

淡江大學 103 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系別：會計學系

科目：中級會計學

考試日期：3月2日(星期日) 第3節

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一、選擇題(25%)

1. Biore Company's accounting records indicated the following information:

Inventory, 1/1/2014	\$ 500,000
Purchases during 2014	3,000,000
Sales during 2014	3,700,000

A physical inventory taken on December 31, 2014, resulted in an ending inventory of \$525,000. Biore's gross profit on cost has remained constant at 25% in recent years. Biore suspects some inventory may have been taken by a new employee. At December 31, 2014, what is the estimated cost of missing inventory?

(A)\$15,000 (B)\$175,000 (C)\$200,000 (D)\$185,000.

2. Per IAS 2, when allocating costs to inventory produced for the period, fixed and variable overhead costs should be based upon

	<u>Variable overhead</u>	<u>Fixed Overhead</u>
(A)	Actual production	Actual production
(B)	Normal capacity	The highest production level
(C)	Actual production	Normal capacity
(D)	Normal capacity	The lowest production level

3. In January 2014, Philips Company purchased a mineral mine for \$2,640,000 with removable ore estimated at 1,200,000 tons. After it has extracted all the ore, Philips will be required by law to restore the land to its original condition at an estimated cost of \$220,000. The present value of the estimated restoration costs is \$180,000. Philips believes it will be able to sell the property afterwards for \$300,000. During 2014, Philips incurred \$360,000 of development costs preparing the mine for production and removed and sold 60,000 tons of ore. In its 2014 income statement, what amount should Philips report as depletion?

(A) \$135,000 (B) \$144,000 (C) \$150,000 (D) \$159,000.

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4. On February 1, 2014, Clinique Corporation purchased a parcel of land as a factory site for \$200,000. An old building on the property was demolished, and construction began on a new building which was completed on November 1, 2014. Costs incurred during this period are listed below:

Demolition of old building	\$20,000
Architect's fees	35,000
Legal fees for title investigation and purchase contract	5,000
Construction costs	1,090,000
(Salvaged materials resulting from demolition were sold for \$10,000)	

Clinique should record the cost of the land and new building, respectively, as

(A) \$225,000 and \$1,115,000 (B) \$210,000 and \$1,130,000 (C) \$210,000 and \$1,125,000 (D) \$215,000 and \$1,125,000.

5. Roland Company acquired an equipment on January 1, 2011 for \$7,500,000 and had an estimated useful life of 5 years with residual value of \$1,250,000. At December 31, 2012, Roland tested the equipment for impairment and recorded an impairment loss of \$450,000. At December 31, 2013, Roland determines that the value-in-use of the equipment is now \$3,600,000, its fair value is \$4,200,000 and cost to sell is \$200,000. Roland uses straight-line depreciation. What amount should Roland report as the recovery of impairment loss at December 31, 2013?
- (A)100,000 (B)160,000 (C)25,000 (D)300,000.

二、淡水公司於 2011 年 7 月 1 日起至 2012 年 9 月 30 日止自建新廠房，並於 2012 年 10 月 1 日起開始使用。與該建造有關資料如下：

支出日期	支出金額
2011 年 7 月 1 日	\$ 1,800,000
2012 年 4 月 1 日	2,000,000

淡水公司為建造該廠房於 2011 年 6 月 30 日借入專案借款 \$2,500,000，利率 6%。除此之外，公司尚有 2000 年 5 月 1 日借入之長期性借款 \$5,000,000，利率 7%。專案借款未動用餘額進行短期投資，平均報酬率為 10%。

試作 (18%)

1. 淡水公司 2011 年及 2012 年因建造該廠房應利息資本化之金額(計算過程)。
2. 淡水公司 2011 年及 2012 年期末利息資本化之分錄。

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三、淡水公司於 2013 年 1 月 1 日購入一設備，成本為 \$2,000,000，估計耐用年限 8 年，無殘值，採直線法提列，認列後之衡量採重估價模式。2014 年底重估之公允價值為 \$1,800,000。若估計耐用年限及殘值不變。淡水公司採消除成本法，且選擇於最終處分時將重估增值全數轉列保留盈餘。淡水公司於 2015 年 12 月 31 日以 \$1,600,000 處分該設備，且於最終處分時該資產並未再重估。

