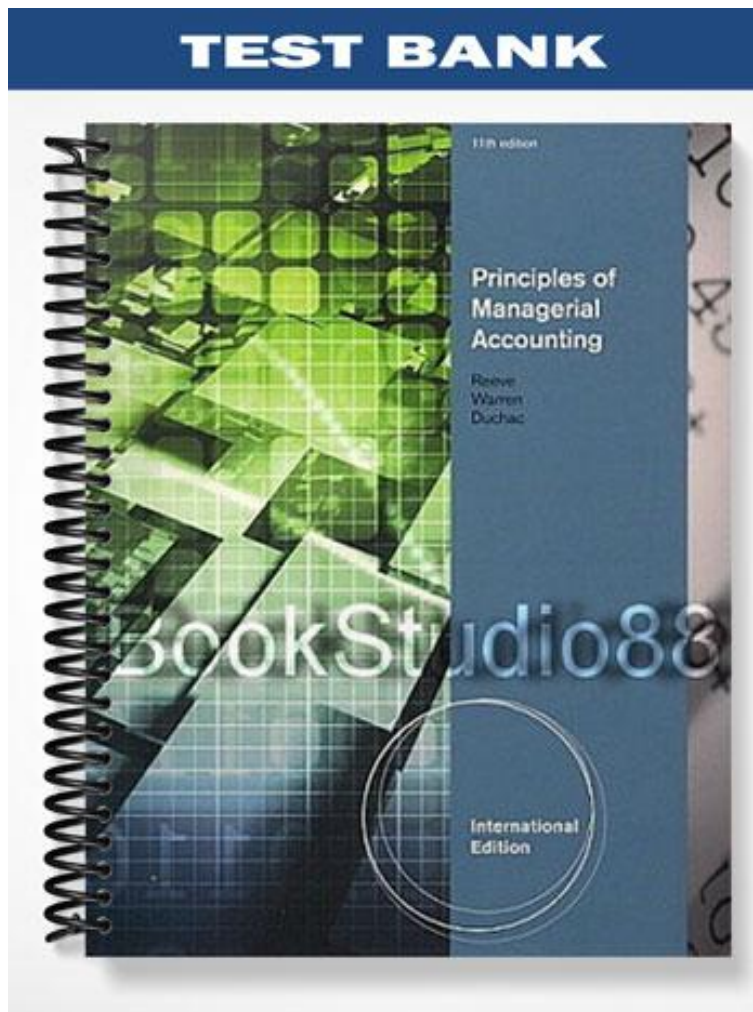


# TEST BANK



## Chapter 2—Job Order Costing

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### TRUE/FALSE

1. Cost accounting systems are used to supply cost data information on costs incurred by a manufacturing process or department.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs

2. A manufacturer may employ a job order cost system for some of its products and a process cost system for others.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

3. A job order cost accounting system provides for a separate record of the cost of each particular quantity of product that passes through the factory.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

4. A process cost accounting system provides for a separate record of the cost of each particular quantity of product that passes through the factory.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-35-Process Costing

5. A process cost accounting system accumulates costs for each of the departments or processes within the factory.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-35-Process Costing

6. A process cost accounting system is best used by manufacturers of like units of product that are not distinguishable from each other during a continuous production process.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-35-Process Costing

7. The process cost system is appropriate where few products are manufactured and each product is made to customers' specifications.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-35-Process Costing

8. A job order cost system would be appropriate for a crude oil refining business.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 01

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

9. A law firm would use a job order cost system to accumulate all of the costs associated with a particular client engagement, such as lawyer time, copying charges, filing fees, and overhead.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

10. The job order costing system is not used by service organizations.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

11. The job order costing system is used by service firms to determine revenues, expenses, and ultimately profit.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 01

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

12. Perpetual inventory controlling accounts and subsidiary ledgers are maintained for materials, work in process, and finished goods in cost accounting systems.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

13. When the goods are sold, their costs are transferred from Work in Process to Finished Goods.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

14. The materials requisition serves as the source document for debiting the accounts in the materials ledger.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

15. Materials are transferred from the storeroom to the factory in response to materials requisitions.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

16. The document that serves as the basis for recording direct labor on a job cost sheet is the time card.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

17. The document that serves as the basis for recording direct labor on a job cost sheet is the time ticket.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

18. Depreciation expense on factory equipment is part of factory overhead cost.
- ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
19. Factory overhead is applied to production using a predetermined overhead rate.
- ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
20. If factory overhead applied exceeds the actual costs, the factory overhead account will have a credit balance.
- ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult            OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
21. If factory overhead applied exceeds the actual costs, overhead is said to be underapplied.
- ANS: F                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
22. If the underapplied factory overhead amount is material, it is transferred to Cost of Goods Sold at the end of the fiscal year.
- ANS: F                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
23. If the underapplied factory overhead amount is immaterial, it is transferred to Cost of Goods Sold at the end of the fiscal year.
- ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
24. Each account in the cost ledger in a job order system is called a job cost sheet.
- ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
25. In the job order system, the finished goods account is the controlling account for the factory overhead ledger.
- ANS: F                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
26. The inventory accounts generally maintained by a manufacturing firm are only finished goods and materials.
- ANS: F                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

27. Generally accepted accounting principles require companies to use only one factory overhead rate for product costing.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

28. Interim financial statements for a manufacturing business would report overapplied factory overhead as a deferred item on the balance sheet.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

29. The debit to factory overhead for the cost of indirect materials is obtained from the summary of the materials requisitions.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

30. In a factory with several processing departments, a single factory overhead rate may not provide accurate product costs and effective cost control.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

31. Nonmanufacturing costs are generally classified into two categories: selling and administrative.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

32. The current year's advertising costs are normally considered period costs.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Manual Accounting Features/Costs

33. Direct labor cost is an example of a period cost.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Manual Accounting Features/Costs

34. A manufacturing business reports just two types of inventory on its balance sheet: work in process inventory and finished goods inventory.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

35. On the balance sheet for a manufacturing business, the cost of direct materials, direct labor, and factory overhead, which have entered into the manufacturing process but are associated with products that have not been finished, is reported as direct materials inventory.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

36. As product costs are incurred in the manufacturing process, they are accounted for as assets and reported on the balance sheet as inventory.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy               OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

37. A receiving report is prepared when purchased materials are first received by the manufacturing department.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy               OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs

38. Period costs are costs that are incurred for the production requirements of a certain period.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy               OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs

39. Job order cost systems can be used to compare unit costs of similar jobs to determine if costs are staying within expected ranges.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 03  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

40. Job cost sheets can provide information to managers on unit cost trends, the cost impact of continuous improvement in the manufacturing process, the cost impact of materials changes, and the cost impact of direct materials price or direct labor rate changes over time.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy               OBJ: 03  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

41. Job order cost accounting systems may be used to evaluate a company's efficiency.

ANS: T                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy               OBJ: 03  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

42. Information about costs developed through a job order cost system can not be used to evaluate an organization's cost performance.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy               OBJ: 03  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

43. A staff department or unit is one directly involved in the basic objective of the organization.

ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 03  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management

44. Job order cost accounting systems may be used for planning and controlling a service business.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 04  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

45. Job order cost accounting systems can be used only for companies that manufacture a product.

ANS: F                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 04  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

46. The direct labor and overhead costs of providing services to clients are accumulated in a work-in-process account.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 04  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

47. In a job order cost accounting system for a service business, materials costs are normally included as part of overhead.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 04  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

48. A service organization will not use the job order costing method because it has no direct materials.

ANS: F                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 04  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

49. Using the job order cost system, service organizations are able to bill customers on a weekly or monthly basis, even when the job has not been completed.

ANS: T                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 04  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

## MATCHING

*Identify the costs as one of the following:*

- a. Direct labor
  - b. Direct materials
  - c. Factory overhead
  - d. Not a product cost
- 
1. Factory depreciation
  2. President's salary
  3. Salesmen commissions
  4. Wood
  5. Factory supervisor's salary
  6. Assembler's wages
  7. Plastic parts
  8. Finished goods warehouse rent
  9. Machine operator
  10. Maintenance Supplies

1. ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 01  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
2. ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 01  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
3. ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 01  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
4. ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 01  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
5. ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 01  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
6. ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 01  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
7. ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 01  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
8. ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 01  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
9. ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 01  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
10. ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 01  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs

Match each of the following terms with the phrase that most closely describes it. Each answer may be used only once.

