

科目：會計學

類組別：B-2、C-3

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\*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

[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。

一、企業運用其各項有形與無形資產所獲得之利潤超過該產業正常獲利水準者，在會計上即認為此一企業具有商譽，而商譽僅有在向外購買時才可入帳。其中一種商譽決定方法為將超額利潤資本化，假設某企業每年產生之超額利潤為P元，而產業正常報酬率為i，則其商譽價值為  $V=P/i$ 。

(5%) (1) 此種商譽價值決定法之基本假設為何?

(10%) (2) 試證明為何商譽價值  $V=P/i$ 。 [Hint: 採用等比級數和公式]

二、率遞減法係一種加速折舊法，其係以期初固定資產的帳面價值(固定資產成本-累計折舊)乘以固定折舊率，而得每一年之折舊金額。購入年度之折舊金額則以固定資產成本乘以該固定折舊率。試證明為使期滿後之固定資產帳面價值恰等於殘值，其折舊率 r 應以如下之公式計算：

$$r = 1 - \sqrt[N]{\frac{R}{C}}$$

其中，C 為固定資產成本，R 為殘值，N 為固定資產使用年限。(10%)

三、Whitfield Company issues a \$400,000, 12%, 10-year mortgage note on December 31, 2003. The proceeds from the note are to be used in financing a new research laboratory. The terms of the note provide for semiannual installment payments, exclusive of real estate taxes and insurance, of \$34,874. Payments are due June 30 and December 31.

**Instructions** (20%)

(Round all computations to the nearest dollar)

(1) Prepare the entries for (a) the loan and (b) the first two installment payments.

(2) Show how the total mortgage liability should be reported on the balance sheet at December 31, 2004.

四、For each error described, indicate whether it would overstate [O], understate [U], or not affect [N] the indicated key figures.

【註】每一小格一分，共 32%；請以如下格式於答案卷上作答：

(01)\_\_\_\_(02)\_\_\_\_(03)\_\_\_\_(04)\_\_\_\_(05)\_\_\_\_(06)\_\_\_\_(07)\_\_\_\_(08)\_\_\_\_  
 (09)\_\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_(11)\_\_\_\_(12)\_\_\_\_(13)\_\_\_\_(14)\_\_\_\_(15)\_\_\_\_(16)\_\_\_\_  
 (17)\_\_\_\_(18)\_\_\_\_(19)\_\_\_\_(20)\_\_\_\_(21)\_\_\_\_(22)\_\_\_\_(23)\_\_\_\_(24)\_\_\_\_  
 (25)\_\_\_\_(26)\_\_\_\_(27)\_\_\_\_(28)\_\_\_\_(29)\_\_\_\_(30)\_\_\_\_(31)\_\_\_\_(32)\_\_\_\_

1. When capital stock with a par value of \$10 was issued at \$12 per share, the \$2 difference between the par value and the issuance price was credited to a revenue account.

(01)\_\_\_\_ Total Stockholder's Equity (02)\_\_\_\_ Retained Earnings

(03)\_\_\_\_ Total Assets (04)\_\_\_\_ Net Income

2. When cash was collected for stock previously subscribed to, an incorrect entry was made debiting cash and crediting common stock subscribed.

(05)\_\_\_\_ Total Stockholder's Equity (06)\_\_\_\_ Retained Earnings

(07)\_\_\_\_ Total Assets (08)\_\_\_\_ Net Income

3. A 20% stock dividend was incorrectly recorded as a cash dividend.  
 (09)\_\_\_ Total Stockholder's Equity      (10)\_\_\_ Retained Earnings  
 (11)\_\_\_ Total Assets                              (12)\_\_\_ Net Income
4. Treasury stock was purchased for \$30 per share and resold for \$35 per share. When the stock was resold, an entry was made debiting Cash, crediting Treasury Stock, and crediting Gain on Sale of Treasury Stock.  
 (13)\_\_\_ Total Stockholder's Equity      (14)\_\_\_ Retained Earnings  
 (15)\_\_\_ Total Assets                              (16)\_\_\_ Net Income
5. A lease was signed on the last day of the fiscal year and the accountant concluded that it should be accounted for as a capital lease. However, no entry was made to record the lease.  
 (17)\_\_\_ Net Income                              (18)\_\_\_ Total Assets  
 (19)\_\_\_ Total Liabilities                      (20)\_\_\_ Retained Earnings
6. Company A held a controlling interest in the voting stock of Company B. Although the equity method of accounting was used, no entry was made on the books of Company A for any portion of the net income reported by Company B.  
 (21)\_\_\_ Total Assets                              (22)\_\_\_ Total Liabilities  
 (23)\_\_\_ Net Income                              (24)\_\_\_ Stockholders' Equity
7. A sale of merchandise on account is recorded by debiting cash and crediting sales.  
 (25)\_\_\_ Current Ratio                              (26)\_\_\_ Quick Ratio  
 (27)\_\_\_ Receivable Turnover                  (28)\_\_\_ Return on Sales
8. An entry should have been made debiting Repairs Expense and crediting Accounts Payable. The entry was omitted  
 (29)\_\_\_ Return on Sales                              (30)\_\_\_ Return on Common Stockholders' Equity  
 (31)\_\_\_ Asset Turnover                              (32)\_\_\_ Return on Total Assets

五、 The following preliminary income statement of Saxton Company was prepared before the accounts were adjusted or closed at the end of the fiscal year. The company uses the periodic inventory system.

(23%)

Saxton Company  
Income Statement  
For Year Ended December 31, 19--

Sales (net) .....	\$917,500
Cost of merchandise sold:	
Merchandise inventory, January 1, 19-- .....	\$195,000
Purchases (net) .....	<u>625,000</u>
Merchandise available for sale .....	\$820,000
Less merchandise inventory, December 31, 19-- .....	<u>187,500</u>
Cost of merchandise sold .....	<u>632,500</u>
Gross profit .....	\$285,000
Operating expenses .....	<u>202,500</u>
Net income .....	<u>\$ 82,500</u>

The following errors in the ledger and on the inventory sheets were discovered by the independent CPA retained to conduct the annual audit:

- (a) A number of errors were discovered in pricing inventory items, in extending amounts, and in footing inventory sheets. The net effect of the errors, exclusive of those described below, was to understate by \$7,500 the amount of ending inventory on the income statement.
- (b) A purchases invoice for merchandise of \$2,000, dated December 30, was not received until January 3 and had not been recorded by December 31. However, the merchandise, to which title had passed, had arrived and had been included in the December 31 inventory.
- (c) A purchases invoice for merchandise of \$2,500, dated December 31, had been received and correctly recorded, but the merchandise was not received until January 4 and had not been included in the December 31 inventory. Title had passed to Saxton Company on December 31.
- (d) A sales invoice for \$1,750, dated December 30, had not been recorded. The merchandise was shipped on December 30, FOB shipping point, and its cost, \$1,150, was excluded from the December 31 inventory.
- (e) A sales order for \$7,500, dated December 31, had been recorded as a sale on that date, but title did not pass to the buyer until shipment was made on January 3. The merchandise, which had cost \$5,000, was excluded from the December 31 inventory.
- (f) An item of office equipment, received on December 27, was erroneously included in the December 31 merchandise inventory at its cost of \$4,750. The invoice had been recorded correctly.

Instructions:

- (1) Journalize the entries to correct the general ledger accounts as of December 31, inserting the identifying letters in the date column. All purchases and sales were made on account.
- (2) Determine the correct inventory for December 31.
- (3) Prepare a revised income statement.