

臺灣綜合大學系統 108 學年度學士班轉學生聯合招生考試試題

科目名稱	會計學	類組代碼	B02
		科目碼	B0292

※本項考試依簡章規定各考科均「不可以」使用計算機

本科試題共計 4 頁

注意事項：

1. 請將答案依照題號順序全部寫在答案紙上。
2. 可用英文或中文作答，但是不能將兩者混在一起。
3. 依簡章規定，本科不得使用計算機。手機也不得使用。
4. 計算過程若有小數點，請計算至個位數整數，之後四捨五入。

I. Multiple Choice (單選題, total = 30%, each = 2%)

1. The usual sequence of steps in the recording process is to analyze each transaction, enter the transaction in the
 - a. journal, and transfer the information to the ledger accounts.
 - b. ledger, and transfer the information to the journal.
 - c. book of accounts, and transfer the information to the journal.
 - d. book of original entry, and transfer the information to the journal.
2. The revenue recognition principle dictates that revenue should be recognized in the accounting records
 - a. when cash is received.
 - b. when the performance obligation is satisfied.
 - c. at the end of the month.
 - d. in the period that income taxes are paid.
3. A company usually determines the amount of supplies used during a period by
 - a. adding the supplies on hand to the balance of the Supplies account.
 - b. summing the amount of supplies purchased during the period.
 - c. taking the difference between the supplies purchased and the supplies paid for during the period.
 - d. taking the difference between the balance of the Supplies account and the cost of supplies on hand.
4. A business pays weekly salaries of \$30,000 on Friday for a five-day week ending on that day. The adjusting entry necessary at the end of the fiscal period ending on a Thursday is
 - a. debit Salaries and Wages Payable, \$24,000; credit Cash, \$24,000.
 - b. debit Salaries and Wages Expense, \$24,000; credit Cash, \$24,000.
 - c. debit Salaries and Wages Expense, \$24,000; credit Salaries and Wages Payable, \$24,000.
 - d. debit Salaries and Wages Expense, \$6,000; credit Salaries and Wages Payable, \$6,000.
5. The two fundamental qualities of useful information are
 - a. verifiability and timeliness.
 - b. relevance and faithful representation.
 - c. comparability and flexibility.
 - d. understandability and consistency.
6. A reversing entry
 - a. reverses entries that were made in error.
 - b. is the exact opposite of an adjusting entry made in a previous period.
 - c. is made when a business disposes of an asset it previously purchased.
 - d. is made when a company sustains a loss in one period and reverses the effect with a profit in the next period.
7. Tucker Department Store utilizes the retail inventory method to estimate its inventories. It calculated its cost to retail ratio during the period at 75%. Goods available for sale at retail amounted to \$960,000 and goods were sold during the period for \$600,000. The estimated cost of the ending inventory is
 - a. \$360,000.
 - b. \$720,000.
 - c. \$270,000.
 - d. \$480,000.

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8. Joe is warehouse custodian and also maintains the accounting record of the inventory held at the warehouse. An assessment of this situation indicates
- documentation procedures are violated.
 - independent internal verification is violated.
 - segregation of duties is violated.
 - establishment of responsibility is violated.
9. Which of the following show the proper effect of a share split and a share dividend?
- | | <u>Item</u> | <u>Share Split</u> | <u>Share Dividend</u> |
|----|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a. | Total equity | Increase | Increase |
| b. | Total retained earnings | Decrease | Decrease |
| c. | Total par value (ordinary) | Decrease | Increase |
| d. | Par value per share | Decrease | No change |
10. When there has been a change in accounting principle,
- the old principle should be used in reporting the results of operations for the current year.
 - the cumulative effect of the change should be reported in the current year's income statement.
 - the change should be reported retroactively.
 - the new principle should be used in reporting the results of operations of the current year, but there is no change to prior years.
11. If a company sells its accounts receivables to a factor,
- the seller pays a commission to the factor.
 - the factor pays a commission to the seller.
 - there is a gain on the sale of the receivables.
 - the seller defers recognition of sales revenue until the account is collected.
12. The financial statements of Gentry Manufacturing Company report net sales of €480,000 and accounts receivable of €80,000 and €40,000 at the beginning and end of the year, respectively. What is the accounts receivable turnover for Gentry?
- a. 8 times b. 12 times c. 6 times d. 4 times
13. On January 1, Martinez Inc. issued \$5,000,000, 9% bonds for \$4,695,000. The market rate of interest for these bonds is 10%. Interest is payable annually on December 31. Martinez uses the effective-interest method of amortizing bond discount. At the end of the first year, Martinez's unamortized bond discount is
- a. \$274,500. b. \$285,500. c. \$258,050. d. \$225,000.
14. The acid-test (quick) ratio
- is used to quickly determine a company's solvency and long-term debt paying ability.
 - relates cash, short-term investments, and net receivables to current liabilities.
 - is calculated by taking one item from the income statement and one item from the statement of financial position.
 - is the same as the current ratio except it is rounded to the nearest whole percent.
15. If a fully depreciated plant asset is still used by a company, the
- estimated remaining useful life must be revised to calculate the correct revised depreciation.
 - asset is removed from the books.
 - accumulated depreciation account is removed from the books but the asset account remains.
 - asset and the accumulated depreciation continue to be reported on the statement of financial position without adjustment until the asset is retired.