- a. Job order cost system
  - b. Process cost system
  - c. Period costs
  - d. Underapplied overhead
  - e. Overapplied overhead
  - f. Finished goods ledger
11. Applied overhead is less than actual overhead incurred.
  12. Expenses of the current period.
  13. Applied overhead is more than actual overhead incurred.
  14. Typically used by companies that make custom products.
  15. Typically used by companies whose products are indistinguishable from each other.
  16. The stock ledger.



11. ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 01 | 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
12. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 01 | 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
13. ANS: E                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 01 | 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs
14. ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 01 | 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
15. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 01 | 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-35-Process Costing
16. ANS: F                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 01 | 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

Match each of the following terms with the phrase that most closely describes it. Each answer may be used only once.

- a. Job cost sheets
  - b. Material requisition
  - c. Receiving report
  - d. Time tickets
  - e. Cost of Services
17. Service providers use this account similarly to the cost of merchandise sold account used by merchandisers.
18. Subsidiary ledger for Work in Process.
19. Serves as the basis for recording direct labor on a job cost sheet.
20. Prepared when materials that have been ordered are received and inspected.
21. Serves as the basis for recording materials used.

17. ANS: E                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 04  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
18. ANS: A                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 01 | 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
19. ANS: D                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 01 | 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
20. ANS: C                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 01 | 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing
21. ANS: B                   PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate           OBJ: 01 | 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following are the two main types of cost accounting systems for manufacturing operations?
  - a. Process cost and general accounting systems
  - b. Job order cost and process cost systems
  - c. Job order and general accounting systems
  - d. Process cost and replacement cost systems

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs

2. Which of the following would most likely use a job order costing system?
- A paper mill
  - A swimming pool installer
  - A company that manufactures chlorine for swimming pools
  - An oil refinery

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

3. Which of the following would be most likely to use process costing?
- A custom furniture manufacturer.
  - An auto body repair shop.
  - A law firm
  - A lawn fertilizer manufacturer.

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-35-Process Costing

4. Which of the following systems provides for a separate record of the cost of each particular quantity of product that passes through the factory?
- Job order cost system
  - General cost system
  - Replacement cost system
  - Process cost system

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

5. For which of the following businesses would the job order cost system be appropriate?
- Meat processor
  - Automobile manufacturer
  - Oil refinery
  - Construction contractor

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

6. For which of the following businesses would the process cost system be appropriate?
- Book retailer
  - Dress designer
  - Lumber mill
  - Printing firm

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-35-Process Costing

7. Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of a job order costing system?
- It accumulates cost for each department within the factory.
  - It provides a separate record for the cost of each quantity of product that passes through the factory.

- c. It is best suited for industries that manufactures custom goods.
- d. Uses only one work in process account.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

8. Which of the following products probably would be manufactured using a job order costing system?
- a. Number 2 pencils
  - b. Computer monitors.
  - c. Wedding invitations.
  - d. Paper.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

9. Job order costing and process costing are
- a. pricing systems.
  - b. cost accounting systems.
  - c. cost flow systems.
  - d. inventory tracking systems.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs

10. Which of the following is not true about why a service firm will use the job order costing system?
- a. to help control costs
  - b. to determine client billing
  - c. to determine department costs within the firm
  - d. to determine profit

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 01  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

11. Which of the following costs are NOT included in finished goods inventory?
- a. Direct labor
  - b. Factory overhead
  - c. Company president's salary
  - d. Direct materials

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs

12. Which of the following is the correct flow of manufacturing costs?
- a. Raw materials, work in process, finished goods, cost of goods sold
  - b. Raw materials, finished goods, cost of goods sold, work in process.
  - c. Work in process, finished goods, raw materials, cost of goods sold
  - d. Cost of goods sold, raw materials, work in process, finished goods.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

13. Which of the following would record the labor costs to an individual job?
- Clock card
  - In-and-out cards
  - Time tickets
  - Payroll register

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

14. The Thomlin Company forecasts that total overhead for the current year will be \$15,000,000 and that total machine hours will be 200,000 hours. Year to date, the actual overhead is \$15,500,000 and the actual machine hours are 220,000 hours. If the Thomlin Company uses a predetermined overhead rate based on machine hours for applying overhead, what is that overhead rate?
- \$71 per machine hour
  - \$78 per machine hour
  - \$68 per machine hour
  - \$75 per machine hour

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

15. The Thomlin Company forecasts that total overhead for the current year will be \$15,000,000 and that total machine hours will be 200,000 hours. Year to date, the actual overhead is \$15,500,000 and the actual machine hours are 220,000 hours. If the Thomlin Company uses a predetermined overhead rate based on machine hours for applying overhead, as of this point in time (year to date) the overhead is over/under applied by?
- \$1,000,000 over
  - \$1,000,000 under
  - \$500,000 over
  - \$500,000 under

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult            OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

16. At the end of the year, overhead applied was \$35,000,000. Actual overhead was \$34,200,000. Closing over/under applied overhead into cost of goods sold would cause net income to increase/decrease by?
- Increase by \$800,000
  - Decrease by \$800,000
  - Not effect net income.
  - Decrease net income by \$200,000

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

17. Which of the following would most likely be a period cost?
- Depreciation on factory lunchroom furniture.
  - Salary of telephone receptionist in the sales office.
  - Salary of a security guard for the factory parking lot.
  - Computer chips used by a computer manufacturer.

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Manual Accounting Features/Costs

18. Which of the following would most likely be a product cost?
- Salary of VP of sales.
  - Advertising for a particular product.
  - Drill bits for a drill press used in the plant assembly area.
  - Salary of the company receptionist.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs

19. The document authorizing the issuance of materials from the storeroom is the:
- materials requisition
  - purchase requisition
  - receiving report
  - purchase order

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

20. The source of the data for debiting Work-in-Process for direct materials is the:
- purchase order
  - purchase requisition
  - materials requisition
  - receiving report

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

21. In a job order cost accounting system, the entry to record the flow of direct materials into production is:
- debit Work in Process, credit Materials
  - debit Materials, credit Work in Process
  - debit Factory Overhead, credit Materials
  - debit Work in Process, credit Supplies

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

22. A summary of the materials requisitions completed during a period serves as the basis for transferring the cost of the materials from the controlling account in the general ledger to the controlling accounts for:
- work in process and cost of goods sold
  - work in process and factory overhead
  - finished goods and cost of goods sold
  - work in process and finished goods

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

23. In a job order cost accounting system, when goods that have been ordered are received, the receiving department personnel count, inspect the goods, and complete a:
- purchase order
  - sales invoice

- c. receiving report
- d. purchase requisition

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

24. The amount of time spent by each employee and the labor cost incurred for each individual job or for factory overhead are recorded on:
- a. pay stubs.
  - b. in-and-out cards.
  - c. time cards.
  - d. employees' earnings records.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

25. The amount of time spent by an employee in the factory is usually recorded on:
- a. time cards
  - b. job order cost sheets
  - c. employees' earnings records
  - d. statement of owners' equity

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

26. The basis for recording direct and indirect labor costs incurred is a summary of the period's:
- a. job order cost sheets
  - b. time tickets
  - c. employees' earnings records
  - d. clock cards

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

27. The entry to record direct labor costs into production in a job order cost accounting system is:
- a. debit Factory Overhead, credit Work in Process
  - b. debit Finished Goods, credit Wages Payable
  - c. debit Work in Process, credit Wages Payable
  - d. debit Factory Overhead, credit Wages Payable

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

28. At the end of July, the first month of the current fiscal year, the factory overhead account had a debit balance. Which of the following describes the nature of this balance and how it would be reported on the interim balance sheet?
- a. Overapplied, deferred credit
  - b. Underapplied, deferred debit
  - c. Underapplied, deferred credit
  - d. Overapplied, deferred debit

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

29. At the end of the fiscal year, the balance in Factory Overhead is small. This balance would normally be:
- transferred to Work in Process
  - transferred to Cost of Goods Sold
  - transferred to Finished Goods
  - allocated between Work in Process and Finished Goods

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

30. The details concerning the costs incurred on each job order are accumulated in a subsidiary ledger known as the:
- stock ledger
  - materials ledger
  - cost ledger
  - creditors ledger

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

31. Each account in the cost ledger is called a:
- finished goods sheet
  - stock record
  - materials requisition
  - job cost sheet

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

32. Selected accounts with some debits and credits omitted are presented as follows:

Work in Process					
Aug. 1	Balance	275,000	Aug. 31	Goods finished	1,030,000
31	Direct materials	X			
31	Direct labor	450,000			
31	Factory overhead	X			

Factory Overhead					
Aug. 1-31	Costs incurred	145,000	Aug. 1	Balance	15,000
			31	Applied	
				(30% of direct labor cost)	X

If the balance of Work in Process at August 31 is \$220,000, what was the amount debited to Work in Process for direct materials in August?

