

東吳大學 105 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	會計學系三年級	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	會計學 (二)	本科總分	100 分

注意：

1. 答案請寫在所附的「招生考試答案卷」上，試題上作答不計分。
2. 題目如要求「編製財務報表」及「作分錄」，請以英文作答；若是「問答題」，則中英文作答均可。
3. 題目如要求需列示計算過程者應列示，未列示則不予計分。

一、 Identify the five steps in the revenue recognition process, explain a bill-and-hold sale and when is revenue recognized in bill-and-hold sale situations? 6 %

二、 What is earnings management? How can earnings management affect the quality of earnings? 4 %

三、 Farmer Inc. began business on January 1, 2015. Its pretax financial income for the first 2 years, 2015 was \$240,000 and 2016 was \$560,000. 20 %

The following items caused the differences between pretax financial income and taxable income.

1. The company pays a \$10,000 fine for 2015 and \$12,000 fine for 2016 pollution.
2. In 2015, the company collected \$180,000 of rent; of this amount, \$60,000 was earned in 2015; the other \$120,000 will be earned equally over the 2016–2017 period. The full \$180,000 was included in taxable income in 2015.
3. On January 2, 2015, heavy equipment costing \$600,000 was purchased. The equipment had a life of 4 years and no residual value. The straight-line method of depreciation is used for book purposes and the tax depreciation taken each year is listed below:

		Tax Depreciation			
2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	
\$198,000	\$270,000	\$90,000	\$42,000	\$600,000	

4. In 2016, the company terminated a top executive and agreed to \$90,000 of severance pay. The amount will be paid \$30,000 per year for 2016–2018. The 2016 payment was made. The \$90,000 was expensed in 2016. For tax purposes, the severance pay is deductible as it is paid.

5. The enacted tax rates existing at December 31, 2015 are:

2015	30%	2016	35%	2017	40%	2018	40%
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Instructions (Calculated amounts should be presented.)

- (A) Determine taxable income for 2015 and 2016.
- (B) Determine the deferred tax asset and liability at the end of 2015 and 2016.
- (C) Prepare the journal entry to record income taxes for 2016.

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四、The accountant for Marlin Corporation has developed the following information for the company's defined-benefit pension plan for 2016 and the discount (interest) rate is 5 %: **18%**

Defined benefit obligation, Jan. 1, 2016	\$3,800,000	Plant assets, Jan. 1, 2016	\$3,000,000
Accumulated OCI—Gain/Loss, Jan. 1, 2016	0	Pension assets/liability, Jan. 1, 2016	?
Past service cost, effective Jan. 1, 2016	100,000	Service cost	500,000
Annual contribution to the plan	900,000	Benefits paid to retirees	60,000
Defined benefit obligation, Dec. 31, 2016	4,500,000	Plant assets, Dec. 31, 2016	3,900,000

Instructions (The abbreviation of “other comprehensive income” is OCI.)

Using the above information to: (Calculated amounts should be presented.)

- (A) Prepare the note disclosing the components of pension for 2016.
- (B) Determine the amounts of (a) Pension assets/liability, Jan. 1, 2016, (b) Actual return on plan assets in 2016, and (c) Other comprehensive income/loss for 2016.
- (C) Prepare the journal entry for pension expense for 2016.

五、Following are independent cases.

A. Cherokee Construction Company changed from the cost-recovery to the percentage-of-completion method of accounting for long-term construction contracts during 2015. For tax purposes, the company employs the cost-recovery method and will continue this approach in the future. The appropriate information related to this change is as follows. **5 %**

	Pretax Income from		
	Percentage-of-Completion	Cost-Recovery	Difference
2014	\$800,000	\$600,000	\$200,000
2015	900,000	550,000	350,000

Instructions

Assuming that the tax rate is 35%, what entry is necessary to adjust the accounting records for 2015?

