## MULTIPLE CHOICE (40\%)

1. Pederson Company reported the following:

Manufacturing costs \$150,000
Units manufactured 5,000
Units sold
Beginning inventory

4,700 units sold for $\$ 75$ per unit 100 units

What is the average manufacturing cost per unit?
A. $\quad \$ 40.00$
B. $\$ 42.00$
C. $\$ 30.00$
D. $\$ 32.00$
2. What is the manufacturing cost for the ending finished goods inventory?
A. $\$ 12,000$
B. $\$ 8,000$
C. $\$ 11,000$
D. $\$ 5,000$
3. Shown below are beginning and ending balances for certain of Grimaldi Inc.'s accounts.

|  | January 1 | December 31 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Cash | $\$ 48,000$ | $\$ 62,000$ |
| Marketable securities | 42,000 | 35,000 |
| Accounts receivable | 68,000 | 47,000 |
| Inventory | 125,000 | 138,000 |
| Plant \& equipment | 325,000 | 424,000 |
| Accounts payable | 32,000 | 84,000 |
| Accrued liabilities | 14,000 | 11,000 |
| $7 \%$ bonds payable | 95,000 | 77,000 |

Grimaldi's acid test ratio or quick ratio at the end of the year is
A. $\quad 0.83$.
B. $\quad 1.02$.
C. $\quad 1.15$.
D. 1.52 .
4. Shown below are selected data from Fortune Company's most recent financial statements.

| Marketable securities | $\$ 10,000$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Accounts receivable | 60,000 |
| Inventory | 25,000 |
| Supplies | 5,000 |
| Accounts payable | 40,000 |
| Short-term debt payable | 10,000 |
| Accruals | 5,000 |

What is Fortune's net working capital?
A. $\$ 35,000$.
B. $\$ 45,000$.
C. $\$ 50,000$.
D. $\$ 80,000$.
5. Selected financial data for Boyd Corporation are shown below.

|  | January 1 | December 31 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Cash | $\$ 48,000$ | $\$ 62,000$ |
| Accounts receivable (net) | 68,000 | 47,000 |
| Trading securities | 42,000 | 35,000 |
| Inventory | 125,000 | 138,000 |
| Plant and equipment (net) | 325,000 | 424,000 |
| Accounts payable | 32,000 | 84,000 |
| Accrued liabilities | 14,000 | 11,000 |
| Deferred taxes | 15,000 | 9,000 |
| Long-term bonds payable | 95,000 | 77,000 |

Boyd's net income for the year was $\$ 96,000$. Boyd's current ratio at the end of the year is
A. $\quad 1.55$.
B. $\quad 1.71$.
C. 2.71.
D. 2.97 .
6. A summary of the Income Statement of Sahara Company is shown below.

| Sales | $\$ 15,000,000$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Cost of sales | $9,000,000$ |
| Operating expenses | $3,000,000$ |
| Interest expense | 800,000 |
| Taxes | 880,000 |
| Net income | $\$ 1,320,000$ |

Based on the above information, Sahara's degree of financial leverage is
A. 0.96 .
B. $\quad 1.36$.
C. $\quad 1.61$.
D. 2.27 .
7. A degree of operating leverage of 3 at 5,000 units means that a
A. $3 \%$ change in earnings before interest and taxes will cause a $3 \%$ change in sales.
B. $3 \%$ change in sales will cause a $3 \%$ change in earnings before interest and taxes.
C. $1 \%$ change in sales will cause a $3 \%$ change in earnings before interest and taxes.
D. $1 \%$ change in earnings before interest and taxes will cause a $3 \%$ change in sales.
8. The Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity section of Mica Corporation's Statement of Financial Position is shown below.

|  | January 1 | December 31 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Accounts payable | $\$ 32,000$ | $\$ 84,000$ |
| Accrued liabilities | 14,000 | 11,000 |
| $7 \%$ bonds payable | 95,000 | 77,000 |
| Common stock $(\$ 10$ par value) | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| Reserve for bond retirement | 12,000 | 28,000 |
| Retained earnings | 155,000 | 206,000 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | $\$ 608,000$ | $\$ 706,000$ |

Mica's debt/equity ratio is
A. $\quad 25.1 \%$.
B. $\quad 25.6 \%$.
C. $32.2 \%$.
D. $33.9 \%$.

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9. Peggy Monahan, controller, has gathered the following information regarding Lampasso Company.

|  | Beginning of the year | End of the year |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Inventory | $\$ 6,400$ | $\$ 7,600$ |
| Accounts receivable | 2,140 | 3,060 |
| Accounts payable | 3,320 | 3,680 |

Total sales for the year were $\$ 85,900$, of which $\$ 62,400$ were credit sales. The cost of goods sold was $\$ 24,500$.

