# 國立臺北大學 108 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系(所)組別:會計學系

科 目:中級會計學

第1頁 共3頁 ☑可 □不可使用計算機

## 第一大題(35分)

1. Edge Company's salaried employees are paid biweekly. Occasionally, advances made to employees are paid back by payroll deductions. Information relating to salaries for the calendar year 2019 is as follows:

	12/31/18	12/31/19
Employee advances	£12,000	£ 18,000
Accrued salaries payable	65,000	?
Salaries expense during the year		650,000
Salaries paid during the year (gross)		625,000

At December 31, 2019, what amount should Edge report for accrued salaries payable?

2. On May 31, 2019, Armstrong Company paid €3,400,000 to acquire all of the ordinary shares of Hall Corporation, which became a division of Armstrong. Hall reported the following statement of financial position at the time of the acquisition:

Non-current assets	€2,700,000	Equity	€2,500,000
Current assets _	900,000	Non-current liabilities	500,000
		Current liabilities	600,000
Total assets	€3,600,000	Total equity and liabilities	€3,600,000

It was determined at the date of the purchase that the fair value of the identifiable net assets of Hall was €2,800,000. At December 31, 2019, Hall reports the following statement of financial position information:

Current assets	$\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$	800,000
Non-current assets (including goodwill recognized in purchase)		2,400,000
Current liabilities		(700,000)
Non-current liabilities		(500,000)
Net assets	<u> </u>	£2,000,000

Assume that the recoverable amount of the Hall division is €1,800,000 instead of \$2,100,000. Prepare the journal entry to record the impairment loss, if any, on December 31, 2019.

- 3. Merando Company acquired equipment on January 1, 2017, for €60,000. Merando elects to value this class of equipment using revaluation accounting. This equipment is being depreciated on a straight-line basis over its 6-year useful life. There is no residual value at the end of the 6-year period. The appraised value of the equipment approximates the carrying amount at December 31, 2017 and 2019. On December 31, 2018, the fair value of the equipment is determined to be €35,000. Determine the amount of depreciation expense that Merando will record on the equipment in 2019.
- 4. Winsor Corp. received a grant from the government of £160,000 to acquire £800,000 of delivery equipment on January 2, 2018. The delivery equipment has a useful life of 4 years. Winsor Corp. uses the straight-line method of depreciation. The delivery equipment has a zero residual value. If Winsor Corp. reports the grant as a reduction of the asset, what is the amount of depreciation expense related to the delivery equipment in 2019?
- 5. Utley Co. prepares monthly income statements. Inventory is counted only at year end; thus, month-end inventories must be estimated. All sales are made on account. The rate of mark-up on cost is 20%. The following information relates to the month of May.

# 國立臺北大學 108 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系(所)組別:會計學系

科 目:中級會計學

第2頁 共3頁

☑可 □不可 使用計算機

Accounts receivable, May 1	€21,000
Accounts receivable, May 31	27,000
Collections of accounts during May	90,000
Inventory, May 1	45,000
Purchases during May	58,000

Calculate the estimated cost of the inventory on May 31.

6. Benson Plastics Company deposits all receipts and makes all payments by check. The following information is available from the cash records:

#### MARCH 31 BANK RECONCILIATION

Balance per bank	€26,746
Add: Deposits in transit	2,100
Deduct: Outstanding checks	(3,800)
Balance per books	€25,046

#### Month of April Results

	<u>Per Bank</u>	Per Books
Balance April 30	€27,995	€28,855
April deposits	10,784	13,889
April checks	11,600	10,080
April note collected (not included in April deposits)	3,000	-0-
April bank service charge	35	-0-
April NSF check of a customer returned by the bank		
(recorded by bank as a charge)	900	-0-

What is the April 30 adjusted cash balance?

7. On December 10, 2018, after issuance of its financial statements for 2018, House Company entered into a financing agreement with Lebo Bank, allowing House Company to borrow up to €1,000,000 at any time through 2021. Amounts borrowed under the agreement bear interest at 2% above the bank's prime interest rate and mature two years from the date of loan. House Company presently has €1,500,000 of notes payable with First National Bank maturing March 15, 2019. The agreement with Lebo also requires House to maintain a working capital level of €6,000,000 and prohibits the payment of dividends on ordinary shares without prior approval by Lebo Bank. From the above information only, what is the total short-term debt of House Company as of the December 31, 2018 statement of financial position date?

