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## COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING 2B CMA02B2/BSR2B01/FNM02B2

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Surname:	Q1			
	Q2			
Initial(s):	Q3			
	Q4			
Module code:	Q5			
	Q6			
	Total Mark			
	Percentage			

# SUPPLEMENTARY LAST ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITY 2019

Assessors: Ms W Mabuto

Mx LTM Maredi

Moderator: Ms M McGill

SECTION	TOPIC	MARKS	TIME
	Reading Time		10 minutes
A	<b>Multiple Choice Questions</b>	30	36 minutes
В	<b>Short Questions</b>	20	24 minutes
С	Scenario Question	<u>50</u>	60 minutes
		<u>100</u>	130 minutes

#### WARNING

A candidate shall violate the regulations governing assessments if:

- a) He/she be found in possession of any script, note, memorandum or piece of paper other than those assessment scripts or scripts provided by the invigilator
- b) He/she be caught in the act of assisting or attempting to assist another candidate or attempting to solicit or receive assistance from another candidate, or of attempting in whatever way to contact another candidate.
- c) In any way trying to use unauthorised assessment aids (e.g. notes written on your person)

The Student's Disciplinary Committee of the University shall after having found a candidate guilty of any of the abovementioned violations and after having banned the candidate from the assessment concerned, use its sole discretion further to deal with such candidate.

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## **INSTRUCTIONS:**

- Fill in your Name, Surname and Student Number on the cover page and your student number on each subsequent page.
- You are allowed 10 minutes reading time before the
  assessment begins during which you should read the question
  paper and, if you wish, highlight and/or make notes on the
  question paper. However, you will not be allowed, under any
  circumstances, to start writing or use your calculator during this
  reading time.
- This book consists of 28 pages (including cover page and appendix)
- An appendix is provided at the back of the book for space to do your Section A calculations. Please note that your workings for Section A will NOT be marked.
- Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided in THIS book.
- Silent, non-programmable calculators may be used, unless otherwise instructed.
- Answers with Tippex will **not** be marked.
- Answers in pencil will **not** be marked.
- Round all answers to TWO decimal places

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SEC	SECTION A [30 MARKS]														
REQ	REQUIRED:														
indica ques	ver the following ate <b>clearly</b> the l tion header. orkings to this s	letter yo	ou have	e chos	sen in	the da	ashe	=							
	stion 1.1 tify which ONE o	f the follo	owing s	ateme	ents is t	rue.					[	(1)			
Α	Indirect costs ca	an be ide	entified	specif	ically v	rith a (	given	cost o	bject	in an e	<b>L</b> economic	ally			
В	Direct costs car feasible way.	nnot be id	dentified	d speci	ifically	with a	giver	o cost o	object	in an e	economic	ally			
С	Managers prefe		•							:4-					
D	A cost may be s	simultane	ously c	iirect a	ina ina	iect to	aitte	erent co	ost od	jects.					
Que	stion 1.2											(1)			
The sell	breakeven point to	may be	defined	d as th	ie num	ber of	units	s a cor	npany	/ must		               			

- **A** generate a zero profit.
- **B** generate a net loss.
- **C** earn more net income than the previous accounting period.
- **D** generate a net income.

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Question 1.3

Assume that machine hours are the cost driver for overhead.

The difference between the actual variable overhead incurred and the applied

A volume variance.

variable overhead is the:

- **B** net overhead variance.
- **C** efficiency variance.
- **D** sum of the spending and efficiency variances.

Question 1.4

Sanza is the manager of the product development division at Fiao (Pty) Ltd. He

has been invited to a company lunch with several colleagues which will take

has been invited to a company lunch with several colleagues which will take place the following Friday. He is also expected to prepare a quarterly financial

performance report on his division due next Friday.

A colleague remarks to Sanza while they discuss if Sanza should attend the lunch, "You are not one to refuse a free lunch! You should go." Sanza responds by saying, "In this case, I'll have to pass as I will not be finished with my report in time."

Identify which cost concept best applies to Sanza's response.

- A Sunk cost.
- **B** Opportunity cost.
- C Period cost.
- **D** Fixed cost.

