

國立中央大學101學年度碩士班考試入學試題卷

所別：會計研究所碩士班 不分組(一般生) 科目：財務會計 共 6 頁 第 1 頁

本科考試禁用計算器

*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

第一大題 (選擇題 每題 2 分 共 50 分)

- Two growing firms, A and B, are identical except that A company capitalizes some costs for long-lived assets that B company expenses. For these two firms, which of the following effects of financial statement is most likely? A company will show:
 - Greater investing cash flows.
 - Higher solvency ratio.
 - Less volatile return on assets.
 - None of above.
- In period of rising prices and stable or increasing inventory quantities, FIFO inventory method, compared with LIFO method, is most likely to result in:
 - Lower net income and higher taxes paid.
 - Higher working capital and lower cost of goods sold.
 - Lower cost of goods sold and lower inventory value.
 - None of above.
- Fuzzy Company enters into a long-term contract that extends over several years. All things equal, which of the following would generally be *higher* in the early years of the contracts if the Company accounted for its contracts under the completed contract method as compared to the percentage-of-completion method?
 - Liabilities.
 - Net Income
 - Assets
 - None of above.
- Useful Company sold its equipment with a book value of \$10,300,000 for \$10,800,000 cash in 2001 and used the proceeds to repay \$10,800,000 of its notes payable. The company uses the indirect method of calculating cash flow from operations (CFO). On its Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2001 Useful Company should report:
 - Cash flow from operations of \$500,000, cash flow from investing activities of \$ 10,300,000, and cash flow from financing activities of -\$10,800,000.
 - Cash flow from operations of -\$500,000, cash flow from investing activities of \$10,800,000 and cash flow from financing activities of -\$10,800,000.
 - A footnote describing the transaction as offsetting.
 - Cash flow from operations of \$500,000 and cash flow from financing activities of -\$500,000 with the remainder of the transaction disclosed in a footnote as an offsetting transaction.
- You are assigned to review Timber, Inc.'s and Brother, Inc.'s long-term contracting activities for the year ended December 31, 2011. You observed that Timber, Inc.'s contracts were accounted for under the percentage-of-completion method while Brother, Inc.'s were accounted for under the completed contract method. A true picture of the status and performance of these two companies is best obtained by analyzing their:
 - Income statements.
 - Assets on the balance sheets
 - Statements of cash flows.
 - Liabilities and equity on the balance sheets.
- Accounting depreciation is usually not equal to true economic depreciation. The following items all hamper the ability of accounting depreciation from approximating true economic depreciation except:
 - The effects of inflation.
 - Difficulty in precisely predicting assets' useful life.
 - Accelerated depreciation methods.
 - Assets are recognized with historical cost.

注意：背面有試題

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7. The following information is regarding a plane being leased:
- The lease is a 10-year capital lease with annual payments of \$800,000
 - There is a guaranteed residual value of \$800,000 at the end of the lease
 - The present value of the lease discounted at the appropriate interest rate (10%) is \$3,800,000
 - The company uses the straight-line depreciation method
- In the second year, the reported lease related expense is:
- A. \$300,000 B. \$642,000 C. \$680,000 D. None of above.
8. French Corp. leases for its own use a \$10 million milling machine to produce goods for eventual sale. French is able to negotiate the structure of the lease so as to classify it as either an operating or a capital lease. The advantages of classifying this lease as capital lease include all of the following except:
- A. Total assets are higher.
- B. Cash flow from operations is reduced by a lower amount than under an operating lease.
- C. Expenses are lower in the later years compared with the case of operating lease.
- D. The ability to meet bond covenants is improved.
9. Life Corporation, which prepares its financial statements under IFRS, writes down its inventory of electronic parts last period from original cost of \$30,000 to net realizable value of \$27,000. This period, the net realizable value has increased to \$34,000. Life Corporation should revalue this inventory to:
- A. \$34,000 and report a gain of \$7,000 on the income statement.
- B. \$30,000 and report a gain of \$3,000 on the income statement.
- C. \$34,000 but report only a gain of \$3,000 on the income statement.
- D. None of above.
10. If bonds are initially sold at a premium and the straight-line method of amortization is used, then the interest expenses in early years will:
- A. Exceed what it would have been had the effective-interest method of amortization been used.
- B. Be less than what it would have been had the effective-interest method of amortization been used.
- C. Be equal to what it would have been had the effective-interest method of amortization been used.
- D. None of above.
11. Consider a manufacturing company and a financial services company. Interest expense is most likely classified as a non-operating component of income for:
- A. Both of these companies.
- B. Neither of these companies.
- C. The financial services company.
- D. The manufacturing company.
12. Firms prepare their financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards are least likely to:
- A. Use proportionate consolidation of a joint venture.
- B. Recognize unrealized gains of held-for-trading securities in net income.
- C. Use last-in, first-out inventory accounting.
- D. None of above.

