***Horngren's Accounting: The Managerial Chapters, 13e* (Miller-Nobles)**

**Chapter M: 1 Introduction to Managerial Accounting**

Learning Objective M:1-1

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The reverse is true. Financial accounting serves external stakeholder information needs while managerial accounting serves the needs of managers and internal staff.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Financial statements provide mostly historical information; relevant and faithfully representative information and focused on the past.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Managerial accounting information is not guided by GAAP but rather by the concept of usefulness to management for decision making purposes.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Financial reporting is typically less detailed than managerial accounting information. Financial accounting reporting is usually summary reports, prepared primarily on the company

as a whole, usually on a quarterly or annual basis.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Managerial accounting provides the information needed to plan and control operations and therefore serves the information needs of internal parties such as managers and staff.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

A) its customers to understand the pricing of the product

B) its creditors to understand the credibility of the business

C) its employees to plan, direct and control operations

D) its investors to make their investment decisions

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

A) It provides information to investors needed for their investment decisions.

B) It provides future focused information needed for managing and delegating operations.

C) It focuses on detailed reports for parts of the company rather than the whole company.

D) It focuses on planning, directing and controlling day-to-day operations.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

A) providing information that managers need to make operational decisions

B) providing historical data to investors and creditors

C) providing summarized results of operations

D) providing information to comply with laws and regulations of government bodies

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

A) providing information that managers need to make operational decisions

B) providing summarized information on operational results to investors and creditors

C) providing information to managers to assist in planning, directing and controlling operations

D) providing highly detailed information on product lines, regions, and divisions

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

A) managerial accounting information

B) financial accounting information

C) regulatory accounting information

D) organizational accounting information

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

14) Who is a primary user of managerial accounting information?

A) investors

B) company managers

C) creditors

D) government authorities

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

15) Which of the following statements is true of managerial accounting?

A) It is required to follow GAAP.

B) The focus is on the future.

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

D) Summary reports are prepared primarily for the company as a whole.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

16) Which of the following statements is true of financial accounting?

A) Summary reports are prepared primarily on the company as a whole.

B) It provides future focused information needed for managing and delegating operations.

C) It does not need to follow GAAP.

D) It focuses on planning, directing and controlling day-to-day operations.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

17) Which of the following would be primary users of financial accounting information?

A) supervisors

B) company managers

C) foremen

D) government authorities

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

A) managerial accounting information

B) financial accounting information

C) regulatory accounting information

D) organizational accounting information

Answer: A

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

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

Answer:

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Why Is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

Answer: FALSE

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Line positions are directly involved with customers.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

A) Division Manager

B) Production Manager

C) Sales Manager

D) Payroll Processing Manager

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

A) Chief Financial Officer

B) Chair of the Board

C) Chief Executive Officer

D) Chief Officer for Human Relations

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

A) Chief Executive Officer

B) Chief Operating Officer

C) Division Manager

D) Treasurer

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

A) Chief Operating Officer

B) Controller

C) Payroll Processor

D) Treasurer

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

A) Chief Financial Officer

B) Chief Operating Officer

C) Division Manager

D) Chief Executive Officer

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

A) Chief Financial Officer

B) Controller

C) Division Manager

D) Treasurer

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shows the relationship between departments and divisions and managers responsible for each section.

A) Board of Directors chart

B) Controllers chart

C) Organizational chart

D) Treasurer's chart

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

33) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is elected by the stockholders of the corporation.

A) Chief Operating Officer

B) Chief Financial Officer

C) Chief Executive Officer

D) Board of Directors

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has the ultimate responsibility for implementing the company's short and long-term plans.

A) Chief Financial Officer

B) Controller

C) Chief Executive Officer

D) Treasurer

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

35) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for developing the strategic goals of a corporation.

A) Chief Operating Officer

B) Chief Financial Officer

C) Chief Executive Officer

D) Board of Directors

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

A) staff positions

B) functional positions

C) line positions

D) human relations positions

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

A) directing function

B) planning function

C) controlling function

D) strategic planning function

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

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

A) departmentalization chart

B) work specialization chart

C) organizational chart

D) chain of command chart

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managers' Role in the Organization

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The reverse is true. Strategic planning focuses on a long-term horizon while operational planning is for the short-term.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

41) Controlling involves running the day-to-day operations of a business.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Controlling is the process of monitoring day-to-day operations and keeping the company on track. Controlling involves comparing actual results to expected results.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

42) Planning means choosing goals and deciding how to achieve them.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

43) Controlling involves the process of monitoring day-to-day operations and keeping the company on track.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves running the day-to-day operation of a business.

A) Planning

B) Directing

C) Controlling

D) Operational Planning

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means choosing goals and deciding how to achieve them.

A) Planning

B) Directing

C) Controlling

D) Operational Planning

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

46) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of monitoring day-to-day operations and keeping the company on track.

A) Planning

B) Directing

C) Controlling

D) Operational Planning

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

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

A) planning function

B) directing function

C) controlling function.

D) decision function

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

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

A) controlling function

B) directing function

C) planning function

D) strategic function

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

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

A) comparing actual to expected results

B) choosing goals and deciding how to achieve them

C) monitoring operations to keep the company on track

D) monitoring and evaluating the results of operations

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

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

A) controlling function of managerial accounting.

B) planning function of managerial accounting.

C) reporting function of managerial accounting.

D) organizing function of managerial accounting.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

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

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions

**For the following questions, match each term with its correct definition.**

A) Financial accounting

B) Organizational chart

C) Directing

D) Line position

E) Controlling

F) Managerial accounting

G) Planning

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB:

AICPA Functional:

Application of knowledge

Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions / Managers' Role in the Organization / Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions / Managers' Role in the Organization / Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions / Managers' Role in the Organization / Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions / Managers' Role in the Organization / Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions / Managers' Role in the Organization / Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions / Managers' Role in the Organization / Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

58) The role managers play when they are motivating employees

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Managerial Accounting Functions / Managers' Role in the Organization / Why is Managerial Accounting Important? (H1)

Answers: 52) E 53) G 54) F 55) A 56) B 57) D 58) C

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The fact that a fraudulent act does not result in a material misstatement does not change the morality of the act. The act was deliberately carried out to deceive and is therefore an unethical act. It also violates the ethical standards of the IMA.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

61) The IMA Statement of Ethical Professional Practice includes confidentiality, competence, credibility, and integrity.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

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

A) social responsibility

B) environmental sensitivity

C) technicality

D) confidentiality

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

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

A) objectivity

B) competence

C) confidentiality

D) technicality

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

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

A) integrity

B) confidentiality

C) competence

D) objectivity

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

66) Which of the following is NOT one of the key standards of ethical practice published by the Institute of Management Accountants (IMA)?

A) social responsibility

B) integrity

C) competence

D) confidentiality

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

67) If information is not communicated fairly and objectively, this violates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) integrity

B) competence

C) confidentiality

D) credibility

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

68) Refraining from engaging in any conduct that would prejudice carrying out of duties ethically is acting in accordance with which ethical professional practice?

A) integrity

B) confidentiality

C) competence

D) objectivity

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

69) If organizational policies do not resolve an ethical dilemma, the IMA suggests discussing with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) only an immediate supervisor

B) only an objective advisor

C) only an attorney

D) an immediate supervisor, an objective advisor, and/or an attorney depending on the situation

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

70) Maintaining an appropriate level of professional expertise by continually developing knowledge and skills is acting in accordance with which ethical professional practice?

A) integrity

B) confidentiality

C) competence

D) credibility

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-1

AACSB: Ethical understanding and reasoning

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Ethical Standards of Managers

Learning Objective M:1-2

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Are Costs Classified? (H1)

2) How costs are classified depends on the type of business the company engages in.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation:

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Are Costs Classified? (H1)

3) Merchandising companies sell their time, skills and knowledge.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The description is more relevant to service based businesses. Merchandising companies sell merchandise and although they may also provide services (time, skills, knowledge), most of the revenue of a merchant is from the sale of tangible products - merchandise (i.e., retailers and wholesalers).

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Are Costs Classified? (H1)

4) Merchandising companies resell products they buy from suppliers.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: How Are Costs Classified? (H1)

5) Which of the following is most likely a merchandising company?

A) a law firm

B) a car dealership

C) an accounting firm

D) a doctor's office

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: How Are Costs Classified? (H1)

6) A service company may sell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) time, knowledge and/or skills

B) merchandise

C) products

D) replacement parts

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: How Are Costs Classified? (H1)

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

A) Home Depot

B) ABC Taxi Company

C) Old Navy

D) Wal-Mart

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: How Are Costs Classified? (H1)

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

A) a law firm

B) a car dealership

C) a grocery store

D) a bakery

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: How Are Costs Classified? (H1)

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Both types of firms have inventory accounts. A manufacturer's inventory accounts include materials, work-in-process, and finished goods while a merchandising company's inventory is usually tracked in one general ledger account called Merchandise Inventory.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The $100 amount is the cost of the goods but the $135 — which includes a mark-up, would most likely be the price.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The description is an activity of a retailer (a type of merchandiser) not that of a manufacturer. A manufacturer's primary activity is to produce a product by converting materials into a finished good for sale to a customer who is usually a wholesaler or retailer.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

13) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes materials to be used to make the product.

