16

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

257) How do variable costs per unit behave?

- A) They decrease as production increases.
- B) They increase as production decreases.
- C) They decrease as production decreases.
- D) They remain the same throughout production levels within the relevant range.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

258) How do total variable costs behave?

- A) They decrease as production decreases.
- B) They remain the same throughout production levels within the relevant range.
- C) They decrease as production increases.
- D) They increase as production decreases.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

259) Which of the following describes the way in which total fixed costs behave?

- A) They will decrease as production increases.
- B) They will decrease as production decreases.
- C) They will remain the same throughout production levels within the relevant range.
- D) They will increase as production decreases.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

260) How do fixed costs per unit behave?

- A) They remain the same throughout production levels within the relevant range.
- B) They decrease as production decreases.
- C) They increase as production decreases.
- D) They increase as production increases.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

261) Variable costs

- A) are fixed per unit and vary in total as production levels change.
- B) are fixed in total as production levels change.
- C) decrease per unit as production volume increases.
- D) vary per unit of output as production levels change.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

262) A company has monthly fixed costs of \$112,500. The variable costs are \$6.00 per unit. If the sales price of a unit is \$19.00 and we sell 7,500 units, the company's average fixed costs per unit will be

- A) \$13.00 per unit.
- B) \$6.00 per unit.
- C) \$21.00 per unit.
- D) \$15.00 per unit.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $112,500 / 7,500 = 15$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

263) A company has monthly fixed costs of \$112,500. The variable costs are \$6.00 per unit. If the sales price of a unit is \$19.00 and we sell 7,500 units, the company's total variable costs will be

- A) \$112,500.
- B) \$45,000.
- C) \$142,500.
- D) \$97,500.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $7,500 \times \$6.00 = \$45,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

264) A company has monthly fixed costs of \$112,500. The variable costs are \$6.00 per unit. If the sales price of a unit is \$19.00 and we sell 7,500 units, the total sales revenue will be

- A) \$97,500.
- B) \$112,500.
- C) \$142,500.
- D) \$(15,000).

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $\$19.00 \times 7,500 = \$142,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

265) The sales price of a particular unit is \$19.00. The company plans to sell 7,500 units. The variable costs are \$6.00 per unit and monthly fixed costs are \$112,500. Given this information what is the average fixed cost per unit?

- A) \$6.00 per unit
- B) \$21.00 per unit
- C) \$13.00 per unit
- D) \$15.00 per unit

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $112,500 / 7,500 = 15$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

266) The sales price of a particular unit is \$19.00. The company plans to sell 7,500 units. The variable costs are \$6.00 per unit and monthly fixed costs are \$112,500. Given this information what is the company's total variable cost?

- A) \$45,000
- B) \$112,500
- C) \$142,500
- D) \$97,500

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $7,500 \times \$6.00 = \$45,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

267) The sales price of a particular unit is \$19.00. The company plans to sell 7,500 units. The variable costs are \$6.00 per unit and monthly fixed costs are \$112,500. Given this information what is the company's total sales revenue?

- A) \$(15,000)
- B) \$142,500
- C) \$112,500
- D) \$97,500

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$19.00 \times 7,500 = \$142,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

268) London Plastics has monthly fixed costs of \$84,000, while its variable costs are \$4.00 per unit. If the sales price of a unit is \$15.00 and London Plastics sell 14,000 units, the company's average fixed costs per unit will be

- A) \$6.00 per unit.
- B) \$10.00 per unit.
- C) \$4.00 per unit.
- D) \$11.00 per unit.