試作 (23%)

1. 2014 年及 2015 年底應有之分錄。
2. 若淡水公司於 2015 年底重估該資產，且重估之公允價值低於帳面價值，敘述淡水公司應如何重估減值。

四、淡水公司在 2010 年 1 月 1 日給與其 1,000 名業務主管認股選擇權，每一股認購價格為 \$30 (普通股面值 \$10)，每位主管必須繼續服務滿三年才能行使認股權。每一個人所能認購的股數決定於三年內淡水公司銷貨收入的平均成長率，其規定如下：

平均成長率	每人可認購股數
0 至 5%	4,000 股
超過 5% 至 6%	8,000 股
超過 6%	12,000 股

透過選擇權評價模式估算，每一股認股權的公允價值為 \$20。認股權自 2013 年 1 月 1 日起一年內不行使就會失效。如果員工在給與日起三年內離職，將會註銷其認股權。根據過去經驗，淡水公司在認股權給與日估計該公司業務主管的離職率為每年 10%，但到 2011 年底由於實際離職人數增加，故修正三年的離職率為每年 20%。到 2012 年底，實際獲得認股權之主管為 500 人。此外，在認股權給與日，根據過去業績成長情況，淡水公司估計在三年內平均銷貨成長率為 5.2%，此估計成長率至 2011 年底仍適用。但是在 2012 年底結算後，發現三年期間淡水公司實際銷貨成長率平均為 6.5%。2013 年 7 月 1 日淡水公司股票市價每股 \$120 時，有 450 位高階主管行使認股權。其餘主管至年底均未行使，認股權逾期失效。

試作 (18%)

1. 計算 2010、2011、及 2012 年各年底酬勞成本應分攤的金額。
2. 請做認股權執行與逾期失效之分錄。

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五、The following section of the statement of financial position of Biotherm Company related to the capital structure.

Biotherm Company	
Statement of Financial Position (Partial)	
December 31, 2013	
<i>Equity</i>	
12% cumulative, convertible preference shares, par value \$100; 100,000 shares authorized, 30,000 shares issued and outstanding	\$3,000,000
Share capital- ordinary, par value \$1, 5,000,000 shares authorized, 500,000 shares issued and outstanding	500,000
Share premium	2,000,000
Retained earnings	<u>9,000,000</u>
Total Equity	<u>\$14,500,000</u>
<i>Long-Term Debts</i>	
Notes Payable, 14%	\$1,000,000
Convertible bonds payable (Issue A)	2,500,000
Convertible bonds payable (Issue B)	<u>2,500,000</u>
Total Long-Term Debts	<u>\$6,000,000</u>

Additional information:

1. Options were granted in July 2011 to purchase 50,000 ordinary shares at \$20 per share. The average market value of W's ordinary shares during 2013 was \$40 per share. All options are still outstanding at the end of 2013.
2. Both convertible bonds were issued in 2012, and each is convertible into 40 shares of ordinary shares (Each has face value of \$1,000). In 2013, interest expense of \$200,000 on the liability component of convertible bonds (Issue A) is recorded, and interest expense of \$250,000 is record on the liability component of convertible bonds (Issue B).
3. The 12% cumulative, convertible preference shares were issued at the beginning of 2013 at par. Each preference share is convertible into 4 ordinary shares.
4. The average income tax rate is 40%.
5. The 500,000 ordinary shares are outstanding during the entire year.
6. Preference dividends were not declared in 2013.
7. Net income for the year is \$1,750,000.
8. No bonds or preference shares were converted during 2013.

Required: (Rounded to 2 decimal places) (16%)

1. Compute the per share effect for each potentially dilutive security.
2. Compute the basic EPS and diluted EPS for 2013.