A) Raw Materials Inventory

B) Work-in-Process Inventory

C) Manufacturing Overhead

D) Finished Goods Inventory

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

14) A manufacturing company uses labor, equipment, supplies, and facilities to convert \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into finished products.

A) Raw Materials Inventory

B) Work-in-Process Inventory

C) Manufacturing Overhead

D) Finished Goods Inventory

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

15) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ includes goods that are in the manufacturing process but are not yet completed.

A) Raw Materials Inventory

B) Work-in-Process Inventory

C) Manufacturing Overhead

D) Finished Goods Inventory

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

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

A) merchandising company

B) manufacturing company

C) service company

D) trading company

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

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

A) Finished Goods Inventory account

B) Work-in-Process Inventory account

C) Raw Materials Inventory account

D) Cost of Goods Sold account

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

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

A) goods that are ready to be sold

B) goods that are partially completed

C) goods that have been sold in the market

D) goods that are returned by customers

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

19) Which of the following is true of Finished Goods Inventory?

A) Finished Goods Inventory is an account used by a manufacturer and includes completed goods that have not yet been sold.

B) Finished Goods Inventory is an account used by a merchandiser and includes completed goods that have not yet been sold.

C) Finished Goods Inventory is an account used by service companies in lieu of raw materials inventory.

D) Finished Goods Inventory is an account used by a manufacturer in lieu of raw materials inventory.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

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

A) Raw Materials Inventory

B) Work-in-Process Inventory

C) Manufacturing Overhead

D) Finished Goods Inventory

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

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

Answer: Raw Materials Inventory includes materials used to make a product. The cost of raw materials that are purchased by the company are debited to the raw materials account.

Work-in-Process Inventory includes goods that are in the manufacturing process but are not yet complete. The cost of materials, labor, and overhead are debited to work-in-process.

Finished Goods Inventory includes completed goods that have not yet been sold. The cost of units (material, labor, and overhead) are debited to the finished goods inventory (and credited in the work-in-process account) when the units are finished and ready for sale to customers.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Companies

22) A cost object is anything for which managers want to separate the measurement of cost and may be a product, department, sales territory, or activity.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Direct materials are traced to the manufactured product.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Only direct costs can be easily traced to the cost object.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

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

A) responsibility center

B) cost object

C) profit object

D) conversion cost

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

27) Define direct cost.

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

28) Define indirect cost.

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Direct and Indirect Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

33) Indirect materials costs are included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

35) Sales commissions are included in manufacturing overhead.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Sales commissions are selling expense and are not an indirect manufacturing costs. Sales commissions are not in any way related to the production process.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

37) The cloth used to make a chair would be considered a direct material.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

38) Direct materials used in production are not easily traced to a product.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: All direct costs (direct materials and direct labor) are easily traced to the product.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

39) The salary of the production supervisor is generally considered direct labor.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The salary of a production supervisor is an overhead (indirect manufacturing) cost.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

40) Direct labor costs include wages and salaries of employees who convert the raw materials into a finished product.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

A) cost of raw materials

B) wages of assembly line workers

C) factory insurance

D) depreciation on office furniture

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

A) wages of assembly line personnel

B) salary of vice president of production

C) wages of factory security guard

D) salary of production manager

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

A) indirect labor and indirect materials used

B) salaries of salesmen

C) direct materials and direct labor

D) delivery costs to ship goods to customers

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

A) indirect manufacturing costs

B) direct manufacturing costs

C) prime costs

D) period costs

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

A) wages of the assembly line staff

B) wages of the factory janitors

C) wages of the factory manager

D) salaries of the internal auditors

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

A) sales commissions

B) fuel and maintenance for delivery vehicles

C) wages of the assembly line workers

D) wages of the factory manager

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

A) direct materials cost

B) indirect materials cost

C) direct labor

D) advertising

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advertising Costs | $14,600 |
| Sales Salary | 17,000 |
| Sales Revenue | 650,000 |
| President's Salary | 54,000 |
| Administrative Office Rent | 65,500 |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 1,500 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 9,800 |
| Indirect Labor | 14,100 |
| Factory Repair and Maintenance | 540 |
| Direct Materials Used | 31,590 |
| Direct Labor | 35,000 |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation | 800 |
| Administrative Salaries | 29,600 |

How much was Carried Away's manufacturing overhead?

A) $23,900

B) $24,440

C) $25,940

D) $66,590

Answer: C

Explanation:

Indirect Labor $14,100

Indirect Materials 9,800

Factory Repair and Maintenance 540

Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation 1,500

Total Manufacturing Overhead $25,940

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Factory Utilities | $3,000 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 37,500 |
| Direct Materials Used | 281,000 |
| Property Taxes on Factory Building | 6,700 |
| Sales Commissions | 82,000 |
| Indirect Labor Incurred | 24,000 |
| Direct Labor Incurred | 147,000 |
| Depreciation on Factory Equipment | 6,500 |

What is the total manufacturing overhead?

A) $428,000

B) $61,500

C) $77,700

D) $16,200

Answer: C

Explanation:

Factory Utilities $3,000

Indirect Materials Used 37,500

Property Taxes on Factory Building 6,700

Indirect Labor Incurred 24,000

Depreciation on Factory Equipment 6,500

Total Factory Overhead $77,700

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | $28,000 |
| Ending Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | 57,000 |
| Beginning Balance— Direct Materials Inventory | 82,000 |
| Ending Balance— Direct Materials Inventory | 61,000 |
| Purchases — Direct Materials | 356,000 |
| Direct Labor | 472,000 |
| Indirect Labor | 19,000 |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 22,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance | 268,000 |

What was the amount of the manufacturing overhead costs?

A) $309,000

B) $41,000

C) $290,000

D) $491,000

Answer: A

Explanation:

Plant Utilities and Insurance 268,000

Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment 22,000

Indirect Labor 19,000

Total Manufacturing Overhead Costs $309,000

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

51) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the cost of raw materials that are converted into finished product and are easily traced to the product.

A) Indirect materials

B) Indirect labor

C) Direct materials

D) Direct labor

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

52) A chair manufacturer would consider which of the following a direct material?

A) glue used to glue the material ends

B) screws to keep the chair frame together

C) thread for sewing

D) leather or cloth to cover the chair cushion

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

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

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Manufacturing Costs

55) Direct materials and manufacturing overhead are prime costs.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Prime costs are direct materials and direct labor.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

56) Direct labor and manufacturing overhead are conversion costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

57) Prime and conversion costs both include direct labor.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

58) Direct materials and direct labor are prime costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

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

A) fixed costs

B) product costs

C) period costs

D) sunk costs

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

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

A) manufacturing overhead

B) direct materials

C) direct labor

D) selling expenses

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

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

A) conversion costs

B) period costs

C) prime costs

D) fixed costs

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

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

A) conversion costs

B) period costs

C) prime costs

D) fixed costs

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

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

A) cost of direct materials used

B) depreciation on factory equipment

C) salary of sales personnel

D) depreciation on office furniture

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

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

A) cost of direct materials used

B) depreciation on factory equipment

C) salary of sales personnel

D) depreciation on office furniture

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

65) The following information represent the costs for ABC Company:

Direct Materials $20,000

Direct Labor $50,000

Manufacturing Overhead $10,000

1. What are the total prime costs?

2. What are the total conversion costs?

Answer:

1. Prime costs are $70,000 ($20,000 + $50,000)

2. Conversion costs are $60,000 ($50,000 + $10,000)

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Prime and Conversion Costs

66) All costs incurred in the manufacturing of completed products are product costs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Wages could be either direct or indirect costs depending on the type of labor and the ability to trace the cost of the labor easily to the cost object (product) and benefits for assembly line workers would most likely be part of overhead (indirect manufacturing costs) but not period costs.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Compensation of assembly line workers would be a direct labor cost.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: product costs are not an expense until the product is sold when they become cost of goods sold.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: All the costs mentioned are product costs.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: These are period costs.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: These are period costs.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Repair and maintenance costs of vehicles are period costs.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Repair and maintenance costs of vehicles are period costs.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The wages of factory janitors are indirect costs of the manufacturing process and are considered manufacturing overhead.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) spices

B) flour

C) milk

D) eggs

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

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

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

C) costs related to production of products.

D) same as manufacturing overhead costs.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) advertising expense

B) depreciation on factory equipment

C) indirect materials

D) property taxes for the factory

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) salary of administrative staff

B) wages paid to factory janitor

C) commissions paid to sales staff

D) depreciation on corporate building

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) office rent

B) wages of factory janitor

C) insurance cost of production equipment

D) raw materials

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) direct materials used

B) office rent

C) wages expense of factory workers

D) indirect materials used

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Materials Used | $550,000 |
| Wages to Line Workers | 655,000 |
| Office Rent | 12,000 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 795,000 |

How much is the total period costs for Castillo?

A) $550,000

B) $655,000

C) $12,000

D) $795,000

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Materials Used | $430,000 |
| Wages to Line Workers | 120,000 |
| Office Rent | 44,500 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 605,000 |

How much is the total product costs for the year?