Que	estion 1.5	(1)
unit	ntify which ONE of the following statements is TRUE, if the variable cost per increases while the sales price per unit and total fixed cost remain constant, in the	
Α	breakeven point in units increases.	
В	breakeven point in units decreases.	
С	breakeven point in units remains the same.	
D	contribution margin ratio increases.	
0	estion 1.6	(1)
•		(' <i>)</i> 
THE	e primary objective of management accounting is:	
A	to provide shareholders and potential investors with useful information making.	rur-aecisiuit
В	to provide banks and other creditors with information useful in making cred	t decisions.
С	to provide management with information useful for planning and control of	operations.
D	to provide the relevant taxation authorities with information about taxable in	come.
Que	estion 1.7	(1)
As	the volume of activity increases within the relevant range, the variable cost	! ! !
per	unit	
Α	decreases.	
В	decreases at first, then increases.	
С	remains the same.	
D	increases.	
Que	estion 1.8	(1)
Mix	ed costs contain both	     
Α	product and period costs.	L
В	fixed and variable costs.	
С	direct and indirect costs.	
D	controllable and uncontrollable costs.	

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Question 1.9

(1)

Which of the following costs would be included as part of manufacturing overhead costs?

- A depreciation of plant equipment.
- **B** paint used for product finish.
- **C** depreciation on the corporation's office building.
- **D** paper used in the production of books.

Question 1.10

(1)

More accurate product costing information is produced by assigning costs using

- A volume-based, plantwide rates.
- **B** volume-based, departmental rates.
- **C** activity-based pool rates.
- **D** All of the above produce accurate product costing information.

(2)

#### Question 1.11

BLISS Restaurant has experienced the following costs and number of meals served from January to September 2017:

Month	Mixed cost (R)	Meals served
January	35 975	8 500
February	34 400	8 000
March	36 920	8 800
April	38 280	9 200
May	38 615	9 458
June	34 700	8 200
July	36 344	8 695
August	38 516	9 313
September	40 218	9 983

The variable cost per meal served is:

- A R2.93 per meal.
- **B** R0.34 per meal.
- C R2.89 per meal.
- **D** R0.47 per meal.

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Que	estion 1.12																(	(2)	_
CEL	L B, charges R50	per	mor	nth a	nd R	1 pe	er mi	nute	per	call.					į				-;
The	minutes used wh	en th	ne c	urrer	nt bil	l is F	R250	are							 	<u></u>			!
Α	250 minutes.																		
В	100 minutes.																		
С	200 minutes.																		
D	150 minutes.																		
Que	estion 1.13																(	(2)	
	hion First sells ha 000. Their contrib								shirt,	and	has	s fixe	ed c	osts	of				
The	company's variab	ole co	ost p	er sl	hirt is	8													!
Α	R200																		
В	R80																		
С	R150																		
D	R50																		
Que	estion 1.14																	(2)	
Edc	o Company produ	ıced	and	sol	d 45	000	) uni	ts of	a si	ngle	pro	duc	t las	st yea	ır, İ				-1
with	the following resu	ılts:																	
														R	₹				
	Sales revenue											•	1 35	0 000					
	Manufacturing Variable	cos	<u>it</u>										58	5 000	)				
	Fixed												27	0 000	)				
	<u>Selling cost</u> Variable												4	0 500	)				
	Fixed		.4										5	4 000	)				
	Administrative Variable	2 008	<u>st</u>										18	4 500	)				
	Fixed												10	8 000	)				
The	company's contril	butio	n m	argir	ı is														
Α	R765 000																		
В	R724 500																		
С	R540 000																		

R495 000

D

Stu	dent number																
																	_
Que	estion 1.15															(2)	
Dak	ota Company pro	vides	s the	follo	wing	g info	orma	ation	abo	ut its	sin	gle p	orod	uct:			
	Targeted opera			ne									3.50	_			į
	Selling price pe																
	Variable cost pe		ıt														
	Total fixed costs	<u> </u>										K90	000	<u>/</u>			
The	contribution marg	gin ra	itio is	8													
Α	0.70																
В	0.44																
С	0.56																
D	0.30																
Que	estion 1.16															(2)	
2 50	odleBox applies ov 00 labour hours w 50 labour hours wi	ith b	udg	eted	ove	rhea	ads o	of R	56 00		•			•	•		- 1
The	overheads are:																
Α	R1 410 under a	pplie	d														
В	R1 000 over app	olied.															
С	R1 410 over app	olied.															
D	R1 000 under a	onlie	Н														

**Question 1.17** 

Mali (Pty) Ltd produces two products using the same manufacturing equipment. Information about the two products is as follows:

	<u>Tim</u>	<u>Baktu</u>
Sales	R15	R35
Variable costs	R5	R10
Machine hours required	0.5	2.0
Demand (units)	30 000	10 000
Demand (machine hours)	15 000	20 000

If Mali can produce only one of the products in the next period, which product should be produced?