- \$390,000
- \$170,000
- \$525,000
- \$580,000

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

33. Selected accounts with some debits and credits omitted are presented as follows:

Work in Process					
Aug. 1	Balance	275,000	Aug. 31	Goods finished	1,030,000
31	Direct materials	X			
31	Direct labor	450,000			
31	Factory overhead	X			
Factory Overhead					
Aug. 1-31	Costs incurred	145,000	Aug. 1	Balance	15,000
			31	Applied	X

If the balance of Work in Process at August 31 is \$220,000, what was the amount debited to Work in Process for factory overhead in August, assuming a factory overhead rate of 30% of direct labor costs?

- \$135,000
- \$10,000
- \$120,000
- \$70,000

ANS: A      PTS: 1      DIF: Moderate      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

34. Selected accounts with some debits and credits omitted are presented as follows:

Work in Process					
Oct. 1	Balance	20,000	Oct. 31	Goods finished	X
31	Direct materials	96,700			
31	Direct labor	201,000			
31	Factory overhead	X			
Finished Goods					
Oct. 1	Balance	52,000			
31	Goods finished	360,000			

If the balance of Work in Process at October 31 is \$21,000, what was the amount of factory overhead applied in October?

- \$63,300
- \$21,300
- \$42,300
- \$11,300

ANS: A      PTS: 1      DIF: Difficult      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

35. Selected accounts with some debits and credits omitted are presented as follows:

Work in Process					
Apr. 1	Balance	7,000	Apr. 30	Goods finished	X
30	Direct materials	78,400			
30	Direct labor	195,000			
30	Factory overhead	136,500			



		Finished Goods
Apr. 1	Balance	42,000
30	Goods finished	387,000

What was the balance of Work in Process as of April 30?

- a. \$8,100
- b. \$35,000
- c. \$29,900
- d. \$22,900

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

36. If the amount of factory overhead cost incurred exceeds the amount applied, the factory overhead account will have a:
- a. debit balance and be underapplied
  - b. credit balance and be underapplied
  - c. credit balance and be overapplied
  - d. debit balance and be overapplied

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

37. The recording of the factory labor incurred for general factory use would include a debit to:
- a. Factory Overhead
  - b. Wages Payable
  - c. Wages Expense
  - d. Cost of Goods Sold

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

38. The recording of the application of factory overhead costs to jobs would include a credit to:
- a. Factory Overhead
  - b. Wages Payable
  - c. Work in Process
  - d. Cost of Goods Sold

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

39. The recording of the jobs completed would include a debit to:
- a. Factory Overhead
  - b. Finished Goods
  - c. Work in Process
  - d. Cost of Goods Sold

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

40. The recording of the jobs completed would include a credit to:
- a. Factory Overhead
  - b. Finished Goods
  - c. Work in Process

d. Cost of Goods Sold

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

41. The recording of the jobs shipped and customers billed would include a debit to:
- Accounts Payable
  - Cash
  - Finished Goods
  - Cost of Goods Sold

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

42. The recording of the jobs shipped and customers billed would include a credit to:
- Accounts Payable
  - Cash
  - Finished Goods
  - Cost of Goods Sold

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

43. The finished goods account is the controlling account for the:
- cost ledger
  - materials ledger
  - work in process ledger
  - stock ledger

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

44. The controlling account for the cost ledger is:
- Finished Goods
  - Materials
  - Work in Process
  - Cost of Goods Sold

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

45. Poobah Manufacturers Inc. has estimated total factory overhead costs of \$95,000 and 10,000 direct labor hours for the current fiscal year. If job number 117 incurred 1,600 direct labor hours, the work in process account will be debited and factory overhead will be credited for:
- \$15,200
  - \$1,600
  - \$95,000
  - cannot be determined

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

46. A widely used activity base for developing factory overhead rates in highly automated settings is:
- direct labor hours
  - direct labor dollars
  - direct materials
  - machine hours

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

47. When job 711 was completed, direct materials totaled \$4,000; direct labor, \$4,600; and factory overhead, \$2,400, respectively. Units produced totaled 1,000. Unit costs are:
- \$11,000
  - \$1,100
  - \$110
  - \$11

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

48. The correct entry for each sale of a finished good on account is:
- debit Cost of Goods Sold, credit Finished Goods
  - debit Cost of Goods Sold, credit Finished Goods, debit Accounts Receivable, credit Sales
  - debit Sales Expense, credit Finished Goods, credit Cash, credit Accounts Receivable
  - debit Work in Process, credit Finished Goods, debit Accounts Receivable, credit Sales

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

49. Materials purchased on account during the month amounted to \$195,000. Materials requisitioned and placed in production totaled \$168,000. From the following, select the entry to record the transaction on the day the materials were bought.
- |                  |         |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Materials        | 168,000 |         |
| Accounts Payable |         | 168,000 |
  - |                  |         |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Materials        | 195,000 |         |
| Accounts Payable |         | 195,000 |
  - |           |         |         |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| Materials | 195,000 |         |
| Cash      |         | 195,000 |
  - |                  |         |         |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Accounts Payable | 195,000 |         |
| Materials        |         | 195,000 |

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

50. Materials purchased on account during the month amounted to \$195,000. Materials requisitioned and placed in production totaled \$168,000. From the following, select the entry to record the transaction on the day the materials were requisitioned by the production department.
- |                 |         |         |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Materials       | 168,000 |         |
| Work in Process |         | 168,000 |
  - |                 |         |         |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Work in Process | 195,000 |         |
| Materials       |         | 195,000 |
  - |                 |         |         |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Work in Process | 168,000 |         |
| Materials       |         | 168,000 |

d. Work in Process                      168,000  
     Cash    168,000

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

51. During the period, labor costs incurred on account amounted to \$250,000 including \$200,000 for production orders and \$50,000 for general factory use. In addition, factory overhead charged to production was \$23,000. From the following, select the entry to record the direct labor costs.

a. Work in Process                      200,000  
     Wages Payable                                      200,000  
 b. Work in Process                      250,000  
     Wages Payable                                      250,000  
 c. Wages Payable                      250,000  
     Work in Process                                      250,000  
 d. Wages Payable                      200,000  
     Work in Process                                      200,000

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

52. During the period, labor costs incurred on account amounted to \$250,000 including \$200,000 for production orders and \$50,000 for general factory use. In addition, factory overhead applied to production was \$23,000. From the following, select the entry to record the actual factory overhead costs incurred.

a. Accounts Payable                      50,000  
     Factory Overhead                                      50,000  
 b. Factory Overhead                      23,000  
     Accounts Payable                                      23,000  
 c. Work in Process                      50,000  
     Wages Payable                                      50,000  
 d. Factory Overhead                      50,000  
     Wages Payable                                      50,000

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

53. During the period, labor costs incurred on account amounted to \$250,000 including \$200,000 for production orders and \$50,000 for general factory use. In addition, factory overhead applied to production was \$23,000. From the following, select the entry to record the factory overhead applied to production.

a. Work in Process                      50,000  
     Factory Overhead                                      50,000  
 b. Factory Overhead                      23,000  
     Work in Process                                      23,000  
 c. Work in Process                      23,000  
     Factory Overhead                                      23,000  
 d. Factory Overhead                      50,000  
     Accounts Payable                                      50,000