A) $605,000

B) $1,155,000

C) $1,199,500

D) $550,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Total product costs = Raw Materials + Wages to Line Workers + Indirect Materials = $430,000 + $120,000 + $605,000 = $1,155,000

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

92) Which of the following is a product cost?

A) sales commissions

B) CEO's salary

C) delivery van depreciation

D) depreciation on production equipment

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) Indirect labor costs are product costs and are expensed as incurred.

B) Indirect labor costs are period costs and are expensed as incurred.

C) Indirect labor costs are product costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

D) Indirect labor costs are period costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) Factory depreciation is a product cost and is expensed as incurred.

B) Factory depreciation is a period cost and is expensed as incurred.

C) Factory depreciation is a product cost and is expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

D) Factory depreciation is a period cost and is expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) Administrative expenses are product costs and are expensed as incurred.

B) Administrative expenses are period costs and are expensed as incurred.

C) Administrative expenses are product costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

D) Administrative expenses are period costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) Advertising costs are product costs and are expensed as incurred.

B) Advertising costs are period costs and are expensed as incurred.

C) Advertising costs are product costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

D) Advertising costs are period costs and are expensed when the manufactured product is sold.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advertising Costs | $18,200 |
| Administrative Salaries | 15,200 |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation | 2,000 |
| Factory Repair and Maintenance | 600 |
| Indirect Labor | 15,500 |
| Indirect Materials | 20,000 |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 1,400 |
| Administrative Office Rent | 62,000 |
| President's Salary | 2,800 |
| Sales Revenue | 630,000 |
| Sales Salary | 5,500 |

How much were Wagner's period costs?

A) $105,700

B) $37,500

C) $635,500

D) $8,300

Answer: A

Explanation:

Advertising Costs $18,200

President's Salary 2,800

Administrative Office Rent 62,000

Sales Salary 5,500

Delivery Vehicle Depreciation 2,000

Administrative Salaries 15,200

Total Period Cost $105,700

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advertising Costs | $13,000 |
| Sales Salary | 12,200 |
| Sales Revenue | 470,000 |
| President's Salary | 270,000 |
| Administrative Office Rent | 64,000 |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 1,800 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 4,200 |
| Indirect Labor | 10,000 |
| Factory Repair and Maintenance | 860 |
| Direct Materials Used | 38,000 |
| Direct Labor | 44,000 |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation | 1,500 |
| Administrative Salaries | 28,500 |

How much were Myer's product costs?

A) $589,200

B) $298,500

C) $483,000

D) $98,860

Answer: D

Explanation:

Indirect Labor $10,000

Indirect Materials 4,200

Factory Repair and Maintenance 860

Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation 1,800

Direct Materials 38,000

Direct Labor 44,000

Total Product Cost $98,860

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advertising Costs | $11,400 |
| Indirect Labor | 5,000 |
| CEO's Salary | 530,000 |
| Direct Labor | 59,000 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 5,500 |
| Direct Materials Used | 360,000 |
| Factory Utilities | 780 |
| Factory Janitorial Costs | 2,500 |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 1,100 |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation | 2,310 |
| Administrative Wages and Salaries | 28,400 |

How much were Durand's period costs?

A) $433,880

B) $572,110

C) $13,710

D) $569,800

Answer: B

Explanation:

Advertising Costs $11,400

CEO's Salary 530,000

Delivery Vehicle Depreciation 2,310

Administrative Wages and Salaries 28,400

Total Period Costs $572,110

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advertising Costs | $9,900 |
| Indirect Labor | 82,000 |
| CEO's Salary | 460,000 |
| Direct Labor | 40,000 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 4,500 |
| Direct Materials Used | 61,000 |
| Factory Utilities | 860 |
| Factory Janitorial Costs | 2,000 |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 1,200 |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation | 3,500 |
| Administrative Wages and Salaries | 21,000 |

Calculate Moreau Manufacturing's total product costs.

A) $191,560

B) $494,400

C) $101,000

D) $187,500

Answer: A

Explanation:

Indirect labor $82,000

Direct Labor 40,000

Indirect Materials 4,500

Direct Materials Used 61,000

Factory Utilities 860

Factory Janitorial Costs 2,000

Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation 1,200

Total Product Costs $191,560

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) research and development

B) factory property taxes

C) advertising

D) delivery costs

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) salary of the sales manager

B) salary of the CEO

C) salaries of the accounting staff

D) salary of the production manager

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) depreciation on delivery vehicles

B) depreciation on administrative building furniture and fixtures

C) depreciation on manufacturing equipment

D) depreciation on the accounting department's computer equipment

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) indirect materials

B) factory utilities

C) direct labor

D) sales salaries

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

A) shift supervisor

B) pastry baker

C) employee who mixes the dough

D) employee who packages the pastries

Answer: A

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

106) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the amount the company incurs to acquire the goods or service.

A) sales price

B) cost

C) expense

D) revenue

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

107) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a cost that can be easily and cost-effectively traced to a cost object.

A) Work-in-process

B) Manufacturing overhead

C) Indirect cost

D) Direct cost

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

108) The following information was obtained from Smith Manufacturing, Inc.:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advertising Costs | $9,900 |
| Indirect Labor | 51,000 |
| CEO's Salary | 650,000 |
| Direct Labor | 41,000 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 7,000 |
| Direct Materials Used | 65,000 |
| Factory Utilities | 750 |
| Factory Janitorial Costs | 1,600 |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 3,300 |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation | 1,400 |
| Administrative Wages and Salaries | 21,000 |

Calculate Smith Manufacturing's manufacturing overhead costs.

A) $169,650

B) $682,300

C) $106,000

D) $63,650

Answer: D

Explanation:

Indirect labor $51,000

Indirect Materials 7,000

Factory Utilities 750

Factory Janitorial Costs 1,600

Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation 3,300

Total Manufacturing Overhead $63,650

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

109) The following information was obtained from Johnson Manufacturing, Inc.:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advertising Costs | $12,700 |
| Indirect Labor | 91,000 |
| CEO's Salary | 720,000 |
| Direct Labor | 57,000 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 7,800 |
| Direct Materials Used | 64,000 |
| Factory Utilities | 180 |
| Factory Janitorial Costs | 2,400 |
| Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation | 3,800 |
| Delivery Vehicle Depreciation | 1,200 |
| Administrative Wages and Salaries | 27,000 |

Calculate Smith Manufacturing's manufacturing overhead costs.

A) $227,380

B) $760,900

C) $105,180

D) $114,080

Answer: C

Explanation:

Indirect labor $91,000

Indirect Materials 7,800

Factory Utilities 180

Factory Janitorial Costs 2,400

Manufacturing Equipment Depreciation 3,800

Total Manufacturing Overhead $105,180

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

110) Manufacturing overhead consists of all of the following *except*

A) factory equipment depreciation

B) indirect labor

C) indirect materials

D) administrative office equipment depreciation

Answer: D

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Product and Period Costs

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

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

For the following questions, identify each cost as a period cost or a product cost.

A) Period cost

B) Product cost

112) Depreciation on the office equipment

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

113) Depreciation on manufacturing equipment

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

114) CEO's salary

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

115) Production supervisor's salary

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

116) Wages for the assembly line workers

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

117) Materials used in making products

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

118) Delivery expense

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

119) Production supervisor's salary

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product and Period Costs

Answers: 112) A 113) B 114) A 115) B 116) B 117) B 118) A 119) B

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

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

Answer:

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Product and Period Costs

Learning Objective M:1-3

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The description is that of the inventory of a manufacturer.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

2) The inventories of a manufacturing company consist of Raw Materials Inventory, Work-in-Process Inventory, and Finished Goods Inventory.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

3) The inventory of a merchandising company consists of Finished Goods Inventory.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Finished goods inventory is one of the inventory accounts of a manufacturer.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

4) A service business typically has no merchandise inventory accounts.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

5) Which of the following is true of service companies?

A) All costs of service companies are product costs.

B) Service companies modify and resell products they buy from manufacturers.

C) Revenues of service companies are only recorded on cash receipt.

D) Service companies carry no inventories of products for sale.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

6) The balance sheet of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ company will include Finished Goods Inventory as a line item.

A) manufacturing

B) merchandising

C) service

D) trading

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

7) The balance sheet of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ company will include Merchandise Inventory as a line item.

A) manufacturing

B) merchandising

C) service

D) trading

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

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

A) manufacturing

B) merchandising

C) service

D) trading

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Balance Sheet

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Merchandising companies sell products and therefore have cost of goods sold.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Period costs are immediately expensed under GAAP.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Service companies do not have product sales and therefore do not report the cost of those sales (cost of goods sold.)

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

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

Answer: FALSE

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

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

A) salaries expense

B) factory overhead

C) cost of goods sold

D) direct materials

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

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

A) manufacturing company

B) hybrid company

C) service company

D) merchandising company

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

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

A) Direct Labor

B) Cost of Goods Manufactured

C) Direct Materials

D) Cost of Goods Sold

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Income Statement

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

**Company A**

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

**Company B**

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

Which of the following statements is true?