- A Tim should be produced because it requires less machine hours.
- **B** Baktu should be produced because it generates more revenue.
- **C** Baktu should be produced because it generates more contribution margin per unit.
- **D** none of the above.

(2)

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### **Question 1.18**

(2)

Bamako (Pty) Ltd has only 4 000 machine hours available each month. The following information on the company's three products is available:

	Product	Product	Product
	AA	_BB_	CC
Contribution margin per unit	R10	R13	R5
Machine hours per unit	2	1.5	0.5

If demand exceeds the available capacity, in what sequence should orders be filled to maximise the company's profits?

- A Product AA first, Product BB second, and Product CC third.
- **B** Product BB first, Product AA second, and Product CC third.
- **C** Product CC first, Product BB second, and Product AA third.
- **D** Product CC first, Product AA second, and Product BB third.

## **Question 1.19**

(2)

BookerT (Pty) Ltd manufactures books. Manufacturing a book takes 10 units of A1 and 1 unit of A2. Scheduled production of books for the next two months is 1 000 and 1 200 units, respectively. Beginning inventory is 4 000 units of A1 and 30 units of A2. The ending inventory of A1 is planned to decrease 500 units in each of the next two months, and the A2 inventory is expected to increase 5 units in each of the next two months.



How many units of A1 does the company expect to use in production during the second month?

- **A** 10 000 units.
- **B** 10 750 units.
- **C** 12 000 units.
- **D** 12 500 units.

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Quest	ion 1.20							(2)
R6 pe	October, 16 00 r hour. If the lab tual cost per lab	our rate	e varia	nce for				
Α	R6.25.							
В	R6.00.							
С	R5.75.							

D

None of the above.



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SECTION B													[20 marks]	<u>-</u>
QUESTION 2													(7 marks)	
										_			,	
You have been provide	ed wit	th th	e fol	llowi	ng b	udge	eted	intor	mati	on f	or tw	vo de	epartments:	
Budgeted overheads Budgeted absorption ra	ates	R	120 (	000	ent A Iboui	r hou	ır		R3	340 (			ne hour	
Your manager is busy overheads were over/under applied overheads was the sar	ınder d ove	арр	lied	in ea	ach d	depa	rtme	nt. H	le ex	plai	ned	to y	ou that there will be	
You have collected the	follo	wing	g dat	ta:										
Actual overheads Actual labour hours wo Actual machine hours					R12	<b>men</b> 20 00 00	00 nrs					R32	ment B 20 000 00 hrs 00 hrs	
REQUIRED:														
2.1 Calculate the ap	prop	riate	ove	r/un	der a	applie	ed ov	/erh	eads	per	dep	artn	nent and comment	(7)
on the statemer	nt ma	de b	у уо	ur n	nana	ger.								
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QUESTION 3													(8 marks)	)
You have visited you that she does not see her a free handset.  She has also mention Below is a schedule of the second control of th	em to oned the	unde at the	ersta ey m	nd. S entic	She soned	signe I a fix	ed u <sub>l</sub> ked r	o foi mon	a protection of the second	ee b	otion out s	n wi she	ith CellV that of cannot remen	offered
MONTH					. BIL				-				N BILL	
April 2018				R34	1.55					24	15 m	ninu	ıtes	
May 2018				R30	5.91					20	)9 m	ninu	ıtes	
June 2018				R349	9.47					25	53 m	ninu	ıtes	
July 2018				R36	3.33					26	67 m	ninu	ıtes	
<b>3.2</b> Explain to you your explanati	-	dmo	ther	how	her	bill i	s ca	lcula	ated.	Use	e ca	lcul	lations in supp	oort of (7

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QUESTION 4													(5 marks)
Green (Pty) Ltd has de or R400 and a riding n							of la	awn	mov	vers	: a	mul	ching mower to sell
The accountant has prorecast:	epar	ed t	he fo	ollow	/ing	proje	ected	d inc	ome	sta	tem	ent	based on the sales
						Mul	lchir	ng		Ri	ding	j	
						M	owe	r		Mo	owei	r	Total
							R				R		R
Sales						480	000	)		64	0 00	00	1 120 000
Less: Variable expe	enses	S				390	000	<u>)</u>		48	0 00	00	<u>870 000</u>
Contribution margin						90	000	)		16	0 00	00	250 000
Less: Direct fixed e	xpen	ses				45	5 000	<u>)</u>		4	0 00	<u>)0</u>	<u>85 000</u>
Product margin						45	5 000	)		12	0 00	00	<u>165 000</u>
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SECTION C [50 marks]

QUESTION 5 (25 marks)

Angel Furniture (Pty) Ltd manufactures three products: baby cots, feeding chairs and toddler beds. The company is currently under financial pressure and is considering dropping the toddler beds product line, in hope of improving the company's overall operating performance.

