

東吳大學 111 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

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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。

※計算題請以英文正楷作答。

※計算題最終答案除 EPS 四捨五入至小數點後兩位，其餘至整數位，計算題須於答案卷上留下計算過程。

一、選擇題(46%)

1. Which of the following are elements of a single, widely accepted set of high-quality accounting standards?
 - a. Common boards of directors and common enforcement.
 - b. Common laws and common application of accounting standards.
 - c. Common delivery systems and common high-quality auditing standards.
 - d. Common education of market participants and common currency.

2. What is the major objective of financial reporting?
 - a. Provide information that is useful to management in making decisions.
 - b. Provide information that clearly portrays nonfinancial transactions.
 - c. Provide information that is useful to present and potential equity investors, lenders, and other creditors in making decisions.
 - d. to provide users with financial information that implies total freedom from error.

3. Which of the following is not true concerning a conceptual framework in accounting?
 - a. It should be a basis for standard-setting.
 - b. It should allow practical problems to be solved more quickly by reference to it.
 - c. A purpose of having a conceptual framework is to make sure that economic activity can be identified with a particular legal entity.
 - d. A purpose of having a conceptual framework is to provide a foundation from which to build more useful standards.

4. ABC, Inc. purchased supplies costing \$3,000 on January 1, 20X2 and recorded the transaction by increasing assets. At the end of the year \$2,000 of the supplies are still on hand. If ABC, Inc. does not make the appropriate adjusting entry, what is the impact on its statement of financial position at December 31, 20X2?

a. Assets understated by \$2,000.	b. Equity overstated by \$1,000.
c. Assets overstated by \$2,000.	d. Equity understated by \$1,000.

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5. A change in accounting principle requires that the cumulative effect of the change for prior periods be shown as an adjustment to
- net income for the period in which the change occurred.
 - beginning retained earnings for the earliest period presented.
 - comprehensive income for the earliest period presented.
 - stockholders' equity for the period in which the change occurred.
6. Comprehensive income includes all of the following except
- dividend revenue.
 - interest expense.
 - investments by owners.
 - translation gains on foreign currency.
7. Statement of financial position information is useful for all of the following except to
- compute rates of return
 - evaluate capital structure
 - analyze cash inflows and outflows for the period
 - assess future cash flows
8. The cash account shows a balance of £50,000 before reconciliation. The bank statement does not include a deposit of £800 made on the last day of the month. The bank statement shows a collection by the bank of £600 and a customer's check for £500 was returned because it was NSF. A customer's check for £750 was recorded on the books as £550, and a check written for £89 was recorded as £98. The correct balance in the cash account was
- £49,909.
 - £50,309.
 - £51,109.
 - £52,609
9. In preparing its May 31, 20X2 bank reconciliation, BCD Co. has the following information available:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Balance per bank statement, 5/31/X2 | €50,000 |
| Deposit in transit, 5/31/X2 | 3,500 |
| Outstanding checks, 5/31/X2 | 4,000 |
| Note collected by bank in May | 1,500 |
- The correct balance of cash at May 31, 20X2 is
- €48,000.
 - €49,500.
 - €51,000.
 - €52,000.
10. CDE Company sells product X for €30 per unit. The cost of one unit of X is €24. The estimated cost to complete a unit is €6, and the estimated cost to sell is €2. At what amount per unit should product X be reported, applying lower-of-cost-or-net realizable value?
- €18.
 - €22.
 - €24.
 - €28.

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11. A markup of 20% on cost is equivalent to what markup on selling price?
- a. 16.67% b. 25.00%
- c. 80.00% d. 83.33%
12. DEF uses the conventional retail method to determine its ending inventory at cost. Assume the beginning inventory at cost (retail) were £200,000 (£300,000), purchases during the current year at cost (retail) were £600,000 (£1,200,000), freight-in on these purchases totaled £40,000, sales during the current year totaled £1,400,000, and net markups (markdowns) were £200,000 (£100,000). What is the ending inventory value at cost?
- a. £49,412. b. £98,824.
- c. £105,000. d. £148,235.
13. Which of the following is true regarding the alternative ways to apply the income approach to accounting of resources acquired through government grants?
- a. expenses will be lower and net income higher if the grant is recorded as deferred revenue.
- b. expenses will be higher and net income lower if the grant is accounted for as an adjustment to the asset.
- c. depreciation expense will be higher if the grant is recorded as an adjustment to the asset, but net income will be the same under the two alternatives.
- d. depreciation expense will be higher if the grant is recorded as deferred revenue, but net income will be the same under the two alternatives.
14. EFG Company self-insures its property for fire and storm damage. If the company were to obtain insurance on the property, it would cost them £10,000 per year. The company estimates that on average it will incur losses of £8,000 per year. During 2022, £5,000 worth of losses were sustained. How much total expense and/or loss should be recognized by EFG Company for 20X2?
- a. £5,000 in losses and £8,000 in insurance expense
- b. £5,000 in losses and no in insurance expense
- c. £0 in losses and £10,000 in insurance expense
- d. £5,000 in losses and £3,000 in insurance expense
15. FGH Co. has a probable loss that can only be reasonably estimated within a range of outcomes. No single amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount. The loss accrual should be
- a. the mid-point of the range.
- b. the maximum of the range.
- c. the minimum of the range.
- d. zero.