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13. Taiwan Corp.'s balance sheet as of December 31, 2011 is as follows (in \$ millions):

Cash	20	Accounts Payable	20
Accounts Receivable	25	Long-term Debt	35
Inventory	15	Common Stock	40
Property, Plant & Equip.(net)	70	Retained Earnings	35
Total Assets	130	Total Liabilities & Equity	130

Marcus Corp.'s current ratio is larger than its quick ratio by:

A. 2.0 B. 3.0 C. 1.0 D. 4.0

14. An auditor notes the following about a company:

- Beginning inventory was reported as \$3,000.
- Costs of goods sold were reported as \$9,000.
- Ending inventory is \$7,000 (the auditor has physically verified this amount).

Which of the following statements are true?

- I. Purchases must have been \$13,000.
 - II. If the auditor discovered that beginning inventory was overstated by \$1,000, then cost of goods sold must have been understated by \$1,000.
 - III. If the auditor discovered that ending inventory was understated by \$2,000, then earnings of current period must have been understated by \$2,000.
- A. I and II. B. II and III. C. I and III. D. None of above.

15. For the purpose of financial statement analysis, preferred stocks are better treated as debt if they are:

- A. Callable by the issuer.
- B. Redeemable by the preferred stock shareholders.
- C. Issued with variable dividend rate.
- D. Convertible into common stocks.

16. 編制銀行往來調節表時，銀行對帳單餘額為\$10,000，公司帳列餘額為\$12,000，另發現銀行有代扣手續費\$100，代收票據\$1,000，存款不足退票\$2,000，公司帳上在途存款為\$2,900，則流通在外支票金額為：

- A. \$2,900 B. \$2,000 C. \$2,100 D. \$3,900

17. 樹林公司向北投公司購貨，付款條件為 5/10，n/30，則其隱含利率大約為(一年以 360 天計)

- A. 90% B. 95% C. 85% D. 75%

18. 桃園公司 100 年底應收帳款餘額為\$3,000,000，估計帳款餘額中約 3%無法收回，故提列備抵壞帳\$90,000。101 年中，桃園公司賒銷\$6,000,000，而收現金額佔其中的 80%，另有\$200,000的帳款因無法收回而沖銷，若桃園公司估計 101 年期末應收帳款餘額有 4%無法收回，則 101 年度認列的壞帳費用為：

- A. \$270,000 B. \$160,000 C. \$120,000 D. \$230,000

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19. 中壢公司 100 年度退休金計畫資產相關資訊如下：

期初計畫資產公允價值	\$10,000,000
當年度支付退休金	\$2,000,000
當年度提撥退休金	\$3,000,000
期末計畫資產公允價值	\$11,000,000

若已知 100 年度產生計畫資產損失 \$2,000,000，則 100 年退休計畫資產之預期報酬率約為何？

A. 20% B. 10% C. 18% D. 已上皆非

20. 某家公司 100 年度資產增加 \$180,000，負債增加 \$50,000，股本增加 \$100,000，資本公積增加 \$20,000。100 年度淨利為 \$40,000，若該公司曾於當年度宣告並發放股利，則其金額為：

A. \$30,000 B. \$20,000 C. \$35,000 D. \$40,000

21. 東隆公司於 97 年初購入 \$200,000，耐用年限 5 年，殘值 \$50,000 之設備，採年數合計法提列折舊。99 年改採直線法，並修正設備耐用年限由原先的 5 年延長為 8 年，殘值仍保持為 \$50,000，若稅率為 40%，則此一折舊變動對 99 年淨利影響為何？

A. 增加淨利 \$12,000 B. 增加淨利 \$13,500
C. 增加淨利 \$18,000 D. 以上皆非

22. 雲林公司以賒帳的方式進貨，某批 12 月 29 日的進貨 \$10,000 已入帳，交貨條件為起運點交貨，貨品於次年 1 月 2 日送達，因此未計入當年度期末存貨。另有一批 12 月 30 日的進貨 \$12,000 已入帳，交貨條件為目的地交貨，而該批貨品計入當年度期末存貨，其送達時間為次年度 1 月 3 日。上述情形對雲林公司當年度財務報表的影響效果為何？

A. 淨利、流動資產皆高估 B. 淨利、流動資產皆低估
C. 淨利、流動資產皆正確 D. 淨利高估、流動資產低估

23. 高雄公司於 98 年 7 月 1 日以現金 \$600,000 購入機器一部，但誤以收益支出列帳，且一直未更正。此機器耐用年限 5 年，殘值 \$50,000，應採倍數餘額遞減法提列折舊。則此項錯誤對購入機器當年度淨利之影響若干？

