

## Review of Physical Flow of Inventory

1. If the Y Company had a beginning inventory of 5,000 units, an ending inventory of 4,000 units, and started into process 20,000 units, then \_\_\_\_\_ units were started and completed.
2. If the Z Company completed 14,000 units, had a beginning inventory of 8,000 units, and an ending inventory of 1,000 units, then \_\_\_\_\_ units were started into process.
3. If the Y Company had 3,000 units in beginning inventory, started into process 10,000, and transferred 8,000, then there were \_\_\_\_\_ units in ending inventory.
4. If the A Company started and completed 5,000 units, transferred 9,000, had an ending inventory of 2,000, then the beginning inventory was composed of \_\_\_\_\_ units.
5. If the B Company started into process 8,000 units, had a beginning inventory of 3,000 units, and an ending inventory of 1,000 units, then \_\_\_\_\_ units must have been transferred.

Basic Process Cost Problem Data  
For Class Illustration

<u>Production Information</u>		<u>Cost Information</u>	
	<u>Units</u>		<u>Amount</u>
Beginning Inventory	600 (2/3 complete)	Beginning Inventory	
Started or Received	<u>3,000</u>	Material	\$1,700
To be Accounted for	<u>3,600</u>	Labor	2,000
Completed and Transferred	3,200	Mfg. Overhead	<u>1,500</u>
Ending Work in Process		Total	<u>\$5,200</u>
Inventory	<u>400</u> (1/4 complete)	Costs This Month	
Total Accounted For	<u>3,600</u>	Material	\$9,100
		Labor	12,850
		Mfg. Overhead	<u>11,700</u>
			<u>\$33,650</u>
		Total Costs to be Accounted For	<u>\$38,850</u>