

28 A company provides the following information.

| | department X | department Y |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| budgeted overheads | \$150 000 | \$210 000 |
| budgeted direct labour hours | 2000 | 10 000 |
| budgeted machine hours | 8000 | 1000 |

What is the most appropriate overhead absorption rate for each department?

| | department X | department Y |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | \$18.75 per machine hour | \$21 per direct labour hour |
| B | \$75 per direct labour hour | \$210 per machine hour |
| C | \$18.75 per machine hour | \$210 per machine hour |
| D | \$75 per direct labour hour | \$21 per direct labour hour |

29 A company makes and sells a single type of product. The following budgeted information is available.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| selling price | \$10 per unit |
| sales volume | 10 000 units |
| variable costs | \$5 per unit |
| fixed costs | \$25 000 |

The sales director has recommended a 20% reduction in the selling price of the product.

Variable costs will reduce to \$4 per unit.

The sales volume would be expected to increase by 5%.

What will be the new budgeted profit?

A \$15 000 **B** \$17 000 **C** \$20 000 **D** \$27 500

30 How is contribution calculated?

- A** sales revenue – absorption cost
- B** sales revenue – fixed cost