

CIMA

CIMAPRO19-P01-1 Exam

Management Accounting



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Question: 1

You are a trainee management accountant working for a prestigious manufacturing firm. One day you go to a business meeting a business meeting and the managing director is there. They stand up and say that the company is losing too much money through wastage and losses and so they have decided to implement a total quality management system. They go on to say this system will:

1: Allow the company to improve on a consistent and continual basis

2: Allow the company to identify and allocate quality accountability to certain departments

3: Help the company detect error and fraud

Are ALL of these statements correct?

A. No. (2) is incorrect No. (1) is incorrect

B. Yes. They are all correct

C. No. (1) and (2) are incorrect.

D. No. (3) and (2) are incorrect.

Answer: A

Question: 2

Christian the management accountant at a car manufacturer has been given a list of costs that have been incurred due to accidents and errors either occurring or being prevented.

Which of the following are examples of non-conformance costs? Select ALL that apply.

A. Cost of scrap

B. Loss of goodwill

C. Cost of repairs to products

D. Inspection costs

E. Cost of repairs to equipment

Answer: A, B, C

Question: 3

You are a management accounting working for a car manufacturer. The company is publicly listed and has been around for many years.

The company produces 2 products. Car 1 and Car 2. Car 1 sells for £20,000 and Car 2 for £27,000.

Car 1 can be upgraded post production to the 1ZC model for £5,000 and Car 2 to the 2ZC model for £3,500.

Post production upgrade the 1ZC sells for £25,500 and the 2ZC for £30,000.

The company sources all of its supplies for the same supplier and has access to a large workforce. As a result there are no bottlenecks or limiting factors to production.

Based on the information above the company should...

- A. Upgrade both models
- B. Upgrade Car 1 but not Car 2
- C. Upgrade Car 2 but not Car 1
- D. Keep both Cars as base models

Answer: B

Question: 4

Your company want to know how many units they'd have to sell this season to break even. However, you have some reservations over whether or not breakeven analysis is suitable for the company. Which of these assumptions over product range limit the accuracy of break even analysis? Select ALL that apply.

- A. The company only sells one product
- B. The company has a consistent selling ratio across all products
- C. The company sells multiple products
- D. Variable costs remain consistent at any level of production
- E. Fixed costs remain the same regardless of activity
- F. The company has a variable selling ratio across all products
- G. Prices and demand of products will remain steady

Answer: A, B

Question: 5

A manager has not yet used all oh his budget. He is worried that his budget maybe reduced next year if he is not seen to have needed all the funds. He decides to spend the remaining £1,580 on another team building exercise as well as a catered lunch for his department.

This example falls under which behavioural aspect of budgetary control?

- A. Irrational spending
- B. Motivation
- C. Budget negotiation
- D. Short term focus

Answer: A

Question: 6

Petco's material price standard was £8 per kg.

When looking over their accounts you calculate that in fact they they purchased 2,000kg at £6 per kg

due to an overly abundant harvest that lowered global pet food prices.

You have been asked by your manager to analyse these figures and come to a conclusion.

With that in mind which of the following statements are correct? Select ALL that apply.

- A. The material price operational variance is £4,000
- B. The material price planning variance is £4,000
- C. Management had control over this variance
- D. Management had no control over this variance

Answer: B, D

Question: 7

A musical instrument manufacturing company is considering a new project that will require 1000 kg of wood. They have 700 kgs of wood in stock which was purchased last year for £4 per kg. The wood in stock can be sold back to the supplier for £5 per kg. The wood in stock will have to be replaced if it is used. The current purchase price of wood is £8 per kg.

Using this information, what is the relevant cost of wood for the manufacturers decision on this project?

- A. £8,000
- B. £5,000
- C. £11,500
- D. £5,600

Answer: A

Question: 8

Your company operates using TQM. As the accountant you have been tasked with producing a quality report so that management can understand how well their new range of products is being received and how the quality of the products has improved. In order to produce the report you have requested information from different departments, but you soon realise not all the information is relevant. You have information regarding the

following:

Cost of downtime Training costs Environmental costs Customer returns and refunds Number of defects per unit

Which pieces of information are relevant to your report? Select ALL that apply.

- A. Customer returns and refunds
- B. Number of defects per unit
- C. Cost of downtime
- D. Training costs
- E. Environmental costs

Answer: A, B

Question: 9

A company is basing its budget on predicted sales of one of its products. They have tasked you with forecasting the sales in year 2. The company has found that a fairly accurate prediction can be found when the trend

is calculated like so:

a = 10,000

b = 2,000

The sales of year 1 were affected by seasonal variation and were as follows:

Q1:12,500

Q2:14,200

Q3:15,400

Q4:19,650

You use a multiplicative model and round percentages to the nearest whole percent.