A) Company A is a merchandising company.

B) Company B is a manufacturing company.

C) Company A is a manufacturing company.

D) Company A is a service company.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Income Statement

19) Which of the following formulas represent cost of goods sold for a merchandising business?

A) Beginning Merchandise Inventory - Ending Merchandise Inventory = Cost of Goods Sold

B) Purchases and Freight In + Ending Merchandise Inventory = Cost of Goods Sold

C) Ending Merchandise Inventory + Purchases and Freight In - Beginning Merchandise Inventory = Cost of Goods Sold

D) Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases and Freight In - Ending Merchandise Inventory = Cost of Goods Sold

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $505,000 |
| Purchases (excluding Freight In) | 345,000 |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 36,500 |
| Freight In | 15,800 |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory | 42,000 |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory | 59,000 |

How much is the gross profit for the year?

A) $197,700

B) $343,800

C) $161,200

D) $160,000

Answer: C

Explanation: Cost of Goods Sold = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In - Ending Merchandise Inventory = $42,000 + $345,000 + $15,800 - 59,000 = $343,800

Gross Profit = Sales Revenue - Cost of Goods Sold = $505,000 - $343,800 = $161,200

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

21) Stone Beauty, Inc. is a merchandiser of stone ornaments. The company sold 7,000 units during the year. The company has provided the following information:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $579,000 |
| Purchases (excluding freight in) | 300,000 |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 67,000 |
| Freight In | 14,000 |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory | 43,000 |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory | 42,000 |

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

A) $357,000

B) $315,000

C) $343,000

D) $329,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Cost of goods available for sale = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In = $43,000 + $300,000 + $14,000 = $357,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

22) The following is the year ended data for Tiger Company:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $59,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 25,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 1,000 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 2,000 |
| Selling Expenses | 15,000 |
| Administrative Expenses | 3,000 |

What is the cost of goods available for sale?

A) $26,000

B) $24,000

C) $35,000

D) $17,000

Answer: A

Explanation: $1,000 + $25,000 =$26,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Income Statement

23) The following is the year ended data for Baker Company:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $152,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 122,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 10,200 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 12,200 |
| Selling Expenses | 5,700 |
| Administrative Expenses | 13,700 |

What is the cost of goods available for sale?

A) $12,600

B) $32,000

C) $120,000

D) $132,200

Answer: D

Explanation: $10,200 + $122,000 = $132,200

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Income Statement

24) The following is the year ended data for Tiger Company:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $59,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 25,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 1,800 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 3,600 |
| Selling Expenses | 15,100 |
| Administrative Expenses | 3,300 |

What is the cost of goods sold?

A) $26,800

B) $23,200

C) $35,800

D) $17,400

Answer: B

Explanation: $1,800 + $25,000 - $3,600 = $23,200

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Income Statement

25) The following is the year ended data for Baker Company:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $152,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 129,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 10,400 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 12,400 |
| Selling Expenses | 5,700 |
| Administrative Expenses | 13,800 |

What is the cost of goods sold?

A) $5,500

B) $25,000

C) $127,000

D) $23,000

Answer: C

Explanation: $10,400 + $129,000 - $12,400 = $127,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Income Statement

26) The following is the year ended data for Tiger Company:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $56,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 20,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 1,900 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 3,800 |
| Selling Expenses | 15,500 |
| Administrative Expenses | 3,000 |

What is the gross profit?

A) $21,900

B) $18,100

C) $37,900

D) $19,400

Answer: C

Explanation: $56,000 – ($1,900+ $20,000 - $3,800) = $37,900

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Income Statement

27) The following is the year ended data for Baker Company:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $153,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 125,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 10,500 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 12,500 |
| Selling Expenses | 5,600 |
| Administrative Expenses | 13,200 |

What is the gross profit?

A) $11,200

B) $30,000

C) $123,000

D) $28,000

Answer: B

Explanation: $153,000 – ($10,500 + $125,000 - $12,500) = $30,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Income Statement

28) The following is the year ended data for Tiger Company:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $53,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 26,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 1,600 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 3,200 |
| Selling Expenses | 15,800 |
| Administrative Expenses | 3,300 |

What is the operating income?

A) $27,600

B) $24,400

C) $28,600

D) $9,500

Answer: D

Explanation: $53,000 – ($1,600 + $26,000 - $3,200) - $15,800 - $3,300 = $9,500

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Income Statement

29) The following is the year ended data for Baker Company:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $151,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 125,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 10,900 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 12,900 |
| Selling Expenses | 5,400 |
| Administrative Expenses | 13,500 |

What is the operating income?

A) $9,100

B) $28,000

C) $123,000

D) $26,000

Answer: A

Explanation: $151,000 – ($10,900 + $125,000 - $12,900) - $5,400- $13,500 = $9,100

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Analytical thinking

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Critical thinking

H2: Income Statement

30) Oaktree, Inc. is a merchandiser of inlaid wooden boxes. The company sold 7,500 units during the year. The company has provided the following information:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $558,000 |
| Purchases (excluding freight in) | 301,000 |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 69,000 |
| Freight In | 14,000 |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory | 43,000 |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory | 42,000 |

What is the cost of goods sold for the year?

A) $358,000

B) $316,000

C) $314,000

D) $302,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Cost of goods sold = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In - Ending Merchandise Inventory = $43,000 + $301,000 + $14,000 - $42,000 = $316,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

31) Artisan Inspiration, Inc. is a merchandiser of stone ornaments. The company sold 7,500 units during the year. The company has provided the following information:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $599,000 |
| Purchases (excluding Freight In) | 301,000 |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 69,000 |
| Freight In | 14,000 |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory | 45,000 |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory | 42,000 |

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

A) $212,000

B) $318,000

C) $281,000

D) $530,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Cost of Goods Sold = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In - Ending Merchandise Inventory = $45,000 + $301,000 + $14,000 - $42,000 = $318,000

Operating Income = Sales Revenue - Cost of Goods Sold - Selling and Administrative Expenses = $599,000 - $318,000 - $69,000 = $212,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

32) Stone Beauty, Inc. is a merchandiser of stone ornaments. The company sold 7,000 units during the year. The company has provided the following information:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $579,000 |
| Purchases (excluding freight in) | 300,000 |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 67,000 |
| Freight In | 14,000 |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory | 43,000 |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory | 42,000 |

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

A) $357,000

B) $315,000

C) $343,000

D) $329,000

Answer: A

Explanation: Cost of goods available for sale = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In = $43,000 + $300,000 + $14,000 = $357,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

33) Oaktree, Inc. is a merchandiser of inlaid wooden boxes. The company sold 7,500 units during the year. The company has provided the following information:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $558,000 |
| Purchases (excluding freight in) | 301,000 |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 69,000 |
| Freight In | 14,000 |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory | 43,000 |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory | 42,000 |

What is the cost of goods sold for the year?

A) $358,000

B) $316,000

C) $314,000

D) $302,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Cost of goods sold = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In - Ending Merchandise Inventory = $43,000 + $301,000 + $14,000 - $42,000 = $316,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $505,000 |
| Purchases (excluding Freight In) | 345,000 |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 36,500 |
| Freight In | 15,800 |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory | 42,000 |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory | 59,000 |

How much is the gross profit for the year?

A) $197,700

B) $343,800

C) $161,200

D) $160,000

Answer: C

Explanation: Cost of Goods Sold = Beginning Merchandise Inventory + Purchases + Freight In - Ending Merchandise Inventory = $42,000 + $345,000 + $15,800 - 59,000 = $343,800

Gross Profit = Sales Revenue - Cost of Goods Sold = $505,000 - $343,800 = $161,200

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

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

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

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

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

Answer: Onyx Corporation

 Income Statement

 Year Ended December 31, 20XX

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

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

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

Prepare the income statement.

Answer: Citrine Manufacturing

 Income Statement

 Month Ended March 31, 20XX

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

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

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

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

Answer: Accuracy Accounting, Inc.

 Income Statement

 Year Ended December 31, 20XX

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

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

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

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

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

Answer: Rossi, Inc.

 Income Statement

 Year Ended December 31, 20XX

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

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

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

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

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

Answer: Herrera, Inc.

 Income Statement

 Year Ended December 31, 20XX

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

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

40) Yoga Universe, Inc. is a fitness center in Tampa, Florida. In October, the company earned

$550,000 in revenues and incurred the following operating costs from 340 customers:

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

Required: Prepare Yoga Universe's income statement for the month of October, 2025.

Answer: Yoga Universe

 Income Statement

 For the month ended October 31, 2025

**Revenue**

Service Revenue $550,000

**Expenses**

Utilities Expense $89,700

Salaries Expense 75,000

Gym Rent Expense 60,000

Office Supplies Expense 30,000

Depreciation Expense—Equipment 25,000

Total Expenses 279,700

Operating Income $270,300

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Income Statement

41) Costs are transferred from the balance sheet to the income statement as cost of goods sold when finished goods are sold.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

42) The cost of direct materials and direct labor flow directly into Finished Goods Inventory, without flowing through Work-in-Process.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The costs of direct materials, direct labor, and manufacturing overhead flow through work-in-process before they flow into finished goods inventory.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

43) The cost of finish goods flow to Cost of Goods Sold when the product is sold.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

44) Allocated manufacturing overhead flows to work-in-process.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

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

A) finished goods are sold

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

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

D) the total of Cost of Goods Manufactured is determined

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

46) Which of the following statements is true of the flow of product and period costs for a manufacturer?