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16. Consideration paid or payable to customers

- a. reduces the consideration received and the revenue to be recognized.
- b. includes discounts which reduces the cost of purchases to the company.
- c. includes volume rebates which increases the cost to the customer.
- d. includes prompt settlement discount which increases revenues.

17. If a contract involves a significant financing component,

- a. the time value of money is not required to determine transaction price, if the payment is scheduled to occur in more than a year.
- b. the time value of money is used to determine the fair value of the transaction.
- c. the transaction amount should be based on the current sales price of goods or services.
- d. interest must be accrued on the current sales price of goods or services.

18. Franchise fees should be recognized

- a. when the contract was signed.
- b. when the franchise is opened for business.
- c. when performance obligations are satisfied.
- d. when the franchise fee is paid to franchisor.

19. GHI, Inc. sponsors a defined-benefit pension plan. The following data relates to the operation of the plan for the year 20X2.

Service cost	€	300,000
Contributions to the plan		320,000
Actual return on plan assets		150,000
Defined benefit obligation (beginning of year)		2,500,000
Fair value of plan assets (beginning of year)		1,800,000

The discount rate was 10%. The amount of pension expense reported for 20X2 is

- a. €370,000. b. €400,000. c. €470,000. d. €540,000.

20. The following information pertains to HIJ.'s pension plan:

Actuarial estimate of defined benefit obligation at 1/1/X2		£80,000
Assumed discount rate		10%
Service costs for 20X2		£20,000
Pension benefits paid during 20X2		£25,000

If no change in actuarial estimates occurred during 20X2, HIJ's defined benefit obligation at December 31, 20X2 was

- a. £75,000. b. £83,000. c. £85,000. d. £133,000.

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21. During 20X2, equipment was sold for €600,000. The equipment cost €500,000 and had a book value of €200,000. Accumulated Depreciation—Equipment was €500,000 at 12/31/X1 and \$600,000 at 12/31/X2. Depreciation expense for 20X2 was

- a. €200,000. b. €300,000. c. €400,000. d. €500,000.

22. In preparing HIJ Inc.'s statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 20X2, the following amounts were available:

Collect note receivable	£500,000
Issue bonds payable	400,000
Purchase treasury shares	300,000

What amount should be reported on HIJ, Inc.'s statement of cash flows for investing activities?

- a. £300,000. b. £500,000. c. £800,000. d. £1,200,000.

23. Which of the following costs should not be included on the statement of financial position as part of the cost of inventory?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Abnormal freight. | b. Import duties. |
| c. Conversion costs. | d. Direct material. |

二、綜合題(54%)

1. (12%)

AAA Company purchases an oil tanker depot on January 1, 20X2, at a cost of \$900,000. AAA expects to operate the depot for 3 years, at which time it is legally required to dismantle the depot and remove the underground storage tanks. It is estimated that it will cost \$80,000 to dismantle the depot and remove the tanks at the end of the depot's useful life.

Instructions

- (1) Prepare the journal entries to record the depot and the environmental liability for the depot on January 1, 20X2, based on an effective-interest rate of 8%.
- (2) Prepare any journal entries required for the depot and the environmental liability at December 31, 20X2. AAA uses straight-line depreciation; the estimated residual value for the depot is zero.
- (3) On December 31, 20X4, AAA pays a demolition firm to dismantle the depot and remove the tanks at a price of \$70,000. Prepare the journal entry for the settlement of the environmental liability.