Answer: A

Explanation: A) Calculations:  $84,000 / 14,000 = \$6.00$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

269) London Plastics has monthly fixed costs of \$84,000, while its variable costs are \$4.00 per unit. If the sales price of a unit is \$15.00 and London Plastics sell 14,000 units, the company's total variable costs will be

- A) \$154,000.
- B) \$56,000.
- C) \$210,000.
- D) \$84,000.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $\$4.00 \times 14,000 = \$56,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

270) London Plastics has monthly fixed costs of \$84,000, while its variable costs are \$4.00 per unit. If the sales price of a unit is \$15.00 and London Plastics sell 14,000 units, the company's total sales revenue will be

- A) \$154,000.
- B) \$210,000.
- C) \$84,000.
- D) \$70,000.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $14,000 \times \$15.00 = \$210,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

271) London Plastics sells a product for \$15.00 per unit. The product requires \$4.00 per unit in variable costs to produce it. The company plans on selling 12,000 units of this product. If the monthly fixed costs are \$84,000, the company's average fixed costs per unit will be

- A) \$4.00 per unit.
- B) \$7.00 per unit.
- C) \$10.00 per unit.
- D) \$11.00 per unit.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Calculations:  $84,000 / 12,000 = \$7.00$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

272) London Plastics sells a product for \$15.00 per unit. The product requires \$4.00 per unit in variable costs to produce it. The company plans on selling 12,000 units of this product. If the monthly fixed costs are \$84,000, the company's total variable costs will be

- A) \$184,000.
- B) \$154,000.
- C) \$210,000.
- D) \$48,000.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $\$4.00 \times 12,000 = \$48,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

273) London Plastics sells a product for \$15.00 per unit. The product requires \$4.00 per unit in variable costs to produce it. The company plans on selling 12,000 units of this product. If the monthly fixed costs are \$84,000, the total sales revenue will be

- A) \$70,000.
- B) \$84,000.
- C) \$154,000.
- D) \$180,000.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) Calculations:  $12,000 \times \$15.00 = \$180,000$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

274) A company has fixed costs of \$60,000 per month. If sales double from 6,000 to 12,000 units during the month, fixed costs in total will

- A) double.
- B) remain the same.
- C) be cut in half.
- D) be none of the above.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

275) A company produces toy airplanes at a variable cost of \$23 per toy. If 7,000 toys are produced at a total variable cost of \$161,000, the total variable cost at 4,500 toys will be

- A) \$161,000.
- B) \$23.
- C) \$103,500.
- D) \$264,500.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Calculations:  $4,500 \times \$23.00 = \$103,500$

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

276) Kramer Manufacturing produces blenders. Its total fixed costs are \$30,000. Its variable costs are \$55.00 per blender. As production of blenders increases (within the relevant range), fixed costs will

- A) stay the same per unit.
- B) decrease as production increases.
- C) decrease per unit as production increases.
- D) increase as production decreases.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

- 277) A company's total costs are calculated by
- A) subtracting total fixed costs from total variable costs.
  - B) subtracting total variable costs from total fixed costs.
  - C) subtracting total fixed costs and total variable costs from sales.
  - D) adding total fixed costs to total variable costs.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

278) On the line in front of each statement, enter the letter corresponding to the term that best fits that statement. You may use a letter more than once and some letters may not be used at all.

A.	Direct costs	E.	Variable costs
B.	Marginal cost	F.	Indirect cost
C.	Average cost	G.	Sunk cost
D.	Conversion costs	H.	Differential cost

- \_\_\_\_\_ The total cost divided by the total volume.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The difference in cost between two alternative courses of action.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The combination of direct labor and manufacturing overhead costs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The cost of producing one more unit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Costs that can be traced to the cost object.

Answer: C, H, D, B, A

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-29A

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

279) Differentiate between fixed and variable costs and give an example of each.

Answer: Fixed costs stay constant in total over a wide range of activity levels. For instance, the rent on a factory is the same whether 10,000 products are produced each month or 1,000 products are produced. Variable costs change in total in direct proportion to changes in volume. If the variable cost of producing one item is \$1, and if 10,000 units are produced, the cost will be \$10,000 and if only 1,000 units are produced, the cost will be only \$1,000.

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Reflective thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.