Lampasso's inventory turnover ratio for the year was
A. $\quad 3.2$ TIMES.
B. $\quad 3.5$ TIMES.
C. $\quad 8.2$ TIMES.
D. 8.9 TIMES.
10. Devlin Inc. has 250,000 shares of $\$ 10$ par value common stock outstanding. For the current year, Devlin paid a cash dividend of $\$ 3.50$ per share and had earnings per share of $\$ 4.80$. The market price of Devlin's stock is $\$ 34$ per share. Devlin's price/earnings ratio is
A. $\quad 2.08$.
B. $\quad 2.85$.
C. $\quad 7.08$.
D. $\quad 9.71$.
11. Carbide Inc. has the following investment opportunities. Required investment outlays and the profitability index for each of these investments are as follows.

| Project | Investment Cost | Profitability Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | $\$ 300,000$ | 0.5 |
| II | 450,000 | 1.4 |
| III | 650,000 | 1.8 |
| IV | 750,000 | 1.6 |

Carbide's budget ceiling for initial outlays during the present period is $\$ 1,500,000$. The proposed projects are independent of each other. Which project or projects would you recommend that Carbide accept?
A. III.
B. III AND IV.
C. I, II, AND IV.
D. I, III, AND IV.
12. Which of the following methods of analyzing mixed costs can be used to estimate an equation for the mixed cost? Cost management (cost behavior)

|  | High - Low | Least- Squares |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A) | Yes | Yes |
| B) | Yes | No |
| C) | No | Yes |
| D) | No | No |

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Use the following information for questions 13-15.
The Rango Company is considering a capital investment for which the initial outlay is $\$ 20,000$. Net annual cash inflows (before taxes) are predicted to be $\$ 4,000$ for 10 years. Straight-line depreciation is to be used, with an estimated salvage value of zero. (Ignore income taxes when answering the listed questions below from 1315).

| Present Value of an Annuity of \$1: PVIFAi,n |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Period | $\% \wedge$ | $\% 9$ | $\% 1$. | $\% 1 \%$ | $\% 10$ |  |
| 1. | $7, \vee 1.1$ | $7, \Sigma 1 \mathrm{VV}$ | $7,1 \Sigma \Sigma 7$ | $0,70 . \%$ | $0, .11 \wedge$ |  |

13. The Payback period is
A. 6 years
B. 5 years
C. 4 years
D. 3 years
14. The accounting rate of return is
A. 9 \%
B. $10 \%$
C. $12 \%$
D. $8.5 \%$
15. The Net present value, assuming a cost of capital (before tax) of 12percent
A. 1,600 \$
B. 3,600 \$
C. $2,400 \$$
D. 2,600 \$
16. The following labor standards have been established for a particular product:

| Standard labor-hours per unit of output...... | 4.0 hours |
| :--- | :--- |
| Standard labor rate.................................. | $\$ 12.30$ per hour |

The following data pertain to operations concerning the product for the last month:

| Actual hours worked....... | 7,100 hours |
| :--- | :--- |
| Actual total labor cost ..... | $\$ 89,105$ |
| Actual output ............... | 1,500 units |

What is the labor efficiency variance for the month?
A. $\$ 13,805 \mathrm{U}$
B. $\$ 13,530 \mathrm{U}$
C. $\$ 15,305 \mathrm{U}$
D. $\$ 15,305 \mathrm{~F}$
17. At the end of the year, actual manufacturing overhead costs were $\$ 110,000$ and estimated manufacturing overhead costs were $\$ 118,800$. If the cost driver activity for the year was 20,000 machine-hours, and if 22,000 standard machinehours were allowed for the year's production, the predetermined overhead rate per machine-hour was:
A. $\$ 5.00$
B. \$5.94
C. $\$ 5.50$
D. \$5.40
18. Last year Burford Company's cash account decreased by $\$ 19,000$. Net cash used in investing activities was $\$ 9,000$. Net cash provided by financing activities was $\$ 16,000$. On the statement of cash flows, the net cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities was:
A. $\$(19,000)$
B. $\$(26,000)$
C. $\$(12,000)$
D. $\$ 7,000$
19. The average stockholders' equity for Horn Co. last year was $\$ 2,000,000$. Included in this figure was $\$ 200,000$ of preferred stock. Preferred dividends were $\$ 16,000$. If the return on common stockholders' equity was $12.5 \%$ for the year, net income was:
A. \$225,000
B. $\$ 250,000$
C. \$241,000
D. $\$ 234,000$
20. Salyers Family Inn is a bed and breakfast establishment in a converted 100-yearold mansion. The Inn's guests appreciate its gourmet breakfasts and individually decorated rooms. The Inn's overhead budget for the most recent month appears below

## No. of guests <br> 57

## Variable overhead costs:

Supplies $\qquad$ \$ 148.20
Laundry $\qquad$

## Fixed overhead costs:

Utilities $\qquad$ 170.00

Salaries and wages.
4,310.00
Depreciation. $\qquad$
Total overhead cost: 2,340.00 \$7,184.80

The Inn's variable overhead costs are driven by the number of guests.
What would be the total budgeted overhead cost for a month if the activity level is 53 guests?
A. $\$ 7,159.20$
B. $\$ 6,680.60$
C. \$7,184.80
D. $\$ 26,154.40$

## QUESTIONS (60\%)

Question 1 (20\%)
Fleet Foot buys hiking socks for $\$ 6$ a pair and sells them for $\$ 10$. Monthly fixed costs are $\$ 10,000$ (for sales volumes between 0 and 12,000 pairs), resulting in a breakeven point of 2,500 units. Assume that Fleet Foot has been selling 8,000 pairs of socks per month.