B. Yoon Co. purchased a machine on January 1, 2012, for ₩44,000,000. At that time, it was estimated that the machine would have a 10-year life and no residual value. On December 31, 2015, the firm's accountant found that the entry for depreciation expense had been omitted in 2013. In addition, management has informed the accountant that the company plans to switch to straight-line depreciation, starting with the year 2015. At present, the company uses the sum-of-the-years'-digits method for depreciating equipment. **6 %**

Instructions

Prepare the general journal entries that should be made at December 31, 2015, to record these events. (Ignore tax effects.)

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六、Comparative statement of financial position accounts of Marcus Inc. are presented below. **19%**

MARCUS INC.

Comparative Statement of Financial Position Accounts

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014

Debit Accounts	2015	2014	Credit Accounts	2015	2014
Cash	\$40,000	\$31,750	Allowance for Doubtful	\$4,250	\$3,500
Accounts Receivable	72,000	61,500	Accumulated Dep.---Machine	7,625	4,250
Inventory	36,000	30,000	Accumulated Dep.---Buildings	15,500	11,000
Equity Investment (non-trading)	22,250	38,500	Accounts Payable	35,000	24,750
Machinery	30,000	18,750	Accrued Payables	5,375	4,625
Building	67,500	56,250	Long-Term Notes Payable	21,000	31,000
Land	20,000	20,000	Share Capital-Ordinary, no par	150,000	125,000
---	---	---	Retained Earnings	49,000	52,625
Debit Accounts Total	\$287,750	\$256,750	Credit Accounts Total	\$287,750	\$256,750

Additional data (ignoring taxes):

- All sales during the year were made on account.
- All merchandise was purchased on account, comprising the total accounts payable account.
- Cash dividends declared and paid during the year.
- A 20% share dividend was declared during the year. \$25,000 of retained earnings was capitalized.
- Equity investments that cost \$25,000 were sold during the year.
- Machinery was sold that cost \$3,750, on which \$2,125 of depreciation had accumulated.

Marcus's 2015 income statement follows (ignoring taxes).

Sales revenue		\$800,000
Less: Cost of goods sold		<u>640,000</u>
Gross margin		160,000
Less: Operating (includes \$10,000 depreciation and \$6,000 bad debts)		<u>122,425</u>
Income from operations		37,575
Other: Gain on sale of equity investments (non-trading)	\$3,750	
Loss on sales of machinery	<u>(800)</u>	<u>2,950</u>
Net income		<u><u>\$40,525</u></u>

Instructions (Calculated amounts should be presented.)

Compute the:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Cash received from customers | (B) Cash payments to suppliers |
| (C) Cash payments for operating expenses | (D) The depreciation expense of machinery for 2015 |
| (E) Cash payment for purchase of machinery | (F) Cash dividends paid. |

背面尚有試題

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七、You have been assigned to examine the financial statements of Zarle Company for the year ended December 31, 2015. You discover the following situations. Assume all amounts are material and the books have not yet been closed for 2015, prepare the journal entry or entries you would give the bookkeeper to correct the books. (Ignore income tax considerations.)

A. The physical inventory count on December 31, 2014, improperly excluded merchandise costing \$19,000 that had been temporarily stored in a public warehouse. Zarle uses a periodic inventory system. 5 %

B. Zarle has a portfolio of investments that it manages to profit from short-term price changes. No entry has been made to adjust to fair value. Information on cost and fair value is as follows. 5 %

	Cost	Fair Value
December 31, 2014	\$ 95,000	\$ 90,000
December 31, 2015	84,000	82,000

C. All machines are sold subject to a 5-year warranty. It is estimated that the expense ultimately to be incurred in connection with the warranty will amount to 1/2 of 1% of sales. The company has charged an expense account for warranty costs incurred. 8 %

Sales per books and warranty costs were as follows.