280) Getting to school for your 8 a.m. class doesn't leave much time for breakfast, and you are quite hungry by the time class ends. It is a long walk to the cafeteria, the lines are long once you get there, and you find yourself having to decide between having breakfast and getting to your next class on time. Many of your friends have expressed the same problem. The administration has agreed to let you set up a table just outside the building where you will sell various snacks for \$1 each. You have agreed to pay the administration \$400 per month and salaries to your friends to run the business will be another \$400 per month. It will cost you 60 cents each to buy the pre-packaged snacks. You believe you can sell 2,500 snack packs per month.

- a. What are the total fixed costs per month?
- b. What are the total variable costs per month?
- c. What is the fixed cost per snack pack?
- d. What is the variable cost per snack pack?
- e. What is the average cost per snack pack?
- f. What is the average profit margin per snack pack?
- g. Based on your analysis, should you start the snack pack business?

Answer:

- a. \$800 ( $\$400 + \$400$ )
- b. \$1,500 ( $60 \text{ cents} \times 2,500 \text{ snack packs}$ )
- c. 32 cents ( $\$800/2,500 \text{ snack packs}$ )
- d. 60 cents (given in the problem)
- e. \$.92
- f. \$0.08 ( $\$1 - 60 \text{ cents} - 32 \text{ cents}$ )
- g. Yes, I will make 8 cents per snack pack and if I sell 2,500 I will make a profit of \$200.

Diff: 2

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

281) How are average cost and marginal cost computed?

Answer: The average cost is the total cost divided by the number of units produced. Marginal cost is the cost of making one more unit.

Diff: 1

LO: 2-7

EOC: S2-15

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes.

282) Sydney's Barbecue manufactures barbecue equipment for consumers and businesses in the marketplace. The managerial accountant at Sydney's Barbecue reported the following data:

Sydney's Barbecue	
Period Ending December 31 20XX	
Manufacturing costs	\$3,500,000
Units manufactured	60,000
Beginning inventory	0
Note: 45,000 units sold during year at \$250 per unit	

What is the average manufacturing cost per unit at Sydney's Barbecue? (Round your answer)

- A) \$58
- B) \$68
- C) \$75
- D) \$85
- E) \$95

Answer: A

Explanation: A) The average manufacturing cost per unit is \$58.  $\$3,500,000 / 60,000 = \$58.33$ .

Diff: 3

LO: 2-7

EOC: E2-41B

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes in costs and volume on a company's profits.

283) Sydney's Barbecue reported the following information:

Sydney's Barbecue	
Period Ending December 31, 20XX	
Manufacturing costs	\$3,500,000
Units manufactured	60,000
Beginning inventory	0
Average manufacturing cost	\$58
Note: 45,000 units sold during year at \$250 per unit	

What is the amount of ending finished goods inventory for the period ending December 31, 20XX?

- A) \$850,000
- B) \$860,000
- C) \$870,000
- D) \$880,000
- E) \$890,000

Answer: C

Explanation: C)  $60,000 \text{ units} - 45,000 \text{ units} = 15,000 \text{ units} \times \$58 \text{ per unit} = \$870,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-7

EOC: P2-43A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes in costs and volume on a company's profits.

284) Stacy's Manufacturing Company manufactures parts to accommodate the needs of bicycle shops. The managerial accountant reported the following data:

Stacy's Manufacturing	
Manufacturing costs	\$2,250,000
Units manufactured	50,000
Beginning inventory	0
NOTE: 30,000 units sold during year at \$200 per unit	

Compute the average manufacturing cost per unit. What is the amount of ending finished goods inventory?

Answer: The average manufacturing cost per unit:  $\$2,250,000 / 50,000 = \$45.00$ .

The amount of finished goods inventory:  $50,000 \text{ units} - 30,000 = 20,000 \text{ units} \times \$45 = \$900,000$

Diff: 3

LO: 2-7

EOC: P2-43A

AACSB: Analytical thinking

Learning Outcome: Define and use cost-volume-profit analysis to analyze the effects of changes in costs and volume on a company's profits.