The company's three products are manufactured in the same factory and occupy roughly equal amounts of floor space. The factory space currently being used to produce the toddler beds would otherwise be idle. The equipment being used to produce toddler beds has no resale value.

Below is the company's income statement for the year ended, July 2018:

	IN TOTAL	Toddler beds
	(all three products)	
	R	R
Sales	2 900 000	315 000
Cost of sales:		
Materials used	515 000	133 850
Direct labour	1 305 000	72 000
Royalties (1% of toddler beds' sales)	3 500	3 150
Building rent	6 000	4 000
Depreciation (straight line)	75 200	19 100
Electrical power – machines	<u>29 300</u>	<u>3 600</u>
Gross margin	<u>966 000</u>	<u>79 300</u>
Sales commissions (5% of sales)	145 000	15 750
Salaries (Note 1)	45 500	15 800
Delivery cost	81 225	9 350
Advertising	<u>227 000</u>	<u>39 300</u>
Net operating income (loss)	<u>467 275</u>	<u>(900)</u>

Inventories carried by the company are small and can be ignored. Each element of cost is entirely fixed or entirely variable within the relevant range. The dropping of the toddler beds product line would have no effect on sales of the other two product lines.

Note 1: The salary cost included on the income statement represents the salary of the general manager.

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REQ	JIRED:														
5.1	Prepare the inc			for the	e todo	dler	beds	s pro	oduc	t lin	e u	sing	the	1	(12)
	variable costino	g metho	d.												

<b>5.2</b> Calcu	ulate the break-even point (in sales value) for the toddler beds product	(6)
	given the cost and revenue data shown above, before a decision is	(0)
	e on whether the product should be dropped or not.	
maut	e off whether the product should be dropped of flot.	
<b>5.3</b> Discu	uss whether the toddler beds product line should be dropped or not.	(10)
	v all calculations.	(10)
SHOV	v all calculations.	

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QUESTION 6 (25 marks)

Titan (Pty) Ltd manufactures 2 types of snake cages, the "Plain" and the "Deluxe" cage. Both of these cages are made of one component – Oak wood.

The standard direct labour hours per unit of production and budgeted production quantities for the guarter ended December 2016 were:

Product	Standard direct hours	Budgeted production quantities
Plain	0.40 hours	36 000 cages
Deluxe	0.56 hours	22 000 cages

The standard wage rate for all assembly workers was R5 per hour. Throughout the quarter (12 weeks), 53 assembly workers were employed, working a standard 40 hour week.

The standard manufacturing overhead cost per cage is based on direct labour hours and is as follows:

• Variable overhead: R24 per direct labour hour

• Fixed overhead: R157 500 in total

The actual information for the quarter is as follows:

35 000 units Production: Plain cage Production: Deluxe cage 25 000 units Direct wages paid R138 500 Material (Oak) purchased 47 000kg for a total cost of R85 110 Material (Oak) price variance R430 Favourable Material (Oak) usage (Plain cage) 33 426 kg Material (Oak) usage variance (Plain cage) R320.32 Unfavourable Variable overhead cost R605 800 Fixed overhead cost R112 500

REQ	UIRED:		
6.1	Calculate the following variances for the quarter:		(15)
	6.1.1 Direct labour rate variance;	(3)	
	6.1.2 Direct labour efficiency variance;	(3)	
	6.1.3 Variable overhead spending variance;	(3)	
	6.1.4 Variable overhead efficiency variance; and	(3)	
	6.1.5 Fixed overhead budget variance.	(3)	
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6.2	Calculate the standard purchase price for the material (Oak) and the	(8)
	standard usage of material (Oak) per unit production of the Deluxe cage.	,

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<b>6.3</b> Di	iscuss two p	oten	tial p	robl	ems	with	a st	anda	ard c	ostir	ng s	yste	m.	()
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