

淡江大學九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題

139-1

系列：企業管理學系

科目：會計學

准帶項目請打「V」

✓

簡單型計算機

本試題共 2 頁

III. Batteries, Inc. sells car batteries to service stations for an average of \$30 each. The variable costs of each battery is \$20 and monthly fixed manufacturing costs total \$10,000. Other monthly fixed costs of the company total \$8,000. The income tax rate for Batteries, Inc. is 30 percent.

Required:

1. What is the break-even level in batteries?
2. What is the margin of safety, assuming sales total \$60,000?
3. What are target sales in dollars to generate an after tax income of \$5,000? (15%)

IV. 忠孝與仁愛兩公司於民國 94 年 12 月 31 日進行固定資產(機器設備)交換, 兩公司原資產之相關資料如下:

	忠孝公司	仁愛公司
原始購入成本	\$100,000	\$500,000
累計折舊	30,000	280,000
目前公平價值	80,000	?

兩公司於交換上述資產時, 忠孝公司尚需支付現金 \$ 50,000 予仁愛公司, 假設此交換性質上屬於同類之相似資產交換。

試作:

1. 分別為兩公司做應有之資產交換分錄。
2. 請說明兩公司之現金流量表將如何分別表達此交換事項。(請具體說明將影響哪些現金流量表之項目)
3. 假設前述交換係屬異類資產交換, 則兩公司之淨利將與同類資產交換之處理造成何種差異? (20%)

V. 下列為淡江公司民國 94 年底時之股東權益相關資料:

特別股(面額\$10, 10%, 累積, 可贖回, 贖回價格\$12)	\$ 1,000,000
普通股(面額\$10)	15,000,000
資本公積—庫藏股交易	20,000
資本公積—普通股溢價	800,000
資本公積—特別股溢價	100,000
保留盈餘	28,000,000
庫藏股(普通股, 100,000 股)	(1,500,000)

已知淡江公司之特別股係民國 93 年初發行, 目前帳上之庫藏股則於 94 年 7 月 1 日一次全數購回, 除此之外, 該公司於民國 93、94 年並未有任何公司股票之交易, 民國 93 年也未曾宣告任何股利。設民國 94 年淡江公司之稅後淨利為 \$3,500,000。

試問:

1. 淡江公司民國 94 年之每股盈餘為若干?
2. 如果該公司 94 年底普通股之本益比(P/E ratio)為 10, 則普通股當時之每股市價為若干?
3. 淡江公司民國 93 年底普通股每股帳面價值為若干? 承前小題, 淡江公司之股價淨值比為若干?
4. 淡江公司民國 93 年初發行特別股時, 每股之發行價格為若干?
5. 淡江公司民國 94 年之普通股股東權益報酬率為若干?
6. 若淡江公司決定於民國 94 年宣告現金股利 \$5,000,000, 請問特別股與普通股各可分配多少股利(以總額表示即可)?
7. 暫不考慮前一小題的資料, 如果您持有淡江公司普通股 2,000 股, 而該公司宣佈將發放普通股股利每股 3 元, 其中包括 1 元現金股利與 2 元之股票股利, 請問您將會收到淡江公司分配給您多少現金與幾股之股票? (30%)

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I. Multiple Choice (15%)

1. If merchandise inventory is being valued at cost and the price level is steadily rising, the method of costing that will yield the highest net income is:
(a) lifo (b) fifo (c) average (d) periodic
2. The portion of proceeds from the sale of bonds with detachable stock warrants attributable to the warrants is accounted for as a(n)
(a) additional paid-in capital account (b) common stock account
(c) contra-liability account (d) adjunct-liability account
3. The Magic Co. acquired a machine on May 1, 2005, at a cost of \$60,000. The machine is expected to have a ten-year life and a residual value of \$5,000. The estimated lifetime output from the machine is expected to be 55,000 units. Under which of the following depreciation methods would the depreciation charge be the greatest in 2005, if 9,100 units were produced in that year?
(a) activity (units of output) method (b) straight-line method
(c) sum-of-the-years'-digits method (d) double-declining-balance method
4. The content of the statement of cash flows would not include which one of the following items?
(a) stock dividends (b) purchase of capital stock
(c) redemption of long-term debt (d) issuance of long-term debt
5. Under the equity method, dividends received by the investor should be recorded as
(a) a reduction in the carrying value of the investment (b) dividend revenue
(c) an addition to the carrying value of the investment (d) investment revenue

II. The 2004 and 2005 financial statements for Tamkang Co. had the following errors:

- a. Ending inventory was overstated by \$8,000 on December 31, 2004 and overstated by \$5,000 on December 31, 2005.
- b. A five-year insurance policy costing \$20,000 was charged to expense when paid in advance on January 1, 2004.
- c. Depreciation expense of \$12,000 on new equipment was omitted from the 2004 financial statements.
- d. Major improvements to Tamkang's manufacturing plant costing \$25,000 were charged to expense in 2004 and should have been capitalized. Consequently, annual depreciation expense of \$2,500 was omitted from the 2004 and 2005 financial statements.
- e. \$7,000 of wages earned in 2004 but not paid until 2005 were recorded as an expense in 2005 instead of 2004.

Tamkang Co. had reported net income of \$90,000 in 2004 and \$95,000 in 2005.

Required:

Prepare a schedule to determine the correct net income for 2004 and 2005. Begin the schedule with reported net income for 2004 and 2005 and work to a corrected figure. Ignore income taxes. (20%)