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

54. The cost of production of completed and finished goods during the period amounted to \$400,000, and the finished products shipped to customers had total production costs of \$337,000. From the following, select the entry to record the transfer of costs from work in process to finished goods.
- |    |                 |         |         |
|----|-----------------|---------|---------|
| a. | Finished Goods  | 337,000 |         |
|    | Work in Process |         | 337,000 |
| b. | Finished Goods  | 400,000 |         |
|    | Work in Process |         | 400,000 |
| c. | Work in Process | 400,000 |         |
|    | Finished Goods  |         | 400,000 |
| d. | Work in Process | 337,000 |         |
|    | Finished Goods  |         | 337,000 |

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

55. The cost of production of completed and finished goods during the period amounted to \$400,000, and the finished products shipped to customers had total production costs of \$337,000. From the following, select the entry to record the transfer of costs from finished goods to cost of goods sold.
- |    |                    |         |         |
|----|--------------------|---------|---------|
| a. | Finished Goods     | 400,000 |         |
|    | Cost of Goods Sold |         | 400,000 |
| b. | Finished Goods     | 337,000 |         |
|    | Cost of Goods Sold |         | 337,000 |
| c. | Cost of Goods Sold | 337,000 |         |
|    | Finished Goods     |         | 337,000 |
| d. | Cost of Goods Sold | 400,000 |         |
|    | Finished Goods     |         | 400,000 |

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

56. Costs that are used in generating revenues during the current period are often referred to as:
- period costs
  - conversion costs
  - factory overhead costs
  - product costs

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Manual Accounting Features/Costs

57. Costs that are treated as assets until the product is sold are called:
- product costs
  - period costs
  - conversion costs
  - selling expenses

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Manual Accounting Features/Costs

58. The period costs of a textbook publisher would include:
- wages of a press operator
  - factory utility costs

- c. advertising expenses
- d. paper costs

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs

59. Which types of inventories does a manufacturing business report on the balance sheet?
- a. Finished goods inventory and work in process inventory
  - b. Direct materials inventory and work in process inventory
  - c. Direct materials inventory, work in process inventory, and finished goods inventory
  - d. Direct materials inventory and finished goods inventory

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

60. For the manufacturing business, inventory which is in the process of being manufactured is referred to as:
- a. supplies inventory
  - b. work in process inventory
  - c. finished goods inventory
  - d. direct materials inventory

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

61. The proper journal entry to record the purchase of \$25,000 of raw materials on account would be:

a.	Jan 2	Raw Material Inventory	25,000	
		Accounts Receivable		25,000
b.	Jan 2	Raw Material Inventory	25,000	
		Accounts Payable		25,000
c.	Jan 2	Inventory	25,000	
		Accounts Receivable		25,000
d.	Jan 2	Inventory	25,000	
		Cash		25,000

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

62. Select the proper journal entry to record the movement of 1,450 units of part number 116B to work in process when each unit of 116B has a value of \$2.00.

a.	Jan 15	Raw Material Inventory	2,900	
		Work in Process		2,900
b.	Jan 15	Work in Process	2,900	
		Factory Overhead		2,900
c.	Jan 15	Work in Process	2,900	
		Raw Material Inventory		2,900
d.	Jan 15	Work in Process	2,900	
		Cash		2,900

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

63. Which of the following represents the factory overhead applied to a product?
- Predetermined factory overhead rate times estimated activity base.
  - Actual factory overhead rate times estimated activity base.
  - Predetermined factory overhead rate times actual activity base.
  - Actual factory overhead rate times actual activity base.

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

64. Which of the following is the correct formula to calculate the predetermined factory overhead rate?
- Estimated total factory overhead costs divided by estimated activity base.
  - Actual total factory overhead costs divided by estimated activity base.
  - Estimated total factory overhead costs divided by actual activity base.
  - Actual total factory overhead costs divided by actual activity base.

ANS: A                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

65. The following budget data are available for Oldest Company:

Estimated direct labor hours	12,000
Estimated direct dollars	\$90,000
Estimated factory overhead costs	\$179,000

If factory overhead is to be applied based on direct labor hours, the predetermined overhead rate is

- \$2.57
- \$.51
- \$.067
- \$14.92

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

66. A manufacturing company applies factory overhead based on direct labor hours. At the beginning of the year, it estimated that factory overhead costs would be \$360,000 and direct labor hours would be 45,000. Actual factory overhead costs incurred were \$377,200, and actual direct labor hours were 47,000. What is the amount of overapplied or underapplied manufacturing overhead at the end of the year?
- \$16,000 overapplied.
  - \$16,000 underapplied.
  - \$1,200 overapplied.
  - \$1,200 underapplied.

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

67. A manufacturing company applies factory overhead based on direct labor hours. At the beginning of the year, it estimated that factory overhead costs would be \$360,000 and direct labor hours would be 45,000. Actual manufacturing overhead costs incurred were \$377,200, and actual direct labor hours were 46,000. What is the predetermined overhead rate per direct labor hour?
- \$8.00
  - \$8.20

- c. \$8.38
- d. \$7.83

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

68. A manufacturing company applies factory overhead based on direct labor hours. At the beginning of the year, it estimated that factory overhead costs would be \$360,000 and direct labor hours would be 45,000. Actual manufacturing overhead costs incurred were \$377,200, and actual direct labor hours were 47,000. The entry to apply the factory overhead costs for the year would include a
- a. debit to factory overhead for \$360,000.
  - b. credit to factory overhead for \$376,000.
  - c. debit to factory overhead for \$377,200.
  - d. credit to factory overhead for \$360,000.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

69. Bar code scanners are now being used to track incoming materials and to electronically transmit this data. Scanners have replaced which of the following:
- a. receiving report
  - b. materials requisition
  - c. materials ledger
  - d. job cost sheet

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

70. A separate account for each material is found in a
- a. general ledger
  - b. materials ledger
  - c. receiving report
  - d. job cost sheet

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

71. The materials requisition is used to
- a. release materials from the storeroom to the factory
  - b. release finished goods to the shipping department
  - c. record the acquisition of materials from a vendor
  - d. record and electronically transmit materials data in place of a receiving report

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

72. Period costs are
- a. found on the balance sheet.
  - b. not involved in the production process.
  - c. classified as direct labor, direct material, or factory overhead.
  - d. found on the job order cost sheets.



ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Manual Accounting Features/Costs

73. Generally, period costs are classified as either
- selling expenses or production expenses.
  - administrative expense or production expenses.
  - selling expenses or administrative expenses.
  - general expenses or selling expenses.

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Manual Accounting Features/Costs

74. The following are true regarding product costs except
- product costs are found on the balance sheet until they are sold.
  - product costs consist of direct labor, direct materials, and factory overhead.
  - product costs can be found in three accounts in the balance sheet.
  - product costs include sales and administrative expenses.

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Manual Accounting Features/Costs

75. Job cost sheets can provide information to managers for all but the following:
- cost impact of materials changes
  - cost impact of continuous improvement in the manufacturing process
  - cost impact of materials price or direct labor rate changes over time
  - utilities, managerial salaries, and depreciation of computers in the corporate office

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 03  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

76. A difference in quantity of materials used on two comparable jobs may be caused by:
- inadequately trained employees
  - poor quality materials
  - employee carelessness
  - all of the above

ANS: D                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 03  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

77. Which of the following would probably not be found in the accounting system of a service provider?
- Cost ledger
  - Finished jobs ledger
  - Deferred revenue account
  - Job cost sheets

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 04  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

78. Which of the following entries would probably not be found on the books of a service provider?
- Debit Work in Process; credit Materials

- b. Debit Work in Process; credit Wages Payable
- c. Debit Work in Process; credit Overhead
- d. Debit Cost of Services; credit Work in Process

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 04  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

79. In a job order cost accounting system used by a service business, which of the following items would normally not be included as part of overhead?
- a. Materials
  - b. Direct labor
  - c. Rent
  - d. Supplies

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Difficult                      OBJ: 04  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

80. The direct labor and overhead costs of providing services to clients are accumulated in:
- a. finished services expense
  - b. work in process
  - c. administrative salaries expense
  - d. overhead