A) When the manufacturing process is completed, the costs are transferred to the Work-in-Process Inventory account.

B) The cost of the finished goods that the manufacturer sells becomes its Cost of Goods Sold on the income statement.

C) Period costs remain in inventory accounts on the balance sheet until the product is sold.

D) All product costs that have been paid are expensed and reported on the income statement at the end of the accounting period.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

47) Which of the following is true of product costs?

A) They are expensed in the period they are paid.

B) For external reporting, GAAP requires that they be expensed before the products are sold.

C) They are first recorded in an inventory account.

D) For merchandising companies, product costs do not include freight costs.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

48) Which of the following does NOT appear on the balance sheet?

A) Cost of Goods Sold

B) Merchandise Inventory

C) Work-in-Process Inventory

D) Finished Goods Inventory

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

49) Work-in-Process Inventory flows into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Cost of Goods Sold

B) Finished Goods Inventory

C) Work-in-Process Inventory

D) Manufacturing Overhead

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

50) Direct Materials, Direct Labor, and Manufacturing Overhead all flow into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Cost of Goods Sold

B) Finished Goods Inventory

C) Work-in-Process Inventory

D) Inventory

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

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

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Product Costs Flow Through a Manufacturing Company

52) Direct materials used plus allocated Manufacturing Overhead equals the Cost of Goods Manufactured.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Beginning Finished Goods Inventory plus the Cost of Goods Manufactured less Ending Finished Goods Inventory equals the Cost of Goods Sold.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

53) Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory is added to Total Manufacturing Costs, then ending Work-in-Process Inventory is subtracted to calculate Cost of Goods Manufactured.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

54) Materials purchased and materials used are always the same amount when calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Materials purchased and materials used may not be equal as some materials purchased many not have yet been requisitioned into manufacturing.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

55) Indirect materials and indirect labor are part of Manufacturing Overhead when calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

56) The cost of goods sold for Frye Manufacturing in the year was $363,000. The January 1 Finished Goods Inventory balance was $32,000, and the December 31 Finished Goods Inventory balance was $25,400. Calculate the cost of goods manufactured during the year.

A) $388,400

B) $57,400

C) $356,400

D) $6,600

Answer: C

Explanation: Cost of goods manufactured = Cost of goods sold + Ending finished goods inventory - Beginning finished goods inventory = $363,000 + $25,400 - $32,000 = $356,400

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Cost of goods manufactured does not include period costs such as selling and administrative expenses.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

59) At the beginning of the year, Swift, Inc.'s Work-in-Process Inventory account had a balance of $120,000. During the year, $250,000 of direct materials were used in production, and $72,000 of direct labor costs were incurred. Manufacturing overhead amounted to $820,000. The cost of goods manufactured was $675,000. What is the balance in the Work-in-Process Inventory account on December 31?

A) $1,142,000

B) $1,350,000

C) $675,000

D) $587,000

Answer: D

Explanation:

Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory $120,000

Direct Materials Used 250,000

Direct Labor 72,000

Manufacturing Overhead 820,000

Total Manufacturing Costs to account for 1,262,000

Cost of Goods Manufactured (675,000)

Ending Work-in-Process Inventory $587,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | $146,500 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1 | 19,000 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31 | 22,500 |
| Direct Materials Used | 15,500 |

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

A) $150,000

B) $143,000

C) $26,000

D) $34,500

Answer: A

Explanation: Total manufacturing costs incurred = Ending Work-in-Process Inventory + Cost of Goods Manufactured - Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory = $22,500 + $146,500 - $19,000 = $150,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1 | $5,790 |
| Direct Materials Used | 104,000 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31 | 2,840 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 193,000 |

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

A) $61,200

B) $190,050

C) $58,250

D) $131,800

Answer: C

Explanation: Total Manufacturing Cost = Ending Work-in-Process Inventory + Cost of Goods Manufactured - Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory = $2,840 + $193,000 - $5,790 = $190,050

Direct labor costs = Total Manufacturing Cost - Manufacturing overhead costs - Direct Materials Used = $190,050 - $27,800 - $104,000 = $58,250

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | $73,000 |
| Manufacturing Overhead | 18,600 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 1 | 8,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 31 | 4,000 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1 | 9,600 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 | 1,250 |
| Direct Materials Used | 25,200 |

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

A) $64,650

B) $6,600

C) $73,000

D) $20,850

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cost of Goods Manufactured $73,000

Direct Materials Used (25,200)

Manufacturing Overhead (18,600)

Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1 (9,600)

Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 1,250

Direct Labor $20,850

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | $75,000 |
| Manufacturing Overhead | 18,600 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 1 | 5,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 31 | 4,000 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1 | 9,690 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 | 1,220 |
| Direct Labor | 36,600 |

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

A) $11,330

B) $8,470

C) $18,000

D) $19,800

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cost of Goods Manufactured $75,000

Direct Labor (36,600)

Manufacturing Overhead (18,600)

Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1 (9,690)

Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 1,220

Direct Materials Used $11,330

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

65) A corporation used $35,000 of direct materials. It incurred $74,000 in direct labor costs and $114,000 in manufacturing overhead costs during the period. What is the cost of goods manufactured if the beginning and ending Work-in-Process Inventories were $28,500 and $22,000, respectively?

A) $251,500

B) $229,500

C) $216,500

D) $223,000

Answer: B

Explanation: Cost of goods manufactured = Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory + Direct Materials + Direct Labor Cost + Manufacturing Overhead Costs - Ending Work-in-Process Inventory = $28,500 + $35,000 + $74,000 + $114,000 - $22,000 = $229,500

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | $85,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 1 | 4,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 31 | 2,600 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1 | 9,680 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 | 1,275 |
| Direct Labor | 36,300 |
| Direct Materials Used | 16,900 |

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

A) $40,295

B) $149,155

C) $23,395

D) $22,120

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cost of Goods Manufactured $85,000

Direct Labor (36,300)

Direct Materials Used (16,900)

Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1 (9,680)

Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 1,275

Manufacturing Overhead $23,395

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Labor Incurred | $64,000 |
| Manufacturing Overhead Incurred | 179,000 |
| Direct Materials Used | 155,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, Jan. 1 | 198,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, Dec. 31 | 98,000 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1 | 222,000 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31 | 110,000 |

A) $398,000

B) $510,000

C) $288,000

D) $186,000

Answer: B

Explanation:

Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1 $222,000

Direct Materials Used 155,000

Direct Labor Incurred 64,000

Manufacturing Overhead Incurred 179,000

Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31 (110,000)

Cost of Goods Manufactured $510,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Labor | $6,400 |
| Direct Materials Used | 2,400 |
| Direct Materials Purchased | 9,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 18,000 |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory | 1,400 |
| Corporate Headquarters' Property taxes | 600 |
| Manufacturing Overhead Incurred | 500 |

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

A) $10,000

B) $10,100

C) $25,900

D) $9,300

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cost of Goods Manufactured $18,000

Direct Labor (6,400)

Direct Materials Used (2,400)

Manufacturing Overhead (500)

Ending Work-in-Process Inventory 1,400

Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory $10,100

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | $27,000 |
| Ending Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | 56,000 |
| Beginning Balance—Direct Materials | 87,000 |
| Ending Balance— Direct Materials  | 62,000 |
| Purchases — Direct Materials | 357,000 |
| Direct Labor | 471,000 |
| Indirect Labor | 21,000 |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 24,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance | 270,000 |

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

A) $68,000

B) $357,000

C) $382,000

D) $828,000

Answer: C

Explanation:

Beginning Balance—Direct Materials $87,000

Purchases—Direct Materials 357,000

Ending Balance—Direct Materials Inventory (62,000)

Direct Materials Used $382,000

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | $26,000 |
| Ending Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | 58,000 |
| Beginning Balance— Direct Materials  | 85,000 |
| Ending Balance— Direct Materials  | 60,000 |
| Purchases — Direct Materials | 356,000 |
| Direct Labor | 472,000 |
| Indirect Labor | 21,000 |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 22,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance | 270,000 |

What was the total manufacturing costs incurred during the year?