A. 淨利低估 \$545,000 B. 淨利低估 \$490,000
C. 淨利低估 \$480,000 D. 淨利高估 \$480,000

24. 斗六公司於 99 年 7 月 1 日以 \$90,000 購入嘉義公司發行之公司債，面額 \$100,000，票面利率 8%，每年 6 月 30 日及 12 月 31 日付息。若此項債券投資之有效利率為 10%，而斗六公司預計將該債券持有至到期日，且 99 年底該債券之市價為 \$98,500，則斗六公司 99 年底應報導該項債券投資之金額為若干？

A. \$98,500 B. \$90,500 C. \$99,000 D. \$91,025

25. 信義公司為家電銷售企業，並使用分期付款銷貨法。該公司於 99 年開始營業，其當年度營運資料包含：分期付款銷貨 \$1,000,000，分期付款銷貨成本 \$900,000，營業費用 \$2,000，應收分期帳款收現 \$600,000。則 99 年底該公司遞延毛利帳戶餘額為：

A. \$60,000 B. \$40,000 C. \$100,000 D. \$32,000

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第二大題(計算題 共三題) 答題須列出計算過程

1. Beta Inc. is a retailer operating in British Columbia. Assume that there are no credit transactions; all amounts are settled in cash. Information for Beta Inc. for the month of January 2011 is shown as below.

Date	Description	Quantity	Unit Cost or Selling Price
January 1	Beginning inventory	\$ 80	\$ 15
January 5	Purchase	70	20
January 8	Sale	100	30
January 15	Purchase	45	25
January 16	Purchase return	5	25
January 20	Sale	50	40
January 25	Purchase	10	10

Instructions: (12 分)

- (a) Assuming Beta Inc uses periodic inventory system, for each of the following cost flow assumptions, calculate the amount of ending inventor.
1. FIFO 2. LIFO 3. Weighted-average cost
- (b) Assuming Beta Inc uses perpetual inventory system, for each of the following cost flow assumptions, calculate the amount of ending inventory.
1. FIFO. 2. LIFO 3. Moving-average cost (四捨五入到小數點第一位)

2. 台北公司於 X1 年 1 月 2 日購入台南公司 20,000 股普通股，總成本為\$700,000，持股比例佔 20%，台南公司當時之股東權益為\$3,000,000。投資成本與股權淨值間的差額，因某一生產設備帳面價值低估者為\$150,000，而該生產設備的使用年限尚有 5 年，採直線法折舊。其他差額係因台南公司帳列土地成本不同於市價所致，而台南公司於 X3 年度將該土地出售。而兩公司間的交易包含：

- (1) 台北公司於 X1 年度出售商品予台南公司，售價\$300,000，成本\$200,000，台南公司至 X2 年度出售該商品的 1/2，另 1/2 於 X3 年度出售。
- (2) 台南公司於 X2 年度出售商品予台北公司，售價\$250,000，成本\$20,0000，台北公司於 X3 年度將該商品全部出售。
- (3) 台北公司於 X2 年 1 月 1 日出售一運輸設備與台南公司，售價 1,000,000，帳面價值\$1,050,000，而該運輸設備之使用年限尚有 5 年，以直線法提列折舊。

若台南公司 X1、X2、X3 年度之稅後純益(純損)分別為\$1,000,000、(\$500,000)、\$1,500,000，而台南公司亦於 X1 及 X3 年度各分派現金股利每股\$2 元及\$3 元，

試求：

- (1) X1、X2 及 X3 年底台北公司投資台南公司之長期股權投資金額。(12 分)
- (2) X1、X2 及 X3 年度台北公司認列之投資收益金額。(12 分)

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3. 興國公司 X7 年底帳上記錄如下資料:

- A. 期初流通在外普通股 120,000 股，4 月 1 日發行 40,000 股，7 月 1 日買回 100,000 股庫藏股，12 月 31 日宣告股票分割 1 股為 2 股。
- B. 流通在外之普通股認股權係於 X7 年 7 月 1 日發給員工，可按每股\$3 認購普通股 80,000 股，自 X9 年 1 月 1 日生效。
- C. 可轉換特別股 10%，面值\$20，累積，流通在外 5,000 股，每股可轉換普通股 2 股。
- D. 10%可轉換公司債\$2,000,000，按面值發行，每\$1,000 債券可轉換 200 股普通股。
- E. 普通股全年平均市價為\$4。
- F. 當年度淨利\$400,000，所得稅率 20%。

試計算興國公司 X7 年度之每股盈餘(四捨五入到小數點第一位)。(14 分)

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