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 04  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

81. When a job is completed in a service organization, the job costs are transferred to the
- a. work in process account.
  - b. cost of services account.
  - c. finished goods account.
  - d. cost of goods sold account.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 04  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

82. The following budget data are available for Happy Company:

Estimated direct labor hours	12,000
Estimated direct dollars	\$90,000
Estimated factory overhead costs	\$179,000
Actual direct labor hours	11,500
Actual direct dollars	\$92,000
Actual factory overhead costs	\$180,000

If factory overhead is to be applied based on direct labor dollars, the predetermined overhead rate is

- a. 199%
- b. 196%
- c. \$14.92
- d. \$15.65

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

83. The following budget data are available for Happy Company:

Estimated direct labor hours	12,000
Estimated direct dollars	\$90,000
Estimated factory overhead costs	\$180,000
Actual direct labor hours	11,500
Actual direct dollars	\$92,000
Actual factory overhead costs	\$181,000

If factory overhead is to be applied based on direct labor hours as the cost allocation base for the predetermined overhead rate, the amount of overhead applied into production is

- a. \$180,000
- b. \$181,000
- c. \$172,500
- d. \$184,000

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult                    OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

84. Scooby Company has applied \$567,988 of overhead into production on Jobs in the Work in Process account. Actual overhead at the end of the year is \$575,000. What is the adjustment for over or underapplied overhead?

- a. \$7,012 Overapplied, increase Cost of Goods Sold
- b. \$7,012 Underapplied, increase Cost of Goods Sold
- c. \$7,012 Overapplied, decrease Cost of Goods Sold
- d. \$7,012 Underapplied, decrease Cost of Goods Sold

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

Zeke Company is a manufacturing company that has worked on several production jobs during the 1st quarter of the year. Below is a list of all the jobs for the quarter:

	Balance
Job 356	\$ 450
Job 357	1,235
Job 358	378
Job 359	689
Job 360	456

Job 356, 357, 358, & 359 were completed. Jobs 356 & 357 were sold at a profit of \$500 on each job.

85. What is the ending balance of Work in Process for Zeke Company as of the end of the 1st quarter?

- a. \$0
- b. \$456
- c. \$3,208
- d. \$2,752

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult                    OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

86. What is the ending balance of Finished Goods for Zeke Company as of the end of the 1st quarter?
- \$456
  - \$1,067
  - \$1,685
  - \$2,752

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult                    OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

87. What is the ending balance of Cost of Goods sold for Zeke Company as of the end of the 1st quarter?
- \$456
  - \$2,685
  - \$1,685
  - \$685

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult                    OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

88. What is Sales for Zeke Company as of the end of the 1st quarter?
- \$1,685
  - \$2,685
  - \$1,000
  - \$685

ANS: B                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult                    OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

89. What is Gross Margin for Zeke Company as of the end of the 1st quarter?
- \$1,685
  - \$2,685
  - \$1,000
  - \$685

ANS: C                    PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate                    OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

## **OTHER**

- Record in good journal entry format the following transactions:
  - April 10: 300 units of raw materials were purchased at \$5.50.
  - April 15: 200 units of raw materials were requisitioned at \$6.00 for production, Job 345.
  - April 25: 100 units of raw materials were requisitioned at \$5.50 for production, Job 555.

ANS:

April 10	Materials	1,650	
	Accounts Payable		1,650
April 15	Work in Process	1,200	
	Materials		1,200
April 25	Work in Process	550	
	Materials		550

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate        OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

TOP: Example Exercise 1

2. The Cavy Company accumulated 560 hours of direct labor on Job 345 and 800 hours on Job 777. The direct labor was incurred at a rate of \$20 per direct labor hour for Job 345 and \$21 per direct labor for Job 777. Journalize the entry to record the flow of labor costs into production.

ANS:

Work in Process	28,000	
Wages Payable		28,000

$$(560 \times \$20) + (800 \times \$21) = \$28,000$$

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate        OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

TOP: Example Exercise 2

3. During the month of April, Cavy Company incurred factory overhead as follows:

Indirect materials	\$11,000
Factory supervision labor	4,000
Utilities	500
Depreciation (factory)	700
Small tools	300
Equipment rental	750

Journalize the entry to record the factory overhead incurred during April.

ANS:

Factory Overhead	17,250	
Materials		11,000
Wages Payable		4,000
Utilities		500
Accumulated Depreciation		700
Small Tools		300
Equipment Rental		750

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

TOP: Example Exercise 3

4. Cavy Company estimates that total factory overhead costs will be \$660,000 for the year. Direct labor hours are estimated to be 100,000. Determine (a) the predetermined factory overhead rate, (b) the amount of factory overhead applied to Job 345 if the amount of direct labor hours is 560 and Job 777 if the amount of direct labor hours is 800, and (c) prepare the journal entry to apply factory overhead in April according to the predetermined overhead rate.

ANS:

(a)  $\$660,000 / 100,000 = \$6.60$

(b) Job 345:  $560 \text{ hrs.} \times \$6.60 = \$3,696$

Job 777:  $800 \text{ hrs.} \times \$6.60 = \$5,280$

(c)

Work in Process	8,976	
Factory Overhead		8,976

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

TOP: Example Exercise 4

5. The Cavy Company estimates that the factory overhead for the following year will be \$1,250,000. The company has decided that the basis for applying factory overhead should be machine hours, which is estimated to be 40,000 hours. Calculate the predetermined overhead rate to apply factory overhead.

ANS:

$\$1,250,000 / 40,000 = \$31.25$  per machine hour

PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

TOP: Example Exercise 4

6. The Cavy Company estimates that the factory overhead for the following year will be \$1,250,000. The company has decided that the basis for applying factory overhead should be machine hours, which is estimated to be 40,000 hours. The machine hours for the month of April for all of the jobs was 4,780. What is the amount that will be applied to all of the jobs for the month of April?

ANS:

$$4,780 \text{ hours} \times \$31.25 = \$149,375$$

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

TOP: Example Exercise 4

7. The Cavy Company estimates that the factory overhead for the following year will be \$1,250,000. The company has decided that the basis for applying factory overhead should be machine hours, which is estimated to be 40,000 hours. The machine hours for the month of April for all of the jobs was 4,780. Prepare the journal entry to apply factory overhead.

ANS:

Work in Process	149,375	
Factory Overhead		149,375

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

TOP: Example Exercise 4

8. At the end of April, Cavy Company had completed Job 766 and 765. Job 766 is for 675 units, and Job 765 is for 900 units. According to the individual job cost sheets the information is as follows:

Job	Direct Materials	Direct Labor	Machine Hours
Job 765	\$5,670	\$3,500	27
Job 766	\$8,900	\$4,775	44

Job 765 produced 152 units, and Job 766 consisted of 250 units.

Assuming that the predetermined overhead rate is applied by using machine hours at a rate of \$200 per hour, determine the (a) balance on the job cost sheets for each job, and (b) the cost per unit at the end of April.

ANS:

a) Job 765 = \$14,570 ( $\$5,670 + \$3,500 + (27 \times \$200)$ )

    Job 766 = \$22,475 ( $\$8,900 + \$4,775 + (44 \times \$200)$ )

b) Job 765 = \$95.86 ( $\$14,570 / 152$ )

    Job 766 = \$89.90 ( $\$22,475 / 250$ )

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

TOP: Example Exercise 5

9. Cavy Company completed 26,000 units during the year at a cost of \$2,139,800. The beginning finished goods inventory was 5,000 units at \$405,000. Determine the cost of goods sold for 20,000 units, assuming a FIFO cost flow.

ANS:

$$\$405,000 + (15,000 \times \$82.30) = \$1,639,500$$

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing  
 TOP: Example Exercise 6

10. The Cavy Company estimates that the factory overhead for the following year will be \$1,250,000. The company has decided that the basis for applying factory overhead should be machine hours, which is estimated to be 40,000 hours. The machine hours for the month of April for all of the jobs was 4,780. If the actual factory overhead totaled \$141,800, determine the over or under applied amount for the month.