A) $694,000

B) $313,000

C) $853,000

D) $1,166,000

Answer: D

Explanation:

Beginning Balance—Direct Materials Inventory $85,000

Purchases—Direct Materials 356,000

Ending Balance—Direct Materials Inventory (60,000)

Direct Materials Used $381,000

Plant Utilities and Insurance $270,000

Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment 22,000

Indirect Labor 21,000

Total Manufacturing Overhead Costs $313,000

Direct Materials Used $381,000

Direct Labor 472,000

Manufacturing Overhead $313,000

Total Manufacturing Cost Incurred During Year $1,166,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | $24,000 |
| Ending Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | 58,000 |
| Beginning Balance— Direct Materials | 82,000 |
| Ending Balance— Direct Materials | 59,000 |
| Purchases — Direct Materials | 357,000 |
| Direct Labor | 468,000 |
| Indirect Labor | 18,000 |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 25,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance | 272,000 |

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

A) $1,363,000

B) $1,163,000

C) $1,129,000

D) $1,197,000

Answer: C

Explanation:

Beginning Balance—Direct Materials Inventory $82,000

Purchases—Direct Materials 357,000

Ending Balance—Direct Materials Inventory (59,000)

Direct Materials Used $380,000

Plant Utilities and Insurance $272,000

Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment 25,000

Indirect Labor 18,000

Total Manufacturing Overhead Costs $315,000

Direct Materials Used $380,000

Direct Labor 468,000

Manufacturing Overhead $315,000

Total Manufacturing Cost Incurred During Year $1,163,000

Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory $24,000

Total Manufacturing Cost Incurred During Year 1,163,000

Ending Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory (58,000)

Cost of Goods Manufactured $1,129,000

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Purchases — Direct Materials | $90,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance | 68,000 |
| Indirect Materials | 11,130 |
| Indirect Labor | 4,130 |
| Direct Materials Used in Production | 97,000 |
| Direct Labor | 118,000 |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant & Equipment | 4,000 |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Materials  | $40,000 |
| Work-in-Progress Inventory | 11,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory | 50,000 |

What is the ending balance in the Direct Materials account?

A) $130,000

B) $7,000

C) $108,130

D) $33,000

Answer: D

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

$40,000 + $90,000 -$97,000 = $33,000

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Purchases — Direct Materials | $91,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance | 67,500 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 11,210 |
| Indirect Labor | 4,900 |
| Direct Materials Used in Production | 96,000 |
| Direct Labor | 117,500 |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 4,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 290,000 |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Materials | $44,000 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory | 1,300 |
| Finished Goods Inventory | 48,500 |

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

A) $12,410

B) $1,300

C) $48,500

D) $42,700

Answer: A

Explanation:

Indirect Materials $11,210

Indirect Labor 4,900

Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment 4,000

Plant Utilities & Insurance 67,500

Total Manufacturing Overhead $87,610

Beginning—Work-in-Process Inventory $1,300

Direct Materials Used in Production 96,000

Direct Labor 117,500

Manufacturing Overhead 87,610

Cost of Goods Manufactured (290,000)

Ending—Work-in-Process Inventory $12,410

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Purchases — Direct Materials | $89,000 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance | 66,000 |
| Indirect Materials Used | 11,500 |
| Indirect Labor | 4,490 |
| Direct Materials Used in Production | 96,000 |
| Direct Labor | 118,000 |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 4,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 290,000 |
| Cost of Goods Sold | 291,500 |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Materials  | $43,000 |
| Work-in-Progress Inventory | 11,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory | 304,500 |

What is the ending balance in the Finished Goods Inventory?

A) $304,500

B) $306,000

C) $303,000

D) $594,500

Answer: C

Explanation:

Beginning Balance—Finished Goods Inventory $304,500

Cost of Goods Manufactured 290,000

Cost of Goods Sold (291,500)

Ending Balance—Finished Goods Inventory $303,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

75) Vermont State, Inc. used $151,000 of direct materials and incurred $62,000 of direct labor costs during the year. Indirect labor amounted to $272,000, while indirect materials used totaled $52,000. Other operating costs pertaining to the factory included utilities of $135,500; maintenance of $70,800; repairs of $53,950; depreciation of $132,500; and property taxes of $70,380. There was no beginning or ending finished goods inventory, but Work-in-Process inventory began the year with a $5,600 balance and ended the year with a $7,300 balance.

How much is the cost of goods manufactured?

A) $12,900

B) $998,430

C) $1,005,730

D) $1,000,130

Answer: B

Explanation:

Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory $5,600

Direct Materials Used 151,000

Direct Labor 62,000

Manufacturing Overhead

(272,000 + 52,000 + 135,500 + 70,800 + 53,950 + 132,500 + 70,380) 787,130

Total Manufacturing Costs Incurred during the Year 1,000,130

Total Manufacturing Costs to Account For 1,005,730

Ending Work-in-Process Inventory (7,300)

Cost of Goods Manufactured $998,430

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | $150,000 |
| Ending Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory | 62,000 |
| Beginning Balance— Direct Materials  | 269,000 |
| Ending Balance— Direct Materials | 52,400 |
| Purchases — Direct Materials | 135,500 |
| Direct Labor | 71,620 |
| Indirect Materials | 53,700 |
| Indirect Labor | 133,500 |
| Depreciation on Factory Plant and Equipment | 74,540 |
| Plant Utilities and Insurance | 71,180 |

How much is the cost of goods manufactured?

A) $844,640

B) $756,640

C) $906,640

D) $770,100

Answer: A

Explanation:

Beginning Balance—Work-in-Process Inventory $150,000

Direct Materials Used:

 Beginning Balance—Direct Materials Inventory 269,000

 Purchases—Direct Materials 135,500

 Direct Materials Available for Use 404,500

 Ending Balance—Direct Materials Inventory (52,400)

Direct Materials Used 352,100

Direct Labor 71,620

Manufacturing Overhead

(53,700 + 133,500 + 74,540 + 71,180) 332,920

Total Manufacturing Costs Incurred during

 the Year $756,640

Total Manufacturing Costs to Account For $906,640

Ending Work-in-Process Inventory (62,000)

Cost of Goods Manufactured $844,640

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Labor | $25,500 |
| Direct Materials Used | 11,500 |
| Direct Materials Purchased | 16,920 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 49,000 |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory | 11,300 |
| Corporate Headquarters' Property Taxes | 2,000 |
| Manufacturing Overhead | 19,400 |

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

A) $94,100

B) $60,300

C) $3,900

D) $45,100

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cost of Goods Manufactured $49,000

Direct Materials Used (11,500)

Direct Labor (25,500)

Manufacturing Overhead (19,400)

Ending Work-in-Process Inventory 11,300

Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory $3,900

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

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

 **Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured**

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

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

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

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

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

 **Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured**

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

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

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

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

80) Ending Finished Goods Inventory is added to Cost of Goods Manufactured when calculating Cost of Goods Sold.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Beginning Finished Goods Inventory is added to Cost of Goods Manufactured when calculating Cost of Goods Sold.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

81) Ending Work-in Process Inventory is subtracted from Cost of Goods Manufactured when calculating Cost of Goods Sold.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Ending Finished Goods Inventory is subtracted from Cost of Goods Manufactured when calculating Cost of Goods Sold.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

82) Cost of Goods Sold is calculated by taking beginning Finished Goods Inventory, plus Cost of Goods Manufactured, less ending Finished Goods Inventory.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

83) Cost of Goods Sold appears on the income statement.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Manufactured

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $22,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 13,000 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 11,500 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 19,600 |

Compute cost of goods available for sale.

A) $19,600

B) $31,100

C) $32,600

D) $21,100

Answer: C

Explanation:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fontana Manufacturing  Income Statement Month Ended March 31, 20XXRevenues: |  |  |
|  Sales Revenue |  |  $22,000  |
| Cost of Goods Sold: |  |  |
|  Beginning Finished Goods Inventory |  $13,000 |  |
|  Cost of Goods Manufactured | 19,600 |  |
|  ***Cost of Goods Available for Sale*** | 32,600 |  |
|  Ending Finished Goods Inventory |  (11,500) |  |
| Cost of Goods Sold |  |  21,100  |
| Gross Profit |  |  $900  |

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $70,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 17,000 |
| Cost of Goods Sold | 36,500 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 55,500 |

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

A) $14,500

B) $72,500

C) $36,000

D) $19,000

Answer: C

Explanation:

Beginning Finished Goods Inventory $17,000

Add: Cost of Goods Manufactured 55,500

Cost of Goods Available for Sale 72,500

Less: Cost of Goods Sold (36,500)

Ending Finished Goods Inventory $36,000

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $18,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 8,000 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 6,500 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 19,600 |

Compute cost of goods sold.

A) $19,600

B) $18,100

C) $21,100

D) $26,100

Answer: C

Explanation:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  Franklin Manufacturing  Income Statement Month Ended March 31, 20XXRevenues: |  |  |
|  Sales Revenue |  |  $18,000  |
| Cost of Goods Sold |  |  |
|  Beginning Finished Goods Inventory |  $8,000 |  |
|  Cost of Goods Manufactured | 19,600 |  |
|  Cost of Goods Available for Sale | 27,600 |  |
|  Ending Finished Goods Inventory |  (6,500) |  |
| ***Cost of Goods Sold*** |  |  21,100  |
| Gross Profit |  | $(3,100)  |

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $32,000 |
| Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | 13,000 |
| Ending Finished Goods Inventory | 8,500 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | 10,600 |

Compute gross profit.

