

銘傳大學 100 學年度第 轉學生招生考試

七系聯招  
三年級第一節  
「會計學」

(第 1 頁 共 3 頁)(限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機(Calculator Is Allowed)

一、MULTIPLE CHOICE (50%)

1. A change in accounting principle requires what kind of adjustment to the financial statements?  
(a) Current period adjustment. (b) Prospective adjustment. (c) Retrospective adjustment.  
(d) Current and prospective adjustment.
2. In 2011, Milford Corporation determined that it overstated salaries payable and salaries expense by \$20,000 in 2010. In 2011, which of the following accounts will have to be credited to correct this error?  
(a) Salaries Payable. (b) Salaries Expense. (c) Retained Earnings. (d) Income Summary.
3. Comprehensive income includes all of the following *except*  
(a) dividend revenue. (b) loss on disposal of assets. (c) investment by owners. (d) unrealized holding gains.
4. A generally accepted method of valuation is : (1) trading securities at market value. (2) accounts receivable at net realizable value. (3) inventories at current cost.  
(a) only (1) (b) only (2) (c) only (3) (d) only (1) and (2)
5. Which item below is *not* a current liability?  
(a) Unearned revenue (b) Trade accounts payable (c) The currently maturing portion of long-term debt  
(d) Stock dividends distributable
6. Treasury shares should be reported as a(n)  
(a) current asset. (b) investment. (c) other asset. (d) reduction of shareholders' equity.
7. Rosalie Corporation is located in London but does business throughout Europe. The company builds and sells equipment used in manufacturing pharmaceuticals. On December 31, 2011, Rosalie has trading securities valued at £42,000; goodwill valued at £300,000; prepaid insurance valued at £24,000; patents valued at £140,000; and a customer list valued at £260,000. On Rosalie Corporation's statement of financial position at December 31, 2011, what amount should be reported as intangible assets?  
(a) £742,000 (b) £766,000 (c) £440,000 (d) £700,000
8. Vivian, Inc had net sales in 2011 of €700,000. At December 31, 2010, before adjusting entries, the balances in selected accounts were: accounts receivable €125,000 debit, and allowance for doubtful accounts €1,200 debit. Vivian estimates that 2% of its accounts receivable will prove to be uncollectable. What is the cash realizable value of the receivables reported on the statement of financial position at December 31, 2011?  
(a) €112,200 (b) €122,500 (c) €111,000 (d) €109,800
9. In preparing its bank reconciliation for the month of April 2010, Henke, Inc has available the following information.

Balance per bank statement, 4/30/10	\$39,140
NSF check returned with 4/30/10 bank statement	450
Deposits in transit, 4/30/10	5,000
Outstanding checks, 4/30/10	5,200
Bank service charges for April	20

What should be the correct balance of cash at April 30, 2010?  
(a) \$39,370 (b) \$38,940 (c) \$38,490 (d) \$38,470
10. On June 1, 2010, Penny Corp. sold merchandise with a list price of \$20,000 to Linn on account. Penny allowed trade discounts of 30% and 20%. Credit terms were 2/15, n/40 and the sale was made f.o.b shipping point. Penny prepaid \$400 of delivery costs for Linn as an accommodation. On June 12, 2010, Penny received from Ison a remittance in full payment amounting to  
(a) \$10,976. (b) \$11,376. (c) \$11,368. (d) \$11,196.
11. Rios, Inc uses International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In 2010, Rios, Inc experienced a decline in the value of its inventory resulting in a write-down of its inventory from \$240,000 to \$200,000.

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The company used the loss method in 2010 to record the necessary adjustment and uses an allowance account to reduce inventory to NRV. In 2011, market conditions have improved dramatically and Rios, Inc.'s inventory increases to an NRV of \$216,000. Which of the following will Rios, Inc. record in 2011?