Year ended	Sales	Warranty Expense for Sales Made in			
		2013	2014	2015	Total
2013	\$ 940,000	\$ 760			\$ 760
2014	1,010,000	360	\$1,310		1,670
2015	1,795,000	320	1,620	\$1,910	3,850

八、Yilmaz Company is provided a grant by the local government to purchase land for a building site. The grant is a zero-interest-bearing note for 5 years. The note is issued on January 2, 2015, for € 5 million payable on January 2, 2020. Ytlmaz's incremental borrowing rate is 6%. The land is not purchased until July 15, 2015. 4 %

Instructions (請參見次頁現值表，金額四捨五入，取至元)

(a) Prepare the journal entry(ies) to record the grant and note payable on January 2, 2015.

(b) Determine the amount of interest expense and grant revenue to be reported on Dec.31, 2015.

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Future value of 1 (Future value of a single sum) 公式： $FVF_{n,i} = (1+i)^n$

n \ i	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%
1	1.040000	1.050000	1.060000	1.070000	1.080000	1.090000	1.100000	1.110000	1.120000
2	1.081600	1.102500	1.123600	1.144900	1.166400	1.188100	1.210000	1.232100	1.254400
3	1.124864	1.157625	1.191016	1.225043	1.259712	1.295029	1.331000	1.367631	1.404928
4	1.169859	1.215506	1.262477	1.310796	1.360489	1.411582	1.464100	1.518070	1.573519
5	1.216653	1.276282	1.338226	1.402552	1.469328	1.538624	1.610510	1.685058	1.762342
6	1.265319	1.340096	1.418519	1.500730	1.586874	1.677100	1.771561	1.870415	1.973823

Future value of an ordinary annuity of 1 公式： $FVF-OA_{n,i} = \frac{(1+i)^n - 1}{i}$

n \ i	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%
1	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
2	2.040000	2.050000	2.060000	2.070000	2.080000	2.090000	2.100000	2.110000	2.120000
3	3.121600	3.152500	3.183600	3.214900	3.246400	3.278100	3.310000	3.342100	3.374400
4	4.246464	4.310125	4.374616	4.439943	4.506112	4.573129	4.641000	4.709731	4.779328
5	5.416323	5.525631	5.637093	5.750739	5.866601	5.984711	6.105100	6.227801	6.352847
6	6.632975	6.801913	6.975319	7.153291	7.335929	7.523335	7.715610	7.912860	8.115189

Present value of 1 (Present value of a single sum) 公式： $PVF_{n,i} = \frac{1}{(1+i)^n} = (1+i)^{-n}$

n \ i	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%
1	0.961538	0.952381	0.943396	0.934579	0.925926	0.917431	0.909091	0.900901	0.892857
2	0.924556	0.907029	0.889996	0.873439	0.857339	0.841680	0.826446	0.811622	0.797194
3	0.888996	0.863838	0.839619	0.816298	0.793832	0.772183	0.751315	0.731191	0.711780
4	0.854804	0.822702	0.792094	0.762895	0.735030	0.708425	0.683013	0.658731	0.635518
5	0.821927	0.783526	0.747258	0.712986	0.680583	0.649931	0.620921	0.593451	0.567427
6	0.790315	0.746215	0.704961	0.666342	0.630170	0.596267	0.564474	0.534641	0.506631

Present value of ordinary annuity of 1 公式： $PVF-OA_{n,i} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{(1+i)^n}}{i}$

n \ i	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%
1	0.961538	0.952381	0.943396	0.934579	0.925926	0.917431	0.909091	0.900901	0.892857
2	1.886095	1.859410	1.833393	1.808018	1.783265	1.759111	1.735537	1.712523	1.690051
3	2.775091	2.723248	2.673012	2.624316	2.577097	2.531295	2.486852	2.443715	2.401831
4	3.629895	3.545951	3.465106	3.387211	3.312127	3.239720	3.169865	3.102446	3.037349
5	4.451822	4.329477	4.212364	4.100197	3.992710	3.889651	3.790787	3.695897	3.604776
6	5.242137	5.075692	4.917324	4.766540	4.622880	4.485919	4.355261	4.230538	4.111407

~ End ~