## 第二大題(15分)

甲公司於 X0 年 1 月 1 日向乙銀行借入\$500,000(不含交易成本\$6,267),該借款固定利率 6%、X4 年 12 月 31 日到期,每年 12 月 31 日支付利息。此外,甲公司於 X1 年 12 月 31 日起,得隨時提前還清尚未清償之全部或部分本金。發行時甲公司認為提前還清選擇權之執行價格很明顯幾乎等於債務工具於每一執行日之攤銷後成本,並對該長期借款整體採用攤銷後成本法。

## 試作:

- 1. 甲公司 X0 年之分錄,假設原始有效利率為 6.3%。
- 2. 假設 X2 年 1 月 1 日,因利率大幅下跌,甲公司預計在 X2 年底及 X3 年底分別提前還清本金\$200,000 及\$150,000, 試作 X2 年 1 月 1 日之分錄。

# 國立臺北大學 108 學年度碩士班一般入學考試試題

系(所)組別:會計學系

科 目:中級會計學

第3頁 共3頁 ☑可 □不可使用計算機

## 第三大題(15分)

嘉義公司與某客戶簽訂合約,該合約為嘉義公司於客戶之自有土地建造一棟符合客戶特定要求之辦公大樓,該客戶於合約中,承諾支付予嘉義公司之對價為\$5,000,000,若大樓建造於18個月之內完成,客戶支付之對價增加\$2,000,000。依據國際財務報導準則第15號「客戶合約之收入」,嘉義公司於此類合約之履行係為隨時間逐步滿足之單一履約義務進行會計處理。2015年1月1日為合約開始日,嘉義公司對於該合約之預期交易為:交易價格\$5,000,000,預期成本\$4,000,000,惟於合約開始日之時,對於大樓之建造及完成係高度易受嘉義公司無法影響之因素所影響,嘉義公司無法確定可符合國際財務報導準則第15號「客戶合約之收入」之如下相關規定:所認列之累計收入金額高度很有可能不會發生重大迴轉之部分,因此,嘉義公司對於交易價格並未包含額外對價\$2,000,000。此外,嘉義公司以投入法之基礎,將已發生成本為履約義務完成程度之適當衡量,至2015年12月31日為止,嘉義公司已發生之成本為\$3,000,000,此時,公司重評估變動對價,惟相關之不確定性並未消除。合約雙方於2016年2月1日同意修改合約,合約修改的原因係因客戶要求大樓外觀之改變,固定對價及預期成本分別增加\$1,500,000及\$1,000,000,再者,修改之合約對於額外對價\$2,000,000之時間可延長6個月。於合約修訂日,嘉義公司重評估,當額外對價計入交易價格所認列之累計收入金額高度很有可能不會發生重大迴轉之部分,並評估該合約仍為單一履約義務。

請問:嘉義公司對於上述客戶合約之收入,依據適當之會計處理,如下之問題:

- 1. 2015年12月31日記錄之「在建工程」(請列示:借或貸)之金額\_\_\_\_\_。
- 2. 2016年2月1日記錄「工程成本」之金額 \_\_\_\_\_,及「在建工程」(請列示:借或貸)之金額

### 第四大題(25分)

台北公司於2015年7月1日購買桃園公司股票5,000股,當日,桃園公司股票之每股價格為\$50,手續費為\$356。台北公司將桃園公司之股票投資分類為透過其他綜合損益按公允價值衡量之金融資產。2015年12月31日桃園公司股票之每股價格為\$52。台北公司於2016年3月1日以\$51出售桃園公司之股票3,000股,2016年12月31日桃園公司股票之每股價格為\$53。

### 請問:

- 1. 依據國際財務報導準則第 9 號「金融工具」,公司應依兩項基礎將金融資產分類為後續按攤銷後成本衡量、透過其 他綜合損益按公允價值衡量或透過損益按公允價值衡量。上述兩項基礎分別為\_\_\_\_\_\_及\_\_\_。
- 2. 台北公司對於桃園公司之股票投資,依據適當之會計處理,下列項目應有之金額分別為:
  - (1) 2015年12月31日之「其他權益-透過其他綜合損益按公允價值衡量之權益工具未實現損益」餘額
  - (2) 2016年3月1日之出售桃園公司之股票交易,處分投資(損)益為\_\_\_\_。
  - (3) 2016年12月31日之「透過其他綜合損益按公允價值衡量之權益工具投資評價調整」餘額

## 第五大題(10分)

2016年1月1日基隆公司與宜蘭公司簽訂機器租賃合約,此合約由宜蘭公司提供電子系統機器給予基隆公司使用,租期為3年,基隆公司於租期屆滿並無購買選擇權,惟有延長租賃1年的選擇權。每年租金\$55,000於年初由基隆公司支付,若於延長之1年租賃期間,該年租金為\$57,000。基隆公司於簽約時並未合理確定是否會延長租期。該機器之耐用年限為5年,無殘值,原始租期屆滿與延長租賃期間屆滿之估計殘值分別為\$10,000及\$2,000,殘值由基隆公司保證。合約雙方已約定,租賃期間之每年履約成本\$5,000由出租人支付。基隆公司為取得租賃合約之原始直接成本為\$4,934。租賃開始日,基隆公司之增額借款利率為5%,宜蘭公司之隱含利率為6%,基隆公司已知此利率。

請問:基隆公司依據國際財務報導準則第16號「租賃」,對於租賃合約進行適當之會計處理,如下問題之金額:

- 1. 2016 年 1 月 1 日,基隆公司支付租金\$55,000 及原始直接成本\$4,934 予交易對方時,應借記「使用權資產」之金額。
- 2. 2017年1月1日於支付租金\$55,000之後,「租賃負債」餘額為 \_\_\_\_\_。