- (a) A debit to Allowance to Reduce Inventory to NRV of \$16,000.  
(b) A credit to Recovery of Inventory Loss for \$24,000.  
(c) A debit to Recovery of Inventory Loss for \$16,000.  
(d) A credit to Allowance to Reduce Inventory to NRV of \$24,000.
12. The following information is available for October for Barton Company.  
Beginning inventory 50,000; Net purchases 150,000; Net sales 300,000; Percentage markup on cost 66.67%. A fire destroyed Barton's October 31 inventory, leaving undamaged inventory with a cost of \$3,000. Using the gross profit method, the estimated ending inventory destroyed by fire is  
(a) \$17,000. (b) \$77,000. (c) \$80,000. (d) \$100,000.
13. A machine cost \$120,000, has annual depreciation of \$20,000, and has accumulated depreciation of \$90,000 on December 31, 2010. On April 1, 2011, when the machine has a fair value of \$27,500, it is exchanged for a machine with a fair value of \$135,000 and the proper amount of cash is paid. The exchange has commercial substance. The gain to be recorded on the exchange is  
(a) \$0. (b) \$2,500. (c) \$5,000. (d) \$15,000.
14. Technique Co. has equipment with a carrying amount of \$800,000. The equipment's fair value less costs to sell is \$780,000, and its value-in-use is \$815,000. The equipment is expected to be used in operations in the future. What amount should Technique report as an impairment to its equipment?  
(a) \$20,000 (b) No impairment should be reported (c) \$15,000 (d) \$35,000
15. 甲公司於民國 x6 年 9 月 1 日自日本進口一台製造章魚燒的機器，價格為 \$96,000，並支付運費 \$7,000、關稅 \$6,000，以及保險費 \$3,000。該機器於運送過程中發生損壞，其修理費計 \$3,000。此外，該機器的測試費為 \$2,000，試問：該機器之成本應為多少？  
(a) \$109,000 (b) \$112,000 (c) \$114,000 (d) \$117,000
16. 甲公司 2004 年 1 月 1 日購買機器一部，估計可用 4 年，無殘值，該機器 2005 年 12 月 31 日之帳面價值，採用年數合計法提列折舊比採用倍數餘額遞減法提列折舊多出 \$5,000 (倍數餘額遞減法之折舊率是直線法之折舊率的 2 倍)，試問該設備原始成本應為多少？  
(a) \$80,000 (b) \$90,000 (c) \$100,000 (d) \$120,000
17. 以下哪一項交易，不影響企業的每股盈餘？  
(a) 在市場上買回流通在外股票、增加庫藏股票餘額 (b) 以買進時成本價再度賣出庫藏股票  
(c) 認列銷貨收入 (d) 宣告並發放普通股現金股利
18. 當「交易目的金融資產—股票」的被投資公司宣告股票股利時，投資公司應作什麼處理？  
(a) 貸：長期投資 (b) 貸：股利收入 (c) 貸：交易目的金融資產—股票 (d) 不作分錄，僅作備忘記錄
19. 甲公司於 x3 年 7 月 1 日以 \$87,500 購入乙公司發行面額 \$100,000，票面利率 8% 之公司債，每年 6/30 及 12/31 付息。假設此債券投資之有效利率為 10%，甲公司此債券投資為經常交易，x3 年底此債券之市價為 \$95,000，則黃昏公司 x3 年底應報導之債券投資金額為：  
(a) \$95,000 (b) \$87,875 (c) \$91,000 (d) 以上皆非
20. 甲公司於 x3 年 1 月 1 日以 \$500,000 買入乙公司普通股股份 40%，若乙公司在 x3 年 12 月 31 日宣告並發放現金股利 \$400,000，並報導當年之淨利為 \$1,000,000。試問甲公司於 x3 年 12 月 31

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日對乙公司投資帳戶金額應為多少？

- (a) \$740,000      (b) \$110,000      (c) \$440,000      (d) 以上皆非

二、Cash flows from operating activities (using direct methods).

Presented below is the income statement of Cowan, Inc.:

Sales	\$380,000
Cost of goods sold	<u>225,000</u>
Gross profit	\$155,000
Operating expenses	<u>85,000</u>
Income before income taxes	70,000
Income taxes	<u>28,000</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 42,000</u>

In addition, the following information related to net *changes* in working capital is presented:

	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
Cash	\$12,000	
Accounts receivable	15,000	
Inventories		\$19,400
Salaries payable (operating expenses)	8,000	
Accounts payable		12,000
Income tax payable	3,000	

The company also indicates that depreciation expense for the year was \$16,700.

**Instructions(14%)**(答案要另列出計算式，否則不予計分)

Prepare a schedule computing the net cash flow from operating activities by using direct methods.

三、請在下表的空格中，獨立考慮：(1) x2 年期初存貨高估；(2) x2 年期末存貨高估，兩種存貨錯誤事件對於下列科目的影響，究竟是高估、低估或沒有影響。答案要列出下列表格，否則不予計分(16%)

事件	x2 年 流動資產	x2 年銷貨 成本	x2 年 淨利	x2 年保 留盈餘	x3 年流 動資產	x3 年銷 貨成本	x3 年 淨利	x3 年保 留盈餘
(1) x2 年期初存貨高估	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
(2) x2 年期末存貨高估	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

四、甲公司打算增加其分店，並決定以發行公司債的方式籌措資金。於 x3 年 4 月 1 日，以 \$107,664 的價格發行面額 \$100,000，票面利率 10%，5 年期的公司債，有效利率為 8%，付息日為每年的 7 月 1 日及 12 月 31 日。誠品公司採有效利率法攤銷公司債折(溢)價。

試作：(20%)

- (1) 請問此債券發行為折價或溢價？請說明原因，否則不予計分。
- (2) x3 年 4 月 1 日發行公司債之分錄。
- (3) 債券自 x3 年 7 月 1 日至 x4 年 12 月 31 日止之折(溢)價攤銷表。
- (4) x3 年 7 月 1 日及 12 月 31 日支付利息的分錄。
- (5) 編製 x3 年 12 月 31 日資產負債表上有關公司債的部分。

試題完