ANS:  
 $\$141,800 - \$149,375 = \$7,575$  overapplied

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

11. The Winston Company estimates that the factory overhead for the following year will be \$1,250,000. The company has decided that the basis for applying factory overhead should be machine hours, which is estimated to be 50,000 hours. The total machine hours for the year was 54,300. The actual factory overhead for the year was \$1,375,000.

- a) Determine the total factory overhead amount applied.
- b) Calculate the over or under applied amount for the year.
- c) Prepare the journal entry to close factory overhead into Cost of Goods Sold.

ANS:  
 a)  $54,300 \text{ hours} \times \$25 = \$1,357,500$   
 b)  $\$1,375,000 \text{ actual} - \$1,357,500 \text{ applied} = \$17,500 \text{ underapplied}$

c)

Cost of Goods Sold	17,500	
Factory Overhead		17,500

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

12. The Winston Company estimates that the factory overhead for the following year will be \$1,250,000. The company has decided that the basis for applying factory overhead should be machine hours, which is estimated to be 50,000 hours. The total machine hours for the year was 54,300. The actual factory overhead for the year was \$1,348,800.

- a) Determine the total factory overhead amount applied.
- b) Calculate the over or under applied amount for the year.
- c) Prepare the journal entry to close factory overhead into Cost of Goods Sold.



ANS:

- a)  $54,300 \text{ hours} \times \$25 = \$1,357,500$
- b)  $\$1,348,800 \text{ actual} - \$1,357,500 \text{ applied} = \$8,700 \text{ overapplied}$
- c)

Factory Overhead	8,700	
Cost of Goods Sold		8,700

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

13. Cranston Company estimates the following overhead costs for the coming year:

Equipment depreciation	\$160,000
Equipment maintenance	60,000
Supervisory salaries	40,000
Factory rent	<u>100,000</u>
Total	<u>\$360,000</u>

Cranston is also budgeting \$600,000 in direct labor costs and 15,000 machine hours for the coming year.

Required:

- Calculate the predetermined overhead rate using direct labor costs as the allocation base.
- Calculate the predetermined overhead rate using machine hours as the allocation base.

ANS:

- $\$360,000 / \$600,000 = \$ 0.60$  per direct labor dollar
- $\$360,000 / 15,000 \text{ machine hours} = \$24.00$  per machine hour

PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

14. Flagler Company allocates overhead based on machine hours. They estimated overhead costs for the year to be \$420,000. Estimated machine hours were 50,000. Actual hours and costs for the year were 46,000 machine hours and \$380,000 of overhead.

Required:

- Calculate the overhead application rate for the year.
- What is the amount of applied overhead for the year?
- What is the amount of under or overapplied overhead for the year? Indicate whether it is over- or underapplied.

ANS:

- a.  $\$420,000/50,000 = \$8.40/\text{machine hour}$
- b.  $\$8.40 \times 46,000 = \$386,400$
- c.  $\$380,000 - \$386,400 = \$6,400$  overapplied

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

15. The Tulsa Company allocates overhead based on a predetermined overhead rate of \$9.00 per direct labor hour. Job S35 required 8 tons of direct material at a cost of \$600.00 per ton and took employees who earn \$17.00 per hour a total of 80 hours to complete. What is the total cost of Job S35?

ANS:

Direct materials	8 tons @ \$600	\$4,800
Direct labor	80 hours @ \$17	1,360
Manufacturing overhead	80 hours @ \$9	<u>720</u>
Total cost of S35		<u>\$6,880</u>

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate                      OBJ: 03

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

16. Technics Inc., a manufacturing company, utilizes job order costing. Each division establishes its own estimates regarding overhead which are as follows:

	<b>Division A</b>	<b>Division B</b>
Total estimated overhead	\$128,000	\$261,000
Total estimated machine hours	16,000	72,500
Total estimated direct labor costs	\$155,000	\$290,000

**Required:**

If Division A allocates overhead on the basis of machine hours, and Division B allocates overhead as a percentage of direct labor costs, what would the predetermined overhead rate be for each division?

ANS:

$$\$128,000 / 16,000 = \$8 \text{ per machine hour}$$

$$\$261,000 / \$290,000 = 90\% \text{ of direct labor costs}$$

PTS: 1                      DIF: Easy                      OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

17. Crain Company budgeted 35,000 direct labor hours and incurred 40,000 direct labor hours. It incurred \$780,000 of overhead and estimated overhead was \$735,000.

What is Crain's predetermined overhead rate? Was overhead overapplied or underapplied for the year? By how much?

ANS:

Predetermined overhead rate:  $\$735,000 / 35,000 = \$21.00$  per direct labor hour

Applied overhead:  $\$21.00 \times 40,000 = \$840,000$

Actual overhead 780,000

Overapplied overhead \$ 60,000

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate              OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

18. Define and discuss the two main types of cost accounting systems for manufacturing operations. What are their similarities and differences?

ANS:

The two main cost accounting systems are job order cost and process cost.

A job order cost system provides product costs for each quantity of product that is manufactured. Each quantity of product that is produced is called a job. This type of system is used by companies that manufacture custom products or batches of similar products.

A process cost system provides product costs for each manufacturing department or process. Process cost systems are used by companies that manufacture products that are indistinguishable from each other and manufactured using a continuous process.

They are similar in that both systems are widely used and a company may use both -- job order for some products and process costing for others.

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate              OBJ: 01

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing | ACBSP-APC-35-Process Costing

19. Discuss how job order cost information is used in decision making. What are some possible reasons that actual cost of materials would exceed expected costs for a job?

ANS:

Since a job order cost system provides product costs for each quantity of product that is manufactured, total and unit product costs can be compared to similar jobs or expected costs. Thus, a job order cost system can be used by managers for cost evaluation and control.

Possible reasons that actual material costs would exceed expected cost include: poorly trained employees, poor quality materials, faulty equipment or incorrect instructions.

PTS: 1                      DIF: Moderate              OBJ: 03

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

20. Discuss the use of job order costing for professional services businesses. What are the similarities and differences between service and manufacturing business job order costing?

ANS:

Professional service industries -- attorneys, physicians, advertising agencies, etc. - may use job order cost accounting systems. In such cases, clients are considered jobs.

Like manufacturers, direct labor and overhead costs for service companies are accumulated in work in process accounts. Unlike manufacturers, material cost for service companies are usually insignificant and treated as overhead. When a job is completed it is transferred to Cost of Services which is similar to Cost of Goods Sold. Service companies do not use Finished Goods accounts.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 04  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

**PROBLEM**

1. ABC Printing Company uses a job order cost system.
  - (a) Indicate the source of the data for debiting Work in Process for each of the following:
    - (1) Direct materials requisitioned
    - (2) Direct labor used
  - (b) Indicate the source of the data for crediting Work in Process for jobs completed.
  - (c) Present a list of the three controlling accounts used in the general ledger to record the inventories and, in each case, indicate the related subsidiary ledger.

ANS:

- (a)
  - (1) Summary of materials requisitions
  - (2) Summary of time tickets
- (b) Summary of job cost sheets for jobs completed
- (c)
 

	<u>Controlling Account</u>	<u>Subsidiary Ledger</u>
	Materials	Materials ledger
	Work in Process	Cost ledger
	Finished Goods	Finished goods ledger (or stock ledger)

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

2. During June, the receipts and issuances of Material No. A2FO are as follows:

		<u>Received</u>
June 3	Balance	1,100 units at \$15
16		1,700 units at \$17
29		900 units at \$18

		<u>Issued</u>
June 11		700 units for Job No. 116
18		1,900 units for Job No. 117
30		800 units for Job No. 118

- (a) Determine the cost of each of the three issues under a perpetual system, using the first-in, first-out method.

- (b) Present the journal entry to record the issuance of the materials for the month, assuming that the cost of issuances is determined by the first-in, first-out method.

ANS:

(a)	June 11	issue:	700 at \$15	\$10,500
	18	issue:	400 at \$15 plus 1,500 at \$17	31,500
	31	issue:	200 at \$17 plus 600 at \$18	14,200
				<u>\$56,200</u>

(b)	Work in Process	56,200	
	Materials		56,200

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

3. A summary of the time tickets for August follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Job No. 321	\$11,000	Job No. 342	\$8,300
Job No. 329	9,200	Job No. 346	5,700
Job No. 336	3,000	Indirect labor	6,000

Present the journal entries to record (a) the labor cost incurred and (b) the application of factory overhead to production for August. The factory overhead rate is 70% of direct labor cost.