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2. (12%)

On January 1, 20X3 BBB Co. issued at par, \$2,000,000, convertible bonds, each \$1,000 bond convertible into 20 shares of ordinary shares, with interest payable December 31 of each year. The carrying amount of the liability component of bonds on January 1, 20X5 and 20X6 were \$1,760,000 and \$1,800,000 based on market rate of 10%. BBB had revenue of \$2,000,000 and expense other than interest and taxes of \$1,400,000 for 20X5 and 20X6, respectively. On January 1, 20X5, 50,000 shares of ordinary shares were outstanding. On September 1, 20X6, \$1,200,000 face amount of bonds were converted. The tax rate is 40%.

Instructions

- (1) Compute Basic EPS for 20X5 and 20X6.
- (2) Compute Diluted EPS for 20X5 and 20X6.

3. (9%)

CCC Company has a customer loyalty program that rewards a customer with 1 customer loyalty point for every €10 of purchases. Each point is redeemable for a €3 discount on any future purchases. On July 2, 20X1, customers purchase products for €600,000 (with a cost of €350,000) and earn 60,000 points redeemable for future purchases. CCC Company expects 50,000 points to be redeemed. CCC estimates a standalone selling price of €2.50 per point (or €150,000 total) on the basis of the likelihood of redemption. The points provide a material right to customers that they would not receive without entering into a contract. As a result, CCC Company concludes that the points are a separate performance obligation.

Instructions

- (1) Prepare the journal entries to record the sale of the product and related points on July 2, 20X1.
- (2) At the end of the first reporting period (July 31, 20X1), 20,000 loyalty points are redeemed. CCC continues to expect 50,000 loyalty points to be redeemed in total. Determine the amount of loyalty point revenue to be recognized at July 31, 20X1.

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4. (9%)

Assuming that DDD Airlines on January 1, 20X9, sells a used, standard-design airplane having a carrying amount on its books of \$500,000 to EEE for \$600,000. DDD immediately leases the aircraft back under the following conditions:

The term of the lease is three years. The lease agreement is non-cancelable, requiring equal rental payments of \$20,000 at the end of each year (ordinary annuity basis), beginning December 31, 20X9.

The lease contains no renewal or purchase options.

The plane reverts to EEE at the termination of the lease.

The aircraft has a fair value of \$600,000 on January 1, 20X9, and an estimated remaining economic life of 10 years. The residual value (unguaranteed) at the end of the lease is \$550,000.

The annual payments assure the lessor an 8 percent return (which is the same as DDD's incremental borrowing rate).

Instructions

- (1) Prepare the journal entry of DDD Airlines to record the transaction on January 1, 20X9.
- (2) Prepare the journal entries of DDD Airlines to record the transaction on December 31, 20X9.

5. (6%)

The following information has been obtained for the FFF.

- (a). Prior to 20X2, taxable income and pretax financial income were identical.
- (b). Pretax financial income is €60,000 in 20X2 and €80,000 in 20X3.
- (c). On January 1, 20X2, equipment costing €40,000 is purchased. It is to be depreciated on a straight-line basis over 5 years for tax purposes and over 8 years for financial reporting purposes. (Under applicable tax law, a half-year of tax depreciation is recorded in 20X2 and 20X7.)
- (d). Interest of €10,000 was earned on tax-exempt governmental obligations in 20X3.
- (e). The tax rate is 35% for all periods.
- (f). Taxable income is expected in all future years.

Instructions

- (1) Compute taxable income for 20X3.
- (2) Prepare the journal entry to record 20X3 income tax expense, income taxes payable, and deferred taxes.

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6. (6%)

GGG Group is in the process of adjusting and correcting its books at the end of 20X2. In reviewing its records, the following information is compiled.

- In reviewing the December 31, 20X2, inventory, GGG discovered errors in its inventory-taking procedures that have caused inventories for the last 3 years to be incorrect, as follows.

December 31, 20X0	Understated	¥50,000
December 31, 20X1	Understated	¥60,000
December 31, 20X2	Overstated	¥70,000

GGG has already made an entry that established the incorrect December 31, 20X2, inventory amount.

- At December 31, 20X2, GGG decided to change the depreciation method on its office equipment from double-declining-balance to straight-line. The equipment had an original cost of ¥60,000 when purchased on January 1, 20X0. It has a 10-year useful life and no residual value. GGG has already recorded 20X2 depreciation expense using the double-declining-balance method.
- The books are still open for 20X2. GGG has not yet recorded its 20X2 income tax expense and payable amounts, so current-year tax effects may be ignored.

Instructions

Prepare the journal entries necessary at December 31, 20X2, to record the above corrections and changes.