

淡江大學九十學年度進修學士班轉學生招生考試試題

系別：會計學系三年級

准帶項目請打「○」否則打「x」	
計算機	字典
✓	X

科目：會計學(二)

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本試題雙面印製

Ritz Company Comparative Balance Sheet December 31

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Cash	\$ 43,000	\$ 24,000
Accounts receivable, net	35,000	38,000
Inventory	114,000	82,000
Land	120,000	190,000
Building	200,000	200,000
Accumulated depreciation	(50,000)	(40,000)
Equipment	1,030,000	600,000
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(118,000)</u>	<u>(94,000)</u>
	<u>\$1,374,000</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>
Accounts payable	\$ 115,000	\$ 100,000
Bonds payable	320,000	-
Capital stock, \$10 par	750,000	750,000
Retained earnings	<u>189,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>
	<u>\$1,374,000</u>	<u>\$1,000,000</u>

Additional Data:

- Net income for the year amounted to \$84,000.
- Cash dividends were paid amounting to 6% of par value.
- Land was sold for \$80,000.
- Ritz sold equipment, which cost \$150,000 and had accumulated depreciation of \$60,000, for \$70,000.

Instructions

Prepare a statement of cash flows using the indirect method.

(28/90)

Assume that the following data relate to Bass, Inc. for the year 2001:

Net income (30% tax rate)	\$2,700,000	
Average common shares outstanding 2001	1,000,000	shares
10% cumulative convertible preferred stock:		
Convertible into 80,000 shares of common	\$1,600,000	
8% convertible bonds; convertible into 75,000 shares of common	\$2,500,000	
Stock options:		
Exercisable at the option price of \$25 per share; average market price in 1998, \$30	90,000	shares

Instructions

Compute (a) basic earnings per share, and (b) diluted earnings per share. (計算到小數第3位)

以下四捨五入)

(14/90)

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二

On December 31, 2000 Long Corporation sold some of its product to Doane Company, accepting a 3%, four-year promissory note having a maturity value of \$400,000 (interest payable annually on December 31). Long Corporation pays 6% for its borrowed funds. Doane Company, however, pays 8% for its borrowed funds. The product sold is carried on the books of Long at a manufactured cost of \$255,000. Assume Long uses a perpetual inventory system.

Instructions

- (a) Prepare the journal entries to record the transaction on the books of Long Corporation at December 31, 2000. (Assume that the effective interest method is used. Use the interest tables on the following page and round to the nearest dollar.)
- (b) Make all appropriate entries for 2001 on the books of Long Corporation.
- (c) Make all appropriate entries for 2002 on the books of Long Corporation.

(16%)

Table 1
Future Value of 1

Periods	2%	3%	4%	6%	8%
3	1.06121	1.09273	1.12486	1.19102	1.25971
4	1.08243	1.12551	1.16986	1.26248	1.36049
5	1.10408	1.15927	1.21665	1.33823	1.46933

Table 2
Present Value of 1

Periods	2%	3%	4%	6%	8%
3	0.94232	0.91514	0.88900	0.83962	0.79383
4	0.92385	0.88849	0.85480	0.79209	0.73503
5	0.90573	0.86261	0.82193	0.74726	0.68058

Table 3
Future Value of Ordinary Annuity of 1

Periodic Rents	2%	3%	4%	6%	8%
3	3.06040	3.09090	3.12160	3.18360	3.24640
4	4.12161	4.18363	4.24646	4.37462	4.50611
5	5.20404	5.30914	5.41632	5.63709	5.86660

Table 4
Present Value of Ordinary Annuity of 1

Periodic Rents	2%	3%	4%	6%	8%
3	2.88388	2.82861	2.77509	2.67301	2.57710
4	3.80773	3.71710	3.62990	3.46511	3.31213
5	4.71346	4.57971	4.45182	4.21236	3.99271

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10.

On January 1, year 1, the Gore Company purchased an asset that cost \$154,000. The asset had an expected useful life of seven years and no estimated residual value. The company decided to use sum-of-the-years'-digits (SYD) depreciation for both financial accounting and income tax purposes. Depreciation expense for the straight-line method and the sum-of-the-years'-digits method is as follows:

Year	Straight-line	SYD	Difference
1	\$ 22,000	\$ 38,500	\$16,500
2	22,000	33,000	11,000
3	22,000	27,500	5,500
4	22,000	22,000	0
5	22,000	16,500	(5,500)
6	22,000	11,000	(11,000)
7	<u>22,000</u>	<u>5,500</u>	<u>(16,500)</u>
	<u>\$154,000</u>	<u>\$154,000</u>	<u>\$0</u>

At the beginning of year 4, the Gore Company changed from the sum-of-the-years'-digits method to the straight-line method of depreciation for financial reporting purposes. The company's income tax rate is 30%. In year 3 and year 4, the Gore Company had \$90,000 pretax income before depreciation and income taxes.

Required:

(a) Complete the following section of the income statement:

	Year 3	Year 4
Pretax income before depreciation.....	\$90,000	\$90,000
Depreciation expense.....	_____	_____
Income before income taxes.....	_____	_____
Income tax expense.....	_____	_____
Income before cumulative effect of change in depreciation method.....	_____	_____
Cumulative effect on prior years of changing to a different depreciation method (net of \$_____ income taxes) ..	_____	_____
Net income	\$ _____	\$ _____

(b) Fill in the proforma information below

Net income \$ _____ \$ _____

(c) Prepare the journal entry to record the cumulative effect change in year 4.

五. 指出最能描述下列項目的品質特性或會計原則假設

- ___ (1) 大型製造工廠常在購入小工具時直接將成本記為費用。
- ___ (2) 有價證券以原始取得成本入帳。
- ___ (3) 有價證券以成本與市價孰低法評價。
- ___ (4) 會計報告儘可能不用艱深的術語。
- ___ (5) 每年一致地採用直線法計提折舊。

(32/6)

(10/6)