臺中健康暨管理學院
九十二學年度大學部轉學招生考試試題紙

學　　系　　別	考試科目	考試日期	時　　間	備　　註
會計與資訊學系三年級	中級會計學	92.8.23	08:20-10:00	共六頁

注意事項：請將答案依序寫於答案紙上

Multiple choice:(24%)

1.Which of the following is considered a pervasive constraint by Statement of Financial accounting Concepts No.2?
a. Benefits/costs　　c. Timeliness
b. Conservatism　　d. Verifiability

2.The valuation of a promise to receive cash in the future at present value on the financial statements of a company is valid because of the accounting concept of
a. Entity　　c. Going concern
b. Materiality　　d. Neutrality

3.When the accounts receivable of a company are sold outright to a company that normally buys accounts receivable of other companies without recourse, the accounts receivable have been
a. Factored　　c. Pledged
b. Assigned　　d. Collateralized

4.On April 1, 2001 Girard Corporation issued at 98 plus accrued interest, 200 of its 10%, $1,000 bonds. The bonds are dated January 1, 2001, and mature on January 1,2011. Interest is payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1. From the bond issuance Girard would realize net cash receipts of
a. $191,000　　c. $198,500
b. $196,000　　d. $201,000

5.Prior to adjustments, Barrett Company's account balances at December 31,2000 for Accounts Receivable and the related Allowance for Doubtful Accounts were $1,200,000 and $60,000, respectively. An aging of accounts receivables indicated that $106,000 of the December 31, 2000 receivables may be uncollectible. The net realizable value of accounts receivables was
a. $1,034,000　　c. $1,140,000
b. $1,094,000　　d. $1,154,000

6. Mar Corporation uses the allowance method for bad debts. During 2000 Mar charged $30,000 to bad debt expense and wrote off $25,200 of uncollectible accounts receivables.
These transactions resulted in a decrease in working capital of
a. $0　　c. $25,200
b. $4,800　　d. $30,000

7. Under Statement of Financial Accounting Concepts No.6, which of the following, in the most precise sense, means the process of converting noncash resources and rights into cash or claims to cash?
a. Allocation　　c. Recognition
b. Recordation　　d. Realization

8. The retail inventory method would include which of the following in the calculation of the goods available for sale at both cost and retail?
a. Freight-in　　c. Markups
b. Purchases returns　　d. Markdowns

9. A machine with a 4-year estimated useful life and an estimated 15% residual value was acquired on January 1. Would depreciation expense using the sum-of-the-years'-digits method be higher or lower than depreciation expense using the double-declining-balance method in the first and second year?

First year	Second year
a. Higher	Higher
b. Higher	Lower
c. Lower	Higher
d. Lower	Lower

10. During 1997 Traco Machine Company spent $176,000 on research and development costs for an invention. This invention was patented on January 2, 1998 at a nominal cost that was In expensed in 1998. The patent had a legal life of 20 years and an estimated useful life of 8 years. January 2002 Traco paid $16,000 for legal fees in a successful defense of the patent. Amortization for 2002 should be

a. $0　　c. $4,000
b. $1,000　　d. $26,000

11. Sherwood Corporation incurred $68,000 of research and development cost in its laboratory to develop a patent that was granted on January 2,2001. Legal fees and other costs associated with registration of the patent totaled $13,600. Sherwood estimated that the economic life of the patent will be 8 years. What amount should Sherwood charge to patent amortization expenses for the year ended December 31,2001?

a. $0　　c. $1,700
b. $800　　d. $10,200

12. On January 1, 2001 Parke Company borrowed $360,000 from a major customer evidenced by a noninterest-bearing note due in 3 years. Parke agreed to supply the customer's inventory needs for the loan period at lower than market price. At the 12% imputed interest rate for this type of loan, the present value of the note is $255,000 at January 1,2001. What amount of interest expense should be included in Parke's 2001 income statement ?

a. $43,200　　c. $30,600
b. $35,000　　d. $0

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計算題(76%)

一、仁銘公司成立於 80 年在定期盤存 3 種存貨計價方法下所計得之純益資料如下：

年度	先進先出法	加權平均法	後進先出法
87 以前	$20,000	$18,000	$15,000
87	25,000	20,000	16,000
88	24,000	22,000	20,000
89	29,000	27,000	22,000

試作(不考慮所得稅) (12%)

1. 該公司在89年初決定將存貨方法由加權平均法改為先進先出法，試作存貨方法變更分錄。
2. 該公司原採後進先出法，89 年初決定變更為先進先出法，試作存貨方法變更分錄。
3. 該公司原採用先進先出法，89 年初決定變更為後進先出法，試作存貨方法變更分錄。
4. 同 3.，但 88 年底存貨曾按成本與市價孰低法認列存貨跌價損失$4,000，則 89 年初分錄有何不同。

二、仁銘公司於民國 86 年 1 月 1 日以$2,000,000 購入一棟辦公大樓及$1,000,000 購入一台機器，房屋與機器之耐用年限分別為 20 年及 10 年，預估殘值為 0，公司以直線法提列折舊。到了 91 年年底由於競爭者不斷增加及產品售價急劇下跌，公司預估該辦公大樓及機器的未來剩餘經濟年限僅存 4 年。而由使用辦公大樓及機器所產生的現金流量，兩者之間是無法分離的，但與公司其它的營運活動則是獨立無關。