ANS:

(a)	Work in Process	37,200	
	Factory Overhead	6,000	
	Wages Payable		43,200
(b)	Work in Process	26,040	
	Factory Overhead		26,040

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

4. The following account appears in the ledger after only part of the postings have been completed for July, the first month of the current fiscal year:

Work in Process	
Balance, July 1	60,200
Direct materials	147,000
Direct labor	120,000

Factory overhead is applied to jobs at the rate of 60% of direct labor cost. The actual factory overhead incurred for July was \$75,000. Jobs completed during the month totaled \$301,200.

- (a) Prepare the journal entries to record (1) the application of factory overhead to production during July and (2) the jobs completed during July.
- (b) What is the balance of the factory overhead account on July 31?

- (c) Was factory overhead overapplied or underapplied on July 31?  
 (d) Determine the cost of the unfinished jobs on July 31.

ANS:

(a)	(1)	Work in Process	72,000	
		Factory Overhead		72,000
	(2)	Finished Goods	301,200	
		Work in Process		301,200

- (b) \$3,000 debit  
 (c) Underapplied  
 (d) Total debits to Work in Process:

Balance, July 1	\$ 60,200	
Direct materials	147,000	
Direct labor	120,000	
Factory overhead	<u>72,000</u>	\$399,200
Less cost of goods finished during July		<u>301,200</u>
Balance, Work in Process, July 31 (cost of unfinished jobs)		<u>\$ 98,000</u>

PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult                    OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

5. Present entries to record the following summarized operations related to production for a company using a job order cost system:

(a)	Materials purchased on account	\$167,000
(b)	Prepaid expenses incurred on account	12,200
(c)	Materials requisitioned:	
	For production orders	153,700
	For general factory use	2,700
(d)	Factory labor used:	
	On production orders	141,300
	For general factory purposes	12,000
(e)	Depreciation on factory equipment	37,000
(f)	Expiration of prepaid expenses, chargeable to factory	6,100
(g)	Factory overhead costs incurred on account	67,000
(h)	Factory overhead applied, based on machine hours	105,300
(i)	Jobs finished	415,300
(j)	Jobs shipped to customers: cost, \$412,000; selling price	638,000

ANS:

(a) Materials	167,000	
Accounts Payable		167,000
(b) Prepaid Expenses	12,200	
Accounts Payable		12,200
(c) Work in Process	153,700	
Factory Overhead	2,700	
Materials		156,400
(d) Work in Process	141,300	
Factory Overhead	12,000	
Wages Payable		153,300
(e) Factory Overhead	37,000	
Accumulated Depreciation - Factory Equipment		37,000
(f) Factory Overhead	6,100	
Prepaid Expenses		6,100
(g) Factory Overhead	67,000	
Accounts Payable		67,000
(h) Work in Process	105,300	
Factory Overhead		105,300
(i) Finished Goods	415,300	
Work in Process		415,300
(j) Cost of Goods Sold	412,000	
Finished Goods		412,000
Accounts Receivable	638,000	
Sales		638,000

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

6. The balance of Material Q on May 1 and the receipts and issuances during May are as follows:

Balance May 1	8 at \$32
Received May 11	23 at \$34
Received May 25	15 at \$35
Issued May 17	14
Issued May 27	18

Determine the cost of each of the issuances under a perpetual system, using the first-in, first-out method.

ANS:

May 17 issue:       8 at \$32 plus 6 at \$34       \$460  
 May 27 issue:       17 at \$34 plus 1 at \$35       \$613

PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                   OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

7. Prepare the journal entry for materials and labor, based on the following:

Raw materials issued:               \$850   for Job 609  
   600   for general use in the factory

Labor time tickets:                \$1,600 for Job 609  
   400   for supervision

ANS:

Work in Process	850	
Factory Overhead	600	
Raw Materials		1,450
Work in Process	1,600	
Factory Overhead	400	
Wages Payable		2,000

PTS: 1                   DIF: Easy                   OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

8. Six selected transactions for the current month are indicated by letters in the following T accounts in a job order cost accounting system:

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Materials</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(a)</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Wages Payable</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 50%;"></td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(b)</td></tr> </table>	Materials			(a)	Wages Payable			(b)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Work in Process</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(a)</td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(d)</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(b)</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(c)</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(f)</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Work in Process		(a)	(d)	(b)		(c)		(f)	
Materials																			
	(a)																		
Wages Payable																			
	(b)																		
Work in Process																			
(a)	(d)																		
(b)																			
(c)																			
(f)																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Factory Overhead</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(a)</td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(c)</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(b)</td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(f)</td></tr> </table>	Factory Overhead		(a)	(c)	(b)	(f)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Finished Goods</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(d)</td><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(e)</td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">(f)</td><td></td></tr> </table>	Finished Goods		(d)	(e)	(f)							
Factory Overhead																			
(a)	(c)																		
(b)	(f)																		
Finished Goods																			
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(f)																			
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Cost of Goods Sold																			
(e)																			
(f)																			

Describe each of the six transactions.

ANS:

- (a) Direct and indirect materials are issued.
- (b) Direct and indirect labor costs are incurred.



- (c) Factory overhead is applied.
- (d) Completed goods are transferred to finished goods.
- (e) Goods are sold.
- (f) Underapplied overhead is allocated.

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

9. On January 2nd, Newsprint Manufacturing purchases 5 rolls of paper on account at \$125.00 per roll for use within the production process. On January 5th 4 rolls of this paper are issued to Job 010507A in the Printing Department. The Printing Department records \$675.00 in direct labor and \$1,150.00 of factory overhead to Job 010507A. On January 8th Printing transfers Job 010507A to the Folding Department. The folding department applies \$450.00 in direct labor and \$655.00 in factory overhead to Job 010507A. Job 010507A is transferred to Finished Goods Inventory on January 9th.
- (a) Journalize the purchasing of the paper to Raw Materials Inventory.
  - (b) Journalize the transfer of raw materials to work in process, the application of direct labor, and the application of manufacturing overhead to Job 010507A while in the Printing Department.
  - (c) Journalize the transfer of Job 010507A to the Folding Department at actual cost.
  - (d) Journalize the application of direct labor, and the application of manufacturing overhead to Job 010507A while in the Folding Department.
  - (e) Journalize the transfer of Job 010507A to Finished Goods Inventory at actual cost.

ANS:

(a)	Jan. 2	Raw Materials	625.00	
		Accounts Payable		625.00
(b)	Jan. 5	Work in Process - Job 010507A - Printing	500.00	
		Raw Materials		500.00
	Jan. 5	Work in Process - Job 010507A - Printing	675.00	
		Wages Payable		675.00
	Jan. 5	Work in Process - Job 010507A - Printing	1,150.00	
		Factory Overhead		1,150.00
(c)	Jan. 8	Work in Process - Job 010507A - Folding	2,325.00	
		Work in Process - Job 010507A - Printing		2,325.00
(d)	Jan. 8	Work in Process - Job 010507A - Folding	450.00	
		Wages Payable		450.00
	Jan. 8	Work in Process - Job 010507A - Folding		655.00
		Factory Overhead		655.00

(e)	Jan. 9	Finished Goods	3,430.00
		Work in Process - Job 010507A - Folding	
			3,430.00

PTS: 1                    DIF: Easy                    OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

10. The Stamping Department accepted Job 051507A on May 15th to make 1,000 funnels.

To complete the job they requisitioned 1,100 sheets at \$1.20 per sheet and 1,150 grommets at \$0.15 per set.

The cost driver that the Stamping Department uses is drop-forge strokes which are counted on a machine mounted counter. \$2.25 is applied as overhead for each drop-forge stroke. Additionally \$375.00 of overhead is applied to each job due to setup and teardown.

Direct labor is applied at \$22.50 per hour for the machine operator and \$11.10 for the machine loader. The job required 6 1/2 hours of labor by the team.