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II. NCHU Services uses the percentage of accounts receivable balance for its bad debts. On December 31, 2018, the balance of its accounts receivable was \$2,000,000 and the balance of its Allowance for Doubtful Accounts was \$80,000. In 2019, the following transactions related to accounts receivable have taken place:

1. Credit sales	\$20,000,000
2. Sales returns	40,000
3. Write-off of accounts receivable	100,000
4. Recovery of written off accounts receivable	50,000
5. Cash received from credit sales (among them 25% have received the 2% cash discount)	19,600,000

Assume the method and rate for estimating bad debts remain unchanged in 2019.

Instructions: (18%)

- (a) Make the journal entry for bad debts on December 31, 2019. (8%)
 (b) Indicate how Accounts Receivable should be presented in the Balance Sheet on December 31, 2019. (10%)

III. Avendi Inc. carries the following marketable equity financial assets on its books on December 31, 2018 and 2019. All financial assets were purchased during 2018 and there were no beginning balances in any market adjustment accounts. Avendi Inc. adopts the new IFRS #9 for recording transactions related to its financial assets.

FVTPL Financial Assets- Equity:

	Cost	Fair value December 31, 2018	Fair value December 31, 2019
A Company	\$ 45,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 42,000
B Company	28,000	38,000	40,000
C Company	68,000	57,000	55,000
Total	<u>\$ 141,000</u>	<u>\$ 131,000</u>	<u>\$ 137,000</u>

FVTOCI Financial Assets- Equity:

M Company	\$400,000	\$370,000	\$310,000
N Company	130,000	120,000	150,000
Total	<u>\$530,000</u>	<u>\$490,000</u>	<u>\$460,000</u>

Instructions: (23%)

- (a) Make the journal entries necessary to record the valuations for both FVTPL and FVTOCI Financial Assets- Equity on December 31, 2018 and 2019. (8%)
 (b) Refer to (a), assume Avendi Inc. sold Financial Assets of M and N Company on January 1, 2020 for \$310,000 and \$150,000. Make the transaction journal entries. (7.5%)
 (c) Refer to (a) and (b), but assume the investments in M and N Company are bond investments, rather than equity investments. Make the selling journal entries on January 1, 2020. (7.5%)

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IV. TTK Company borrowed \$1,500,000 on December 31, 2016, by issuing \$1,500,000, 8% mortgage note payable. The terms call for annual installment payments of \$210,000 and the first installment payment was made on December 31, 2017.

Instructions (13%)

- (a) Prepare the journal entries to record the mortgage loan and the first two installment payments. (8%)
- (b) Indicate the amount of mortgage note payable to be reported as a current liability and as a non-current liability on December 31, 2018. (5%)

V. Assume that there is no income tax, from the following information for NCHU Company, prepare a statement of cash flows in a good form for the year ended December 31, 2018, using the indirect method. (16%)

Amortization of patent	\$ 8,000
Depreciation expense	14,000
Net income	50,000
Payment of dividends	58,000
Purchase of equipment	33,500
Retirement of long-term debt	20,000
Issuance of common stock	30,000
Cash received in the sale of land (includes \$5,000 gain)	42,000
Decrease in accounts receivable	2,500
Increase in inventory	1,500
Increase in accounts payable	1,200
Cash balance, January 1, 2018	34,800
Cash balance, December 31, 2018	?

試題到此結束