Select ALL the correct quarterly forecasts of year 2 from the list.

A. Year 2 Q1 = 20,800

B. Year 2 Q2 = 22,220

C. Year 2 Q3 = 24,960

D. Year 2 Q4 = 27,340

Answer: A, B

Question: 10

A snowboard manufacturer is considering investing in technology that will give a good indication of how heavy snowfall will be in the future. The predictions tend to be reasonably accurate.

The current budgeted profit for the year is £2,560,000 but if they invest in this technology and it works, the expected profit will be £2,640,000. The manufacturer is willing to invest a maximum of £40,000 into the venture.

What is the expected profit if the investment is NOT made?

A. £2,560,000

B. £2,640,000

C. £2,520,000

D. £2,600,000

Answer: D

Question: 11

According to a decision tree forecasting, there are three possible outcomes of a project requiring £10,000 capital investment. They are (along with probability of occurring): £20,000 in revenue (45%), £35,000 (15%),

£10,000 (30%) and -£6,000 (10%).

However, choosing another project (2) requiring the same investment would give us £12,000 and choosing project 3 would give us a 90% chance of generating revenues of £15,000 but a 5% chance of revenues of £0.

Project 4 is wildly ambitious and boasts an unlikely (5% chance) of generating revenues of £100,000.

There is a 10% probability of negative revenues.

Which is the risk averse investor more likely to take?

Project 1

Project 2

Project 3

Project 4

Answer: B

Question: 12

Find the weighted average contribution per unit using the following information:

Product	A
Selling price	£10
Variable cost	£7.50
Percentage of sales	60%
Product	B
Selling price	£5
Variable cost	£2.50
Percentage of sales	40%

A. £10

B. £8

C. £5.50

D. £2.50

Answer: D

Question: 13

D3 makes 2 types of toilets - the Executive (Ex) and the Classic (CI). Direct labour costs \$6 per hr and overheads are absorbed on a machine hour basis. The overhead absorption rate for the period is \$28 per machine hour. What is the traditional cost per unit for (Ex) and (CI)?

	<i>Executive</i>	<i>Classic</i>
<i>Labour hours per unit</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<i>Machine hours per unit</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Materials per unit</i>	<i>\$20</i>	<i>\$12</i>
<i>Production (units)</i>	<i>750</i>	<i>1,250</i>

- A. (Ex) 60, (CI) 56
- B. (Ex) 58, (CI) 53
- C. (Ex) 65, (CI) 49
- D. (Ex) 62, (CI) 52
- E. (Ex) 63, (CI) 48

Answer: C

Question: 14

N prepares budgets on an annual basis by using the budget from the previous year, and then adjusting it for growth and inflation.

This is an example of:

- A. An incremental budget
- B. A rolling budget
- C. A flexed budget
- D. Zero based budgeting

Answer: A

Question: 15

What type of budget is prepared on an annual basis taking current year operating results and adjusting them for expected growth and inflation?

- A. Rolling budget
- B. Incremental budget
- C. Flexed budget
- D. Zero-based budget

Answer: B

Question: 16

Which of the following would cause an adverse fixed overhead volume variance?

- A. Actual output was higher than budgeted
- B. Actual output was lower than budgeted

- C. Actual expenditure was higher than budgeted
- D. Actual expenditure was lower than budgeted

Answer: B

Question: 17

Which one of the following would NOT be included in a decision to close a division of an organization?

- A. Head office overheads absorbed on the basis of the number of units produced
- B. Sale of unwanted non-current assets
- C. Redundancy pay for employees of the division
- D. Fixed costs directly attributable to the division

Answer: A

Question: 18

In short-term decision making, which TWO of the following are relevant costs?

- A. Sunk costs
- B. Avoidable costs
- C. Committed costs
- D. Opportunity costs
- E. Notional costs

Answer: B, D

Question: 19

Which of the following, regarding costing methods, is true?

- A. A company produces two products which undergo similar processes. The company has very low overhead costs. This company should consider activity based costing rather than traditional absorption costing to ensure that its pricing decisions are more accurate.
- B. A company which has introduced technology to reduce labour costs now incurs a greater proportion of non volume-related support activities. Activity based costing would be more appropriate than traditional absorption costing in this environment.
- C. A company is making short term decisions based on the contribution per unit of its different products. These decisions are based upon full absorption costing data.
- D. In traditional absorption costing, overheads are charged to a product by absorbing them at the cost driver rate for an activity based on their usage of the activity.

Answer: B

Question: 20

GP is launching a new product. The annual forecast costs are as follows:

Fixed costs \$	Probability
20,000	0.37
22,500	0.63
Variable costs \$	Probability
17,000	0.18
15,000	0.82

What is the expected value of the total costs?

Give your answer to the nearest whole \$.

Answer: \$36935

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