

東吳大學 103 學年度轉學生(含進修學士班轉學生)招生考試試題

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系級	國際經營與貿易學系二年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	會計學	本科總分	100 分

* 英文題請用英文作答，中文題則以中文或英文作答皆可，否則不予計分。

I. The trial balances of Gore Company follow with the accounts arranged in alphabetical order. Analyze the data and prepare (a) the adjusting entries and (b) the closing entries made by the Gore Company. (20%)

	Trial Balances		
	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Post-Closing
Accounts Payable	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Accounts Receivable	2,200	3,200	3,200
Accumulated Depreciation	13,000	17,000	17,000
Advertising Expense	0	11,300	0
Cash	56,000	56,000	56,000
Common Stock	50,000	50,000	50,000
Depreciation Expense	0	4,000	0
Dividends	20,000	20,000	0
Equipment	75,000	75,000	75,000
Prepaid Advertising	12,800	1,500	1,500
Prepaid Rent	15,000	11,000	11,000
Rent Expense	0	4,000	0
Retained Earnings	32,200	32,200	49,400
Service Revenue	96,000	108,000	0
Supplies	3,200	700	700
Supplies Expense	2,000	4,500	0
Unearned Service Revenue	23,000	12,000	12,000
Wages Expense	38,000	47,000	0
Wages Payable	0	9,000	9,000

II. In recent years, Juresic Transportation purchased three used buses. Because of frequent turnover in the accounting department, a different accountant selected the depreciation method for each bus, and various methods were selected. Information concerning the buses is summarized below.

Bus	Acquired	Cost	Residual Value	Useful Life in Years	Depreciation Method
1	1/1/2012	\$ 96,000	\$ 6,000	5	Straight-line
2	1/1/2012	120,000	10,000	4	Declining-balance
3	1/1/2013	80,000	8,000	5	Units-of-activity

For the declining-balance method, the company uses the double-declining rate. For the units-of-activity method, total miles are expected to be 120,000. Actual miles of use in the first 3 years were: 2013, 24,000; 2014, 34,000; and 2015, 30,000.

Required:

- Compute the amount of accumulated depreciation on each bus at December 31, 2014. (15%)
- If bus no. 2 was purchased on April 1 instead of January 1, what is the depreciation expense for this bus in (1) 2012 and (2) 2013? (5%)

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III. The 2014 financial statements of Soochow Company are shown below:

SOOCHOW COMPANY
Comparative Balance Sheet
December 31

Assets	2014	2013
Current assets:		
Cash	\$55,000	\$33,000
Accounts receivable (net)	20,000	30,000
Merchandise inventory	15,000	10,000
Prepaid expenses	5,000	1,000
Property, plant and equipment:		
Land	\$130,000	\$ 20,000
Building	160,000	40,000
Accumulated depreciation--building	(11,000)	(5,000)
Equipment	27,000	10,000
Accumulated depreciation—equipment	<u>(3,000)</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>
Total assets	<u>\$398,000</u>	<u>\$138,000</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 28,000	\$ 12,000
Income tax payable	6,000	8,000
Long-term liabilities		
Bonds payable	130,000	20,000
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock	70,000	50,000
Retained earnings	<u>164,000</u>	<u>48,000</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$398,000</u>	<u>\$138,000</u>

SOOCHOW COMPANY
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Sales revenues	\$507,000
Cost of goods sold	<u>(150,000)</u>
Gross profit	\$357,000
Operating expenses:	
Depreciation	\$ (9,000)
Other	<u>(111,000)</u>
Total operating expenses	(120,000)
Other expenses and losses:	
Interest expense	\$(42,000)
Loss on sale of equipment	<u>(3,000)</u>
Total other expenses and losses	<u>(45,000)</u>
Income before income taxes	\$192,000
Income tax expense	<u>(47,000)</u>
Net income	<u>\$145,000</u>

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The following additional information is from the financial records of Soochow company:

- (a) The company declared and paid a \$29,000 cash dividend.
- (b) Issued \$110,000 of long-term bonds in direct exchange for land.
- (c) A building costing \$120,000 was acquired for cash. Equipment costing \$25,000 was also purchased for cash.
- (d) An equipment costing \$8,000 and having a book value of \$7,000 was sold for \$4,000 cash.
- (e) Common stock was issued for \$20,000 cash.
- (f) Depreciation expense was comprised of \$6,000 and \$3,000 for equipment.

Required:

Prepare a statement of cash flows under the direct method for the year ended Dec. 31, 2014. (20%)

IV. The following ratios have been computed for Platt Company for 2014.

Profit margin	20%
Times interest earned	12 times
Receivables turnover	5 times
Acid-test ratio	1.4 : 1
Current ratio	2.5 : 1
Debt to total assets ratio	24%

The 2014 financial statements for Platt Company with missing information follows:

PLATT COMPANY
Comparative Balance Sheet
December 31,

<u>Assets</u>	<u>2014</u>		<u>2013</u>
Cash.....	\$ 25,000		\$ 35,000
Short-term Investments.....	15,000		15,000
Accounts receivable (net)	? (6)		50,000
Inventory.....	? (8)		50,000
Property, plant, and equipment (net).....	<u>200,000</u>		<u>160,000</u>
Total assets.....	<u>\$? (9)</u>		<u>\$310,000</u>
<u>Liabilities and stockholders' equity</u>			
Accounts payable.....	\$? (7)		\$ 25,000
Short-term notes payable	35,000		30,000
Bonds payable.....	? (10)		20,000
Common stock	200,000		200,000
Retained earnings.....	<u>47,000</u>		<u>35,000</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 325,000</u>		<u>\$310,000</u>

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PLATT COMPANY
Income Statement
For the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Net sales	\$200,000	
Cost of goods sold.....	<u>100,000</u>	
Gross profit	100,000	
Expenses:		
Depreciation expense	\$? (5)	
Interest expense.....	5,000	
Selling expenses.....	10,000	
Administrative expenses	<u>15,000</u>	
Total expenses	<u> ? (4)</u>	
Income before income taxes	? (2)	
Income tax expense.....	<u> ? (3)</u>	
Net income	<u>\$? (1)</u>	

Required:

Use the above ratios and information from the Platt Company financial statements to find out the missing information on the financial statements. Follow the sequence indicated with number codes and write your answer sequentially in your answer sheet. Show computations that support your answers. (20%)

V. 屏東公司 2014 年度銷貨收入共計\$3,500,000，年底應收帳款餘額為\$300,000。假設年初備抵呆帳餘額為\$9,000，且年度中確定無法收回的帳款共計\$10,800，該公司銷貨均採賒銷方式。

試作：分別以下列估計方法，計算 2014 年度應提列的呆帳費用金額與 2014 年底備抵呆帳餘額：
(20%)

- (一) 以賒銷百分比法提列呆帳，估計呆帳率為 0.5%。
- (二) 以帳齡分析法提列備抵呆帳，詳細資料如下：

	2014 年底應收帳款餘額			
	未過期	過期 90 天內	過期 90~180 天	過期 180 天以上
客戶劉君	\$90,000	\$30,000		
客戶關君		45,000	\$30,000	\$15,000
客戶張君	60,000	24,000	6,000	
合計	\$150,000	\$99,000	\$36,000	\$15,000
估計呆帳率	2%	5%	10%	30%

(作答時請以下列格式，並且附計算過程，否則不予計分)

估計方法	2014 年度應提列的呆帳費用金額	2014 年底備抵呆帳餘額
賒銷百分比法		
帳齡分析法		