A) $16,900

B) $21,400

C) $25,900

D) $12,900

Answer: A

Explanation:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  Lakeshore Manufacturing Income Statement  Month Ended March 31, 20XXRevenues: |  |  |
|  Sales Revenue |  | $32,000  |
| Cost of Goods Sold |  |  |
|  Beginning Finished Goods Inventory | $13,000 |  |
|  Cost of Goods Manufactured | 10,600 |  |
|  Cost of Goods Available for Sale | 23,600 |  |
|  Ending Finished Goods Inventory | (8,500) |  |
| Cost of Goods Sold |  |  15,100  |
| ***Gross Profit*** |  |  $16,900  |

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | $74,700 |
| Manufacturing Overhead | 18,100 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 1 | 4,500 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, March 31 | 2,900 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 1 | 9,800 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, March 31 | 1,800 |
| Direct Materials Used | 26,400 |

What is the cost of goods sold for March?

A) $1,500

B) $73,100

C) $76,300

D) $79,200

Answer: C

Explanation:

Finished Goods Inventory, March 1 $4,500

Cost of Goods Manufactured 74,700

Finished Goods Inventory, March 31 (2,900)

Cost of Goods Sold $76,300

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Labor Incurred | $64,000 |
| Manufacturing Overhead Incurred | 175,000 |
| Direct Materials Used | 151,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, Jan. 1 | 199,000 |
| Finished Goods Inventory, Dec. 31 | 96,000 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1 | 221,500 |
| Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31 | 108,000 |

A) $503,500

B) $611,500

C) $606,500

D) $295,000

Answer: C

Explanation:

Work-in-Process Inventory, Jan. 1 $221,500

Direct Materials Used 151,000

Direct Labor Incurred 64,000

Manufacturing Overhead Incurred 175,000

Work-in-Process Inventory, Dec. 31 (108,000)

Cost of Goods Manufactured $503,500

Finished Goods Inventory, Jan. 1 $199,000

Cost of Goods Manufactured 503,500

Finished Goods Inventory, Dec. 31 (96,000)

Cost of Goods Sold $606,500

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | $1,299,000 |
| Beginning Balance—Finished Goods Inventory | 100,000 |
| Ending Balance—Finished Goods Inventory | 86,000 |

What is the cost of goods sold?

A) $186,000

B) $1,313,000

C) $1,299,000

D) $1,285,000

Answer: B

Explanation:

Beginning Balance—Finished Goods Inventory $100,000

Cost of Goods Manufactured 1,299,000

Ending Balance—Finished Goods Inventory (86,000)

Cost of Goods Sold $1,313,000

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost of Goods Sold

91) Doggie Delights manufactures its own brand of pet toys. At the end of June, 2025 the accounting records showed the following:

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

(a) Prepare a schedule of cost of goods manufactured for Doggie Delights and

(b) Prepare an income statement for Doggie Delights for the year ended June 30, 2025

Answer: (a)

 **Doggie Delights**

 **Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured**

 **Year Ended June 30, 2025**

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

(b)

 **Doggie Delights**

 **Income Statement**

 **Year Ended June 30, 2025**

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

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-2, M:13

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

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

92) Grant's Ironhorse Company manufactures model railroad cars. At the end of October, 2025 the accounting records showed the following:

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

(a) Prepare a schedule of cost of goods manufactured for Grant's Ironhorse Company and

(b) Prepare an income statement for Grant's Ironhorse Company for the year ended October 31, 2025

Answer: (a)

 **Grant's Ironhorse Company**

 **Schedule of Cost of Goods Manufactured**

 **Year Ended October 31, 2025**

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

(b)

 **Grant's Ironhorse Company**

 **Income Statement**

 **Year Ended October 31, 2025**

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-2, M:13

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

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

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

Answer: FALSE

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

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Flow of Costs Through the Inventory Accounts

94) The following format represents the flow of costs for all three manufacturing inventory accounts:

Beginning balance + Additions - Ending balance = Amount used, manufactured, or sold

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Flow of Costs Through the Inventory Accounts

95) The cost of direct materials used flows initially to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Cost of Goods Sold

B) Finished Goods Inventory

C) Work-in-Process Inventory

D) Income Statement

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Flow of Costs Through the Inventory Accounts

96) Cost of Goods Manufactured flows initially to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Cost of Goods Sold

B) Finished Goods Inventory

C) Work-in-Process Inventory

D) Income Statement

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Flow of Costs Through the Inventory Accounts

97) Beginning Finished Goods Inventory plus Cost of Goods Manufactured is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Cost of Goods Sold

B) Finished Goods Inventory

C) Work-in-Process Inventory

D) Cost of Goods Available for Sale

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Flow of Costs Through the Inventory Accounts

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

A) The final amount at each stage is added at the beginning of the next stage.

B) The costs flow from Raw Materials Inventory to Work-in-Process Inventory to Finished Goods Inventory.

C) Purchases of raw material and freight in are debited to the Work-in-Process Inventory account.

D) The format for computing the amount used, manufactured, or sold is the same for all three inventory accounts.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Flow of Costs Through the Inventory Accounts

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

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

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

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

101) A manufacturer produced 10,500 total units. The cost of goods manufactured is $91,000 and the cost of goods sold is $72,000. The unit product cost is $6.86.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Cost of goods manufactured / Total units produced = Unit product cost

 $91,000 / 10,500 = $8.67

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Direct Labor | $152,000 |
| Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory | 62,000 |
| Direct Materials Used | 269,000 |
| Ending Work-in-Process Inventory | 53,000 |
| Manufacturing Overhead | 134,000 |

During the year, Velasco produced 70,700 units of product. Calculate the unit product cost. (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

A) $7.98

B) $6.83

C) $7.85

D) $8.73

Answer: A

Explanation:

Beginning Work-in-Process Inventory $62,000

Direct Materials Used: $269,000

Direct Labor 152,000

Manufacturing Overhead 134,000

Total Mfg. Costs Incurred 555,000

Total Mfg. Costs to Account For 617,000

Ending Work-in-Process Inventory (53,000)

Cost of Goods Manufactured $564,000

Unit product cost: Cost of Goods Manufactured / Units produced

Unit product cost: $7.98 per unit

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of Units Produced | 151,000 |
| Number of Units Sold | 63,000 |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | $268,000 |
| Cost of Goods Sold | 52,500 |
| Sales Revenue | 133,000 |
| Gross Profit | 71,220 |
| Operating Expense | 728,000 |

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

A) $4.25

B) $0.88

C) $0.83

D) $1.77

Answer: D

Explanation: Unit product cost = Cost of goods manufactured / units = $268,000 / 151,000 = $1.77

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

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

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cost of Goods Manufactured | $297,000 |
| Total Units Produced | 1,100 |
| Number of Units Sold | 950 |
| Cost of Goods Sold | $275,000 |

The unit product cost for a security camera is:

A) $270.00

B) $279.02

C) $312.63

D) $289.47

Answer: A

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

297,000/1,100 =270.00

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

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

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

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-3

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

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

Learning Objective M:1-4

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts service-providing sectors will account for more than 90% of projected job growth from 2016 to 2026, especially in health care and social assistance, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality sectors.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Shift Toward a Service Economy

2) The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that the greatest service-providing sector growth will be in healthcare and social assistance jobs from 2014-2024.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Shift Toward a Service Economy

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

A) service companies

B) societal organizations

C) merchandising companies

D) consumer organizations

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Shift Toward a Service Economy

4) Managers in the service industry need to understand all *except*:

A) the costs of providing services

B) the costs of supporting customers

C) planning for the future

D) the cost of materials when manufacturing a product

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Shift Toward a Service Economy

5) Managerial accounting concepts can be used to help managers make decisions about outsourcing.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Global Competition

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Global Competition

7) To be competitive in global markets, many companies are doing all of the following *except*

A) moving operations to other countries

B) partnering with foreign companies to meet local needs.

C) moving to be closer to new markets.

D) looking at future expansion, regardless of the cost savings.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Global Competition

8) Managerial accounting concepts can be used in global competition to help managers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) prepare financials according to GAAP

B) make decisions about outsourcing portions of production process and delivery of goods to customers in different geographic markets

C) concentrate on mass production over the quality of the product

D) only in a service business

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Global Competition

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

10) TQM has a philosophy of continuous improvement of products, but not processes.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: TQM is a philosophy of continuous improvement of products and processes

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

11) E-commerce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) allows companies to sell to customers by providing 24/7 access to company information and products

B) integrates software within all department and company functions

C) is a cost management system that produces products just in time to satisfy customer needs

D) cannot be implemented in service companies

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

12) The goal of JIT is to decrease costs by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) having large amounts of inventories

B) having large amounts of finished goods

C) getting materials just in time for production

D) having large amounts of raw materials

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

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

A) is a cost management system in which a company produces products just in time to satisfy needs

B) requires the implementation of Total Quality Management

C) integrates all worldwide functions, departments, and data of a company into a single system

D) cannot be implemented in service companies

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

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

A) It is a production approach that maintains surplus goods at each stage of manufacture.

B) It helps managers cut costs by speeding the transformation of raw materials into finished products.

C) It is a cost management approach that focuses on maintaining large finished goods inventory levels.

D) It is an inventory approach that stockpiles raw materials to protect against supply interruptions.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

15) Which of the following is true of Just-in-Time (JIT) Management?