Required:

1. What is Fleet Foot's current margin of safety in units, in sales dollars, and as percentage? Explain the results.
2. At this level of sales, what is Fleet Foot's operating leverage factor (degree of operating leverage)? If volume declines by $25 \%$ due to increasing competition, by what percentage will the company's operating income decline?
3. Competition has forced Fleet Foot to lower its sales price to $\$ 9$ a pair. How will this affect Fleet Foot's breakeven point in units?
4. To compensate for the lower sales price, Fleet Foot wants to expand its product line to include men's dress socks. Each pair will sell for $\$ 7$ and cost $\$ 2.75$ from the supplier. Fixed costs will not change. Fleet Foot expects to sell four pairs of dress socks for every one pair of hiking socks (at its new $\$ 9$ sales price). What is Fleet Foot's weightedaverage contribution margin per unit? Given the $4: 1$ sales mix, how many of each type of socks will it need to sell to break even?

## Question 2 (14\%)

Two new machines are being evaluated for possible purchase. Forecasts related to the machine are:

|  | Machine 1 | Machine 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Purchase Price | $\$ 50,000$ | $\$ 60,000$ |
| Estimated Life (straight-line depreciation) | 4 years | 4 years |
| Estimated scrap value | None | None |
| Annual cash benefits before income tax | $\$ 25,000$ | $\$ 45,000$ |
| Year 1 | 25,000 | 19,000 |
| Year 2 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Year 3 | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Year 4 | $40 \%$ | $40 \%$ |
| Income tax rate |  |  |


| Present Value of \$1: PVIF ${ }_{i, n}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Period | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| 1 | .9901 | .9804 | .9709 | .9615 | .9524 | .9434 | .9346 | .9259 | .9174 | .9091 |
| 2 | .9803 | .9612 | .9426 | .9246 | .9070 | .8900 | .8734 | .8573 | .8417 | .8264 |
| 3 | .9706 | .9423 | .9151 | .8890 | .8638 | .8396 | .8163 | .7938 | .7722 | .7513 |
| 4 | .9610 | .9238 | .8885 | .8548 | .8227 | .7921 | .7629 | .7350 | .7084 | .6830 |

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| Present Value of an Annuity of \$1: PVIFA ${ }_{i, n}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Period | $1 \%$ | $2 \%$ | $3 \%$ | $4 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $6 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $10 \%$ |
| 1 | 0.9901 | 0.9804 | 0.9709 | 0.9615 | 0.9524 | 0.9434 | 0.9346 | 0.9259 | 0.9174 | 0.9091 |
| 2 | 1.9704 | 1.9415 | 1.9135 | 1.8861 | 1.8594 | 1.8334 | 1.8080 | 1.7833 | 1.7591 | 1.7355 |
| 3 | 2.9410 | 2.8839 | 2.8286 | 2.7751 | 2.7232 | 2.6730 | 2.6243 | 2.5771 | 2.5313 | 2.4869 |
| 4 | 3.9020 | 3.8077 | 3.7171 | 3.6299 | 3.5460 | 3.4651 | 3.3872 | 3.3121 | 3.2397 | 3.1699 |

## Required:

Assuming that a cost of capital $8 \%$. Specify which of the two options is the best to buy by computing the net present value of each machine. Justify your answer

## Question 3 (10\%)

Assuming the following probability distribution of the possible returns

| Probability $\left(p_{1}\right)$ | Return $\left(r_{1}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0.1 | $-20 \%$ |
| 0.2 | $5 \%$ |
| 0.3 | $10 \%$ |
| 0.4 | $25 \%$ |

Required:
Calculate the expected return ( $r$ ) and the standard deviation ( $\sigma^{\circ}$ ) of the returns.

## Question 4 (16\%)

The enterprise "Tala" presented the forecasted information to the first quarter ( $\mathrm{N}+1$ ) in order to prepare the cash budget of the enterprise.

| Forecasts | January | February | March |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales amount \$ | 40,000 | 45,000 | 50,000 |
| Purchase amount \$ | 34,000 | 42,000 | 39,000 |
| Net salaries \$ | 13,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Social charges \$ | 2,700 | 2,800 | 2,800 |
| Purchases of fixed assets | - | 8,000 | - |

Collection and payments were as follows:

- $20 \%$ of sales is collected cash and the remaining after one month of sale.
- $100 \%$ of purchase of merchandise will be settled after two months of purchase.
- Salaries are settled on the end of each month.
- Social charges are settled on the $15^{\text {th }}$ of the following month.
- The fixed assets purchases are settled during March.


## Required:

Prepare the cash budget for the first quarter ( $\mathrm{N}+1$ ) (the balance of cash at the beginning of the quarter was for $\$ 50,000$ ).

