

東吳大學 109 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第1頁，共6頁

系級	會計學系碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	中級會計學	本科總分	100 分

注意：

- ※一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)；並務必標明題號，依序作答。
- ※計算題英文題目請以英文正楷作答；中文題目請以中文作答。
- ※計算題最終答案四捨五入至整數位，計算題須於答案卷上留下計算過程。

一、選擇題 (20 題，每題 2 分，共 40 分)：

1. What would be an advantage of having all countries adopt and follow the same accounting standards?
 - a. Consistency and Reliability.
 - b. Better performance.
 - c. Comparability and lower preparation costs
 - d. Avoid fraud.

2. Accrual accounting is used because
 - a. cash flows are considered less important.
 - b. it provides a better prediction of future earnings than the cash basis.
 - c. it recognizes revenues when cash is received and expenses when cash is paid.
 - d. it provides a better indication of ability to generate cash flows than the cash basis.

3. Which of the following statements is **not** an objective of financial reporting?
 - a. Provide information that is useful in investment and credit decisions.
 - b. Provide information on the liquidation value of an enterprise.
 - c. Provide information that is useful in assessing cash flow prospects.
 - d. Provide information about enterprise resources, claims to those resources, and changes to them.

4. What is a purpose of having a conceptual framework?
 - a. To increase financial statement users' understanding of and confidence in financial reporting.
 - b. To provide comparable information for different companies.
 - c. To enable the profession to more quickly solve emerging practical problems and to provide a foundation from which to build more useful standards.
 - d. To make sure that economic activity can be identified with a particular legal entity and to segregate activities among competing companies.

5. The underlying theme of the conceptual framework is
 - a. comparability.
 - b. faithful representation.
 - c. understandability.
 - d. decision usefulness.

6. The advantage of relating a company's bad debt expense to its outstanding accounts receivable is that this approach
 - a. satisfies the matching principle.
 - b. best relates bad debt expense to the period of sale.
 - c. gives a reasonably correct statement of receivables in the statement of financial position.
 - d. makes estimates of uncollectible accounts unnecessary.

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7. The failure to record a purchase of merchandise on account even though the goods are properly included in the physical inventory results in
 - a. an overstatement of assets and net income.
 - b. an understatement of liabilities and an overstatement of equity.
 - c. an understatement of cost of goods sold and an overstatement of assets.
 - d. an understatement of assets and net income.

8. Which of the following is **not** a reason the retail inventory method is used widely?
 - a. For insurance information
 - b. As a control measure in determining inventory shortages
 - c. To defer income tax liability
 - d. To permit the computation of net income without a physical count of inventory

9. When funds are borrowed to pay for construction of assets that qualify for capitalization of interest, the excess funds not needed to pay for construction may be temporarily invested in interest-bearing securities. Interest earned on these temporary investments should be
 - a. used to increase the cost of assets being constructed.
 - b. offset against interest cost incurred during construction.
 - c. multiplied by an appropriate interest rate to determine the amount of interest to be capitalized.
 - d. recognized as revenue of the period.

10. How should cumulative preference dividends in arrears be shown in a corporation's statement of financial position?
 - a. Increase in shareholders' equity
 - b. Note disclosure
 - c. Increase in current liabilities
 - d. Increase in current liabilities for the amount expected to be declared within the year or operating cycle, and increase in non-current liabilities for the balance

11. On Oct. 1, 20X1, ABC Co. purchased new machinery for €300,000. The machinery has an estimated useful life of five years, and depreciation is computed by the sum-of-the-years'-digits method. The accumulated depreciation on this machinery at Dec 31, 20X3, should be
 - a. €180,000.
 - b. €190,000.
 - c. €195,000.
 - d. €240,000.

12. A pension liability is reported when
 - a. the pension expense is greater than the funding amount for the same period.
 - b. the accumulated benefit obligation is less than the fair value of pension plan assets.
 - c. the defined benefit obligation exceeds the fair value of pension plan assets.
 - d. accumulated other comprehensive income exceeds the fair value of pension plan assets.

