

國立中央大學八十八學年度轉學生入學試題卷

企業管理學系二、三年級

科目：會計學

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- [說明] 1. 可用英文或中文作答。
 2. 可不按題號順序作答，但須標明題號。
 3. 請列出必要之計算式，否則不予計分。

一、 The trial balance of World Enterprises for the year ending December 31, 1996, is shown below.

WORLD ENTERPRISES Trial Balance December 31, 1996

	Debit	Credit
Cash	\$ 14,000	
Accounts Receivable	27,600	
Merchandise Inventory	27,500	
Prepaid Insurance	1,800	
Store Equipment	42,000	
Accumulated Depreciation—Store Equipment		\$ 9,000
Accounts Payable		31,200
R. Roger, Capital		50,300
Sales		238,500
Sales Returns and Allowances	4,600	
Sales Discounts	3,900	
Purchases	172,000	
Freight-in	5,000	
Purchase Returns and Allowances		1,200
Purchase Discounts		2,000
Salaries Expense	27,700	
Utilities Expense	6,100	
	<u>\$332,200</u>	<u>\$332,200</u>

Other data:

1. Merchandise inventory on hand at December 31, \$38,600.
2. Insurance expired \$800.
3. Depreciation expense, \$3,000.

- Required: (a) Compute the company's net income for 1996.
 (b) Journalize the adjusting entries.
 (c) Prepare the closing entries.

二、 On December 31 of last year, the balance sheet of Marzano Company had Accounts Receivable of \$298,000 and a credit balance in Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts of \$20,300. During the current year, the company's records included the following selected activities: (a) sales on account, \$1,195,000; (b) sales returns and allowances, \$73,000; (c) collections from customers, \$1,150,000; (d) accounts written off as worthless, \$16,000. In the past, the company had found that 1.6 percent of net sales would not be collected.

- Required: 1. Prepare T accounts for Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts. Enter the beginning balances, and show the effects on these accounts of the items listed above, summarizing the year's activity. Determine the ending balance of each account.
 2. Compute Uncollectible Accounts Expense and determine the ending balance of Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts under (a) the percentage of net sales method and (b) the accounts receivable aging method, assuming an aging of the accounts receivable shows that \$20,000 may be uncollectible.
 3. Compute the receivable turnover and average days' sales uncollected, using the data from the accounts receivable aging method in 2.

三、 On January 1, 1987, Best Company leased a conveyor from Dublin Company by signing a noncancelable ten-year lease. The lease terms call for a cash payment of \$6,000 immediately, and cash payments of \$6,000 to be made at the end of each year during the ten-year life of the lease. Best Company has the option to purchase the conveyor for \$25 at the end of the lease term. The conveyor has been given an estimated useful life of ten years, with no residual value expected. Best uses the straight-line method of depreciation on all of its plant assets, and the market rate of interest is currently 12%. (Round all amounts to the nearest dollar.)

- Required: Show the accounts and amounts pertaining to the lease and the leased asset as they would appear on Best's balance sheet on December 31, 1988, and on its income statement for the year ended December 31, 1988.

[註] 利率 12%，10 年年金換算成現值之利息因子為 5.6502。

參考用

注意：背面有試題

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四、 An income statement and a comparative balance sheet for Rogers Company are as follows:

Rogers Company Income Statement For Current Year Ended December 31, 1990	
Sales	\$1,203,100
Cost of merchandise sold	772,800
Gross profit	\$ 430,300
Operating expenses (including depreciation of \$39,990)	275,750
Income from operations	\$ 154,550
Other income:	
Gain on sale of land	\$18,750
Gain on sale of investments	9,350
Interest income	2,000
	\$ 30,100
Interest expense	30,000
Income before income tax	\$ 154,650
Income tax	43,250
Net income	\$ 111,400

Rogers Company Comparative Balance Sheet December 31, 1990 and 1989		
Assets	1990	1989
Cash	\$ 49,870	\$ 58,200
Trade receivables (net)	137,180	117,800
Inventories	211,500	190,150
Prepaid expenses	5,160	6,120
Investments	34,250	93,500
Land	87,500	75,000
Buildings	412,500	225,000
Accumulated depreciation—buildings	(91,260)	(81,220)
Equipment	493,700	437,500
Accumulated depreciation—equipment	(179,700)	(149,750)
Total assets	\$1,160,700	\$972,300
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Accounts payable (merchandise creditors)	\$ 70,340	\$ 63,000
Income tax payable	6,250	9,750
Dividends payable	15,660	12,500
Mortgage note payable	175,000	—
Bonds payable	100,000	250,000
Common stock, \$50 par	450,000	375,000
Excess of issue price over par—common stock	47,250	41,250
Retained earnings	296,200	220,800
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,160,700	\$972,300

The following additional information on cash flows during the year was obtained from an examination of the ledger:

- (27%)
- (a) Investments (long-term) were purchased for \$34,500.
 - (b) Investments (long-term) were sold for \$103,100.
 - (c) Equipment was purchased for \$56,200. There were no disposals.
 - (d) A building valued at \$187,500 and land valued at \$62,500 were acquired by a cash payment of \$250,000.
 - (e) Land which cost \$50,000 was sold for \$68,750 cash.
 - (f) A mortgage note payable for \$175,000 was issued for cash.
 - (g) Bonds payable of \$150,000 were retired by the payment of their face amount.
 - (h) 1,500 shares of common stock were issued for cash at 54.
 - (i) Cash dividends of \$36,000 were declared.

Required: Compute the net cash provided or used by operating, investing, and financing activities, respectively.

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