A) It results in more storage and insurance costs.

B) It is a system in which the company produces products only after receiving an order.

C) It promotes surplus inventory to prevent production shut-down in case of supply interruptions.

D) It requires a surplus inventory of finished goods to ensure timely, or just-in-time, delivery to customers.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Time-Based Competition

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

17) TQM does not consider customer support.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: TQM emphasizes the importance of each person in the organization, creating a culture of cooperation across all business processes: research and development, design, production, marketing and sales, distribution, and customer support.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

18) Value added activities include all *except*

A) design

B) production

C) communications

D) distribution

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

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

A) Just-in-Time (JIT) Management

B) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

C) Supply Chain Management (SCM)

D) Total Quality Management (TQM)

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

20) What is Total Quality Management (TQM)?

A) a philosophy of supplying customers with superior products and services

B) an exchange of information with suppliers and customers to create efficient and effective processes

C) a software system that integrates a company's functions, departments, and data into a single system

D) a system that speeds the transformation of raw materials into finished products

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

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

A) Supply Chain Management (SCM)

B) Just-in-Time (JIT) Management

C) Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

D) Total Quality Management (TQM)

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Information technology

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

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

A) the value chain

B) the planning process

C) TQM production chain

D) Enterprise Resource Planning

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Leverage technology to develop and enhance functional competencies

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

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

A) downstream activities

B) design activities

C) upstream activities

D) sustainability activities

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Total Quality Management

24) Evaluating a company's performance by its economic, social, and environmental impact is called the triple bottom line.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Triple Bottom Line

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

A) triple bottom line

B) whole company concept

C) value chain

D) downstream cost

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Triple Bottom Line

26) Triple bottom line refers to all *except*

A) production

B) people

C) profits

D) planet

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-4

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: The Triple Bottom Line

Learning Objective M:1-5

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

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Managerial accounting is used in all types of companies including service, manufacturing and merchandising companies.

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

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

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

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

3) Managers of a service company use all of the following *except*

A) planning

B) directing

C) controlling

D) manufacturing

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

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

4) A service business often considers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as part of its cost of service.

A) cost of the product produced

B) cost per unit

C) operating expenses

D) interest expense

Answer: C

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

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

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

7) Nurix, Inc. is a business consulting firm. During the month of February, Nurix earned $55,600 of revenues by providing services to 48 clients. Operating costs for February were $10,000 and non-operating costs were $6,000. What is the unit cost per service? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

A) $125.00

B) $208.33

C) $1,158.33

D) $333.33

Answer: B

Explanation: 

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Service Revenue | $55,000 |
| Operating Expenses | 21,000 |
| Net Income | 34,000 |
| Number of Services Provided for the Year | 8,500 |

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

A) $6.47

B) $4.00

C) $2.47

D) $8.94

Answer: C

Explanation: Cost per service = Operating Expenses / Services = $21,000 / 8,500 = $2.47

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Building Rent Expense | $5,000 |
| Depreciation Expense—Equipment | 1,700 |
| Supplies Expense | 8,000 |
| Utilities Expense | 2,350 |

Fuchsia provided services to 1,500 clients in the month of March and generated $25,000 as revenue.

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

A) $11.37

B) $3.33

C) $10.64

D) $6.03

Answer: A

Explanation: Cost per service = Total costs / Services = $17,050 / 1,500 = $11.37

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

10) The cost per item for a service business is calculated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Total operating costs / Total number of services provided

B) Total cost of goods sold / Total number of items sold

C) Total number of services provided / Total costs

D) Total number of items sold / total cost of goods sold

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

11) Star Health, Inc. is a fitness center in Oklahoma City. In October, the company earned

$555,000 in revenues and incurred the following operating costs from 400 customers:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Manager's Salary | $5,100 |
| Gym Rent | 1,800 |
| Depreciation Expense—Equipment | 7,000 |
| Office Supplies Expense | 2,500 |
| Utilities Expense | 1,600 |
| Trainer's Salary | 20,000 |

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

A) $62.75

B) $14.75

C) $1,387.50

D) $95.00

Answer: D

Explanation:

Manager's Salary $5,100

Gym Rent 1,800

Depreciation Expense—Equipment 7,000

Office Supplies Expense 2,500

Utilities Expense 1,600

Trainer's Salary 20,000

Total Operating Expense $38,000

Unit cost per service = $38,000 / 400 customers = $95.00

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

12) Service businesses do not have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) product costs.

B) selling expenses.

C) administrative expenses.

D) labor costs

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

13) Service businesses may split \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between service costs and nonservice costs.

A) product costs.

B) period costs

C) cost of goods sold

D) labor costs

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

14) The cost per item for a merchandising business is calculated as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Total costs / Total number of services provided

B) Total cost of goods sold / Total number of items sold

C) Total number of services provided / Total costs

D) Total number of items sold / Total cost of goods sold

Answer: B

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

15) Merchandising businesses need to know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to determine which products are most profitable.

A) cost per item

B) selling expenses.

C) administrative expenses.

D) inventory costs

Answer: A

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

16) For a merchandising business, knowing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps managers set appropriate selling prices.

A) inventory costs

B) period costs

C) cost of goods sold

D) unit cost per item

Answer: D

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

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

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

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

Answer:

Cost of one grooming = Total operating costs / Total number of dogs groomed

 = ($485 + $3,260 + $285 + $1,200 + $500) / 245 dogs groomed

 = $5,730 / 245

 = $23.39 per dog groomed

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

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

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

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Service

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

20) Merchandising companies do not need to know cost per item to be able to determine which products are most profitable.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Merchandising companies do need to know the cost per item in order to determine which products are most profitable.

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Concept

H2: Calculate Cost Per Item

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $558,000 |
| Purchases (excluding Freight In) | 280,000 |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | 68,000 |
| Freight In | 14,000 |
| Beginning Merchandise Inventory | 47,000 |
| Ending Merchandise Inventory | 50,000 |

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

A) $19.27

B) $16.16

C) $22.58

D) $19.47

Answer: A

Explanation:

Purchases (excluding Freight In) 280,000

Freight In 14,000

Beginning Merchandise Inventory 47,000

Ending Merchandise Inventory (50,000)

Cost of Goods Sold $291,000

Cost per unit sold = $291,000 / 15,100 units = $19.27

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue | $157,000 |
| Cost of Goods Sold | 64,000 |
| Operating Expenses | 67,500 |
| Net Income | 25,500 |
| Number of Units Sold | 30,000 |

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

A) $4.38

B) $5.23

C) $2.13

D) $100.85

Answer: C

Explanation: Cost per unit of product sold = Cost of Goods Sold / Units = $64,000 / 30,000 = $2.13

Diff: 1

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses | $5,100 |
| Purchases | 156,000 |
| Sales Revenue | 789,000 |
| Merchandise Inventory, January 1 | 2,450 |
| Merchandise Inventory, December 31 | 38,900 |

If the company sold 7,400 bracelets during the year, how much is the unit cost for one bracelet? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

A) $21.08

B) $16.16

C) $21.41

D) $5.59

Answer: B

Explanation:

Merchandise Inventory, January 1 $2,450

Purchases 156,000

Merchandise Inventory, December 31 (38,900)

Total cost of goods sold $119,550

Unit cost per item = $119,550 / 7,400 units = $16.16

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Selling Expenses | $9,200 |
| Merchandise Inventory on December 31 | 34,000 |
| Merchandise Inventory on January 1 | 46,500 |
| Purchases of merchandise | 84,500 |
| Rent for store | 12,900 |
| Sales commissions | 7,400 |
| Sales revenue | 163,500 |

What is the cost per box of dry fruits if Crabapples sold 5,000 boxes of dry fruit during the year? (Round your answer to the nearest cent.)

A) $6.80

B) $32.70

C) $26.20

D) $19.40

Answer: D

Explanation:

Merchandise Inventory on January 1, 2017 $46,500

Purchases of Merchandise 84,500

Merchandise Inventory on December 31, 2017 (34,000)

Cost of Goods Sold $97,000

Cost per box = $97,000 / 5,000 boxes = $19.40

Diff: 2

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Reporting

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculating Cost Per Item

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

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

Mason sold 950 cabinets during the year.

Calculate the operating income for the year.

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

Answer: Operating income for the year

 Mason Cabinet Company

 Income Statement

 Year Ended December 31, 20XX

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sales Revenue |  | $154,500 |
| Cost of Goods Sold: |  |  |
|  Beginning Merchandise Inventory |  $12,500 |  |
|  Purchases | 85,700 |  |
|  Cost of Goods Available for Sale |  98,200 |  |
|  Ending Merchandise Inventory |  (16,200) |  |
| Cost of Goods Sold |  | 82,000 |
| Gross Profit |  | 72,500 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Selling and Administrative Expenses |  |  42,750  |
| Operating Income |  | $29,750  |

Unit cost for one cabinet = Cost of goods gold / Total units sold

 = $82,000 / 950 cabinets

 = $86.32 per cabinet

Diff: 3

LO: M:1-5

AACSB: Application of knowledge

AICPA Functional: Measurement

PE Question Type: Application

H2: Calculate Cost Per Item