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13. On July 1, 20X1, ABC Co. issued 500 of its 10%, \$1,000 bonds at 99 plus accrued interest. The bonds are dated April 1, 20X1 and mature on April 1, 20X6. Interest is payable semiannually on April 1 and October 1. What amount did ABC receive from the bond issuance?
 a. \$507,500 b. \$500,000 c. \$495,000 d. \$482,500
14. ABC Company has 200,000 shares of €10 par value ordinary shares outstanding. During the year ABC declared a 80% share dividend when the market price of the shares was €32 per share. Two months later ABC declared a €0.60 per share cash dividend. As a result of the dividends declared during the year, retained earnings decreased by:
 a. €1,696,000. b. €1,720,000. c. €1,816,000. d. €5,336,000.
15. ABC Inc. had 20,000 ordinary shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 20X8. On July 1, 20X9 an additional 20,000 shares were issued for cash. ABC also had share options outstanding at the beginning and end of 20X9 which allow the holders to purchase 30,000 ordinary shares at €25 per share. The average market price of ABC's ordinary shares was €30 during 20X9. The number of shares to be used in computing diluted earnings per share for 20X9 is
 a. 35,000 b. 45,000 c. 60,000 d. 70,000
16. On January 2, 20X9, ABC Co. issued at par £2,000,000 of 7% convertible bonds. Each £1,000 bond is convertible into 20 ordinary shares. No bonds were converted during 20X9. ABC had 300,000 ordinary shares outstanding during 20X9. ABC's 20X9 net income was £600,000 and the income tax rate was 30%. ABC's diluted earnings per share for 20X9 would be (rounded to the nearest penny):
 a. £1.76 b. £2.05 c. £2.18 d. £2.33
17. On Aug. 5, 20X8, ABC Furniture shipped 50 dining sets on consignment to DEF Outlet, Inc. The cost of each dining set was €300. The cost of shipping the dining sets amounted to €1,200 and was paid for by ABC Furniture. On Dec. 30, 20X8, the consignee reported the sale of 40 dining sets at €700 each. The consignee remitted payment for the amount due after deducting a 6% commission, advertising expense of €500, and installation and setup costs of €750. The total profit on units sold for the consignor is
 a. €11,870 b. €13,070 c. €15,450 d. €16,650
18. ABC Company has a deductible temporary difference of €3,000,000 at the end of its first year of operations. Its tax rate is 40 percent. ABC has €1,800,000 of income taxes payable. At the end of the first year, after a careful review of all available evidence, ABC determines that it is probable that it will not realize €200,000 of this deferred tax asset. At the end of the second year of operations, ABC Company determines that it expects to realize €2,400,000 of this deductible temporary difference in the future. On ABC Company's statement of financial position at the end of its second year of operations, what is the amount of deferred tax asset?
 a. €880,000. b. €960,000.
 c. €1,040,000. d. €1,200,000

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Use the following information for questions 19 and 20.

ABC Company prepares its statement of cash flows using the direct method for operating activities. For the year ended December 31, 20X9, ABC Company reports the following activity:

Sales on account	€1,200,000
Cash sales	700,000
Decrease in accounts receivable	300,000
Increase in accounts payable	200,000
Increase in inventory	400,000
Cost of good sold	900,000

19. What is the amount of cash collections from customers reported by ABC Company for the year ended December 31, 20X9?
 a. €1,600,000. b. €2,200,000. c. €2,400,000. d. €2,600,000
20. What is the amount of cash payments to suppliers reported by ABC Company for the year ended December 31, 20X9?
 a. €700,000. b. €1,100,000. c. €1,300,000. d. €1,500,000

二、計算題 (8 題，共 60 分)：

1. (8%)

Equipment in ABC Co. that cost €80,000 and has accumulated depreciation of €46,000 is exchanged for equipment in DEF Co. with a fair value of €33,000 and €5,000 cash is received. The equipment in DEF Co. cost €60,000 and has accumulated depreciation of €25,000.

Instructions

- (a) Prepare the entries on both companies' books assuming that the exchange had commercial substance.
 (b) Prepare the entries on both companies' books assuming that the exchange lacked commercial substance.

2. (9%)

ABC Co. received a grant from the government of £200,000 to acquire £600,000 of delivery equipment on January 2, 20X1. The delivery equipment has a useful life of 4 years. ABC Co. uses the straight-line method of depreciation. The delivery equipment has a zero residual value. The government also agreed to provide an interest-free loan of £400,000, with the loan payable at the end of two years. ABC Co.'s incremental borrowing rate is 6%.

Instructions

- (a) What is the carrying amount of the delivery equipment, the amount of depreciation expense, and the amount of grant revenue related to the equipment at December 31, 20X1 or in 20X1 (1) if ABC Co. reports the grant for the equipment as a reduction of the asset. (2) if ABC Co. reports the grant for the equipment as deferred grant revenue.
 (b) What is the carry amount of the loan payable, grant revenue related to the loan, and interest expense at December 31, 20X1 or in 20X1.