公司無法估計辦公大樓及機器出售之公平市價，但公司管理人員預估使用辦公大樓及機器，每年可帶來$1,000,000 的現金流入及產生$600,000 的現金支出，公司所使用之折現率為 12%

試作：

1. 運用「回收可能性測試」，以判斷該公司之資產是否已經受損。若有必要，並試作 91 年年底認列價值受損之分錄。 (8%)
2. 若仁銘公司提高生產效率，使得未來每年的現金支出可減少$100,000，在其他資料不變之下，則其處理與上題有何不同？ (4%)

註：普通年金現值 12%；4 年期因子為 3.037

複利現值 12%；4 年期因子為 0.636

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三、Hillel Corporation is preparing the comparative financial statements for the annual report to its shareholders for fiscal years ended May 31, 2000, and May 31, 2001. the income from operations for each year was $1,800,000 and $2,500,000, respectively. In both years, the company incurred a 10% interest expense on $2,400,000 of debt, an obligation that requires interest-only payments for 5 years. The company experienced a loss of $500,000 from a fire in its Scotsland facility in February 2001, which was determined to be an extraordinary loss. The company uses a 40% effective tax rate for income taxes.

The capital structure of Hillel Corporation on June 1, 1999, consisted of 2 million shares of common stock outstanding and 20,000 shares of $50 par value, 8%, cumulative preferred stock. There were no preferred dividends in arrears, and the company had not issued any convertible securities, options, or warrants.

On October 1, 1999, Hillel sold an additional 500,000 shares of the common stock at $20 per share. Hillel distributed a 20% stock dividend on the common shares outstanding on January 1, 2000. On December 1, 2000, Hillel was able to sell an additional 800,000 shares of the common stock at $22 per share. These were the only common stock transactions that occurred during the two fiscal years.

(a) Identify whether the capital structure at Hillel Corporation is a simple or complex capital structure, and explain why. (2%)

(b) Determine the weighted average number of shares that Hillel Corporation would use in calculating earnings per share for the fiscal year ended

(1) May 31, 2000. (3%)

(2) May 31, 2001. (3%)

(c) Prepare, in good form, a comparative income statement, beginning with income from operations, for Hillel Corporation for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2000, and May 31, 2001. This statement will be included in Hillel's annual report and should display the appropriate earnings per share presentations (10%)

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四、The following is Martin Corp.'s comparative balance sheet accounts worksheet at December 31, 2002 and 2001, with a column showing the increase (decrease) from 2001 to 2002.

Comparative Balance Sheet

	2002	**2001**	**Increase (Decrease)**
Cash	$807,500	$700,000	$107,500
Accounts receivable	1,128,000	1,168,000	(40,000)
Inventories	1,850,000	1,715,000	135,000
Property, plant and equipment	3,307,000	2,967,000	340,000
Accumulated depreciation	(1,165,000)	(1,040,000)	(125,000)
Investment in Cody Co.	305,000	275,000	30,000
Loan receivable	262,500	—	262,500
Total assets	$6,495,000	$5785,000	$710,000
Account payable	$1,015,000	$955,000	$60,000
Income taxes payable	30,000	50,000	(20,000)
Dividends payable	80,000	100,000	(20,000)
Capital lease obligation	400,000	—	400,000
Capital stock, common, $1 par	500,000	500,000	—
Additional paid-in capital	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Retained earnings	2,970,000	2,680,000	290,000
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$6,495,000	$5785,000	$710,000

Additional information:

1. On December 31, 2001, Martin acquired 25% of Cody Co.'s common stock for $275,000. On that date, the carrying value of Cody's assets and liabilities, which approximated their fair values, was $1,100,000. Cody reported income of $120,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002. No dividend was paid on Cody's common stock during the year.
2. During 2002, Martin loaned $300,000 to TLC Co., an unrelated company. TLC made the first semi-annual principal repayment of $37,500, plus interest at 10%, on December 31,2002.
3. On January 2,2002, Martin sold equipment costing $60,000,with a carrying amount of $35,000, for $40,000 cash.
4. On December 31,2002, Martin entered into a capital lease for an office building. The present value of the annual rental payments is $400,000,which equals the fair value of the building. Martin made the first rental payment of $60,000 when due on January 2,2003.
5. Net income for 2002 was $370,000.
6. Martin declared and paid cash dividends for 2002 and 2001 as follows:

	2002	**2001**
Declared	December 15,2002	December 15,2001
Paid	February 28,2003	February 28,2002
Amount	$80,000	$100,000

Instructions (25%)

Prepare a statement of cash flows for Martin,Inc for the year ended December 31,2002,using the indirect method.

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五、Cody Company owes$200,000 plus $18,000 of accrued interest to First Bank. The debt is a 10-year,10% note. During 2001,Cody's business deteriorated due to a faltering regional economy. On December 31,2001, First Bank agrees to accept an old machine and cancel the entire debt. The machine has a cost of $490,000,accumulated depreciation of $221,000, and fair market value of $190,000.

Instructions

(a) Prepare journal entries for Cody Company and First Bank to record this debt settlement.(5%)

(b) How should Cody report the gain or loss on the disposition of machine and on restructuring of debt in its 2001 income statement? (4%)

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