When the job was complete Job 051507A was transferred to Semi-finished Goods Inventory (SFGI). When the job was transferred, 20 sheets were returned unused to raw material inventory, 75 grommet sets were returned, and there were 1,115 strokes on the counter.

Journalize all events depicted as of May 15th.

ANS:

May 15	WIP - Job 051507A	(\$1,320.00 + \$172.50)	1,492.50	
				Raw Material
				1,492.50
15	WIP - Job 051507A			375.00
	WIP - Job 051507A	(1,115 × \$2.25)	2,508.75	
	Mfg Overhead			2,883.75
15	WIP - Job 051507A	(((\$22.50 + \$11.10) × 6.5 hrs.)	218.40	
	Wages Payable			218.40
15	SFGI		4,559.40	
	Raw Materials	(\$24.00 + 11.25)	35.25	
	WIP - Job 051507A			4,594.65

PTS: 1                    DIF: Difficult                    OBJ: 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

11. On November 14th, the Milling Department has accepted Job 111407A for 1,000 pounds of Cereal Mix. The bill of materials (BOM) for the Cereal Mix is:

<u>Material</u>	<u>Standard Qty.</u>	<u>Standard Cost</u>
Oats	525 pounds	\$1.25 per pound
Wheat	450 pounds	\$1.15 per pound
Barley	85 pounds	\$1.45 per pound
Malt	65 pounds	\$2.15 per pound
Honey	25 quarts	\$1.20 per quart
Water	25 gallons	\$0.45 per gallon
Time:		
Miller	4 1/2 hours	\$22.75 per hour
Loader	1 1/2 hours	\$11.50 per hour

Manufacturing overhead is applied at \$5.75 per pound completed, and \$75 of materials are returned to Raw Materials Inventory. The recipe produced 1,025 pounds of cereal mix.

- Write the journal entry to transfer raw materials to Job 111407A.
- Write the journal entry to provide labor to Job 111407A.
- Write the journal entry to return 50 pounds oats, 5 pounds of barley, and 5 quarts of honey back to raw materials inventory.
- Write the journal entry to apply manufacturing overhead to Job 111407A.
- Transfer Job 111407A to finished goods on November 14th.

ANS:

(a) Nov. 14 WIP - Job 111407A 1,478.00  
   Raw Materials  
   1,478.00

$$(525 \times \$1.25) + (450 \times \$1.15) + (85 \times \$1.45) + (65 \times \$2.15) + (25 \times \$1.20) + (25 \times \$0.45) = \$1,478$$

(b) Nov. 14 WIP - Job 111407A 119.63  
   Wages Payable or Wages Expense 119.63

$$(4.5 \times \$22.75) + (1.5 \times \$11.50) = \$119.63$$

(c) Nov. 14 Raw Materials 75.75  
   WIP - Job 111407A  
   75.75

$$(50 \times \$1.25) + (5 \times \$1.45) + (5 \times \$1.20) = \$75.75$$

(d) Nov 14 WIP - Job 111407A 5,893.75  
Mfg Overhead  
5,893.75

$$(1,025 \times \$5.75) = \$5,893.75$$

(e) Nov 14 Finished Goods 7,415.63  
WIP - Job 111407A  
7,415.63

$$\$1,478.00 + \$119.63 - \$75.75 + \$5,893.75 = \$7,415.63$$

PTS: 1 DIF: Difficult OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

12. Put the following in the order of the flow of manufacturing costs for a company
- Closing under/over applied factory overhead to cost of goods sold
  - Materials purchased
  - Factory labor used and factory overhead incurred in production
  - Completed jobs moved to finished goods
  - Factory overhead applied to jobs according to the predetermined overhead rate
  - Materials requisitioned to jobs
  - Selling of finished product
  - Preparation of financial statements to determine gross profit

ANS:

- Materials purchased
- Materials requisitioned to jobs
- Factory labor used and factory overhead incurred in production
- Factory overhead applied to jobs according to the predetermined overhead rate
- Completed jobs moved to finished goods
- Closing under/over applied factory overhead to cost of goods sold
- Selling of finished product
- Preparation of financial statements to determine gross profit

PTS: 1 DIF: Moderate OBJ: 02  
NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

13. The following is a list of costs incurred by several business organizations:
- Telephone cable for a telephone company.
  - Subscription to a health club for executives.
  - Salary of the Director of Internal Auditing.
  - Long-distance telephone bill for calls made by salespersons.
  - Carrying cases for a manufacturer of video camcorders.
  - Cotton for a textile manufacturer of blue jeans.
  - Bandages for the emergency room of a hospital.
  - Cost of company holiday party.
  - Electricity used to operate factory machinery.
  - State unemployment compensation taxes for factory workers.
  - Gloves for factory machine operators.

- (l) Fees paid lawn service for office grounds.
- (m) Salary of secretary to vice-president of finance.
- (n) Salary of secretary to vice-president of marketing.
- (o) Production supervisor's salary.
- (p) Engine oil for manufacturer and distributor of motorcycles.
- (q) Oil lubricants for factory plant and equipment.
- (r) Cost of a radio commercial.
- (s) Depreciation on factory equipment.
- (t) Wages of check-out clerk in company-owned retail outlet.
- (u) Maintenance and repair costs for factory equipment.
- (v) Depreciation on office equipment.
- (w) Bonuses paid to salespersons.
- (x) Insurance on factory building.
- (y) Training for accounting personnel on use of microcomputer.
- (z) Steel for a construction contractor.

Classify each of the preceding costs as product costs or period costs. For those costs classified as product costs, indicate whether the product cost is a direct materials cost, direct labor cost, or factory overhead cost. For those costs classified as period costs, indicate whether the period cost is a selling expense or an administrative expense. Use the following tabular headings for preparing your answer. Place an X in the appropriate column.

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Product Cost</u>			<u>Period Cost</u>	
	<u>Direct Materials Cost</u>	<u>Direct Labor Cost</u>	<u>Factory Overhead Cost</u>	<u>Selling Expense</u>	<u>Administrative Expense</u>

ANS:

<u>Cost</u>	<u>Product Cost</u>			<u>Period Cost</u>	
	<u>Direct Materials Cost</u>	<u>Direct Labor Cost</u>	<u>Factory Overhead Cost</u>	<u>Selling Expense</u>	<u>Administrative Expense</u>
(a)	X				
(b)					X
(c)					X
(d)				X	
(e)	X				
(f)	X				
(g)	X				
(h)					X
(i)			X		
(j)		X			
(k)			X		
(l)					X
(m)					X
(n)				X	
(o)			X		
(p)	X				
(q)			X		
(r)				X	
(s)			X		
(t)				X	

(u)		X		
(v)				X
(w)			X	
(x)		X		
(y)				X
(z)	X			

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 03 | 02  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-27-Managerial Accounting Features/Costs

14. List the accounts used in the cost flow for (a) a manufacturer and (b) a service provider.

ANS:

- (a) Materials  
 Wages Payable  
 Factory Overhead  
 Work in Process  
 Finished Goods  
 Cost of Goods Sold
- (b) Supplies  
 Wages Payable  
 Overhead  
 Work in Process  
 Cost of Services

PTS: 1                    DIF: Moderate            OBJ: 04  
 NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing

15. At the end of the period, Carson Company had the following balances in selected accounts:

Raw Materials Inventory	\$ 90,000
Finished Goods	180,000
Work in Process Inventory	70,000
Cost of Goods Sold	1,000,000
Factory Overhead	20,000

Required:

- a. Assuming the amount is immaterial, prepare the journal entry to close the Manufacturing Overhead account if the balance in the account is a debit balance. What does a debit balance mean?
- b. Assuming the amount is immaterial, prepare the journal entry to close the Manufacturing Overhead account if the balance in the account is a credit balance. What does a credit balance mean?

ANS:

a.	Cost of Goods Sold	20,000	
	Factory Overhead		20,000

This means underapplied overhead in the factory overhead account.

b.	Factory Overhead	20,000	
	Cost of Goods Sold		20,000

This means overapplied overhead in the factory overhead account.

PTS: 1                   DIF: Moderate       OBJ: 02

NAT: AACSB Analytic | IMA-Cost Management | ACBSP-APC-34-Job Order Costing