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3. (6%)

On January 1, 20X1, ABC Oil Company erected an oil platform in the Gulf of Mexico. ABC is legally required to dismantle and remove the platform at the end of its useful life, estimated to be three years. ABC estimates that dismantling and removal will cost \$2,000,000. ABC estimate the environmental liability related to the oil platform based on a 10 percent discount rate. ABC depreciate its assets using the straight-line method. On January 2, 20X4, ABC contracts with DEF Inc. to dismantle the platform at a contract price of \$2,100,000.

Instructions

- (a) Prepare all the journal entries related to the environmental liability necessary in 20X1.
- (b) Prepare all the journal entry on January 2, 20X4.

4. (6%)

On July 2, 20X1, ABC Company sold to DEF merchandise having a sales price of €8,000 (cost €3,200) with terms of 2/10. n/30. f.o.b. shipping point. ABC estimates that merchandise with a sales value of €800 will be returned. An invoice totaling €80, terms n/30, was received by DEF on July 6 from PQR Delivery Service for the freight cost. Upon receipt of the goods, on July 3, DEF notified ABC that €300 of merchandise contained flaws. The same day, ABC issued a credit memo covering the defective merchandise and asked that it be returned at ABC's expense. ABC estimates the returned items to have a fair value of €60. The freight on the returned merchandise was €30 paid by ABC on July 7. On July 12, the company received a check for the balance due from DEF.

Instructions

Prepare journal entries for ABC Company to record all the events noted above assuming sales and receivables are entered at gross selling price.

5. (8%)

The accountant for ABC Corporation has developed the following information for the company's defined-benefit pension plan for 20X9:

Defined benefit obligation, December 31, 20X8	€2,750,000
Plan Assets, December 31, 20X8	3,750,000
Accumulated OCI—Gain/Loss, January 1, 20X9	0
Service cost	400,000
Actual return on plan assets	260,000
Annual contribution to the plan	800,000
Past service cost, effective January 1, 20X9	105,000
Benefits paid to retirees	40,000
Discount rate	10%

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Instructions

- (a) Using the above information for ABC Corporation, calculated the amounts of pension expenses, defined benefit obligation, and plan assets at December 31, 20X9 or in 20X9.
- (b) Prepare the journal entry to reflect the accounting for the company's pension plan for the year ending December 31, 20X9.

6. (10%)

甲公司於 X1 年開始從事養鴨業務，X1 年間相關資料如下：

- (1) X1 年 9 月 1 日購買 10,000 隻 2 個月大的小鴨，每隻小鴨價格為\$80。甲公司估計若 10,000 隻小鴨立即出售，應支付運送小鴨至市場之運輸費用\$20,000 及代理商及經銷商之佣金\$15,000。該批小鴨中有 7,000 隻母鴨將飼養熟齡後生產鴨蛋，另外 3,000 隻則擬飼養熟齡後當肉鴨出售。
- (2) X1 年 11 月底出售 2,000 隻鴨，每隻鴨之淨公允價值為\$120。
- (3) X1 年 12 月份共產出 3,000 斤鴨蛋，每斤鴨蛋淨公允價值為\$40，該批鴨蛋隨即出售。
- (4) X1 年底所飼養之鴨子產出 600 隻小鴨，每隻小鴨之淨公允價值為\$50。
該批小鴨中，有一半將飼養熟齡後生產鴨蛋，另一半則擬飼養熟齡後當肉鴨出售。
- (5) X1 年 12 月 31 日估計六個月大鴨子之淨公允價值為\$140。

試作：甲公司作 X1 年間與生物資產相關之分錄。

7. (8%)

甲便利商店 X1 年間運作一項客戶忠誠計畫，在該計畫中，會員購買特定金額之商品時，即給與其忠誠度點數，會員可以用點數兌換另外的商品，這些點數沒有到期日。X1 年甲便利商店銷售商品收入\$15,000,000，共發出點數 300,000 點，管理階層預期這些點數中將有 180,000 點會被兌換，並估計每一個發出之忠誠度點數之公允價值為\$1.5。X1 年至 X3 年間所兌換點數分別為 120,000 點、50,000 點及 30,000 點，管理階層於 X2 年及 X3 年時，分別預期該計畫將共有 210,000 點及 200,000 點被兌換。

試作：客戶忠誠計畫相關之分錄。

8. (5%)

甲公司於 X1 年 9 月 1 日與供應商簽訂不可取消之進貨合約，購買商品 8,000 單位，每單位\$50，預計 X2 年 1 月交貨。X1 年 12 月 31 日該商品之價格下跌至每單位\$46，X2 年 1 月交貨時每單位市價\$48。

試作：

- (1) 上述交易相關分錄。
- (2) 若 X2 年 1 月實際進貨時該商品之每單位市價為\$45，作進貨分錄。