#### 東海大學 102 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

考試科目:會計學

應考系組:會計2

考試日期:102年07月20日第3節

使用計算機:可

共10頁;第1頁

#### 選擇題:(共50題,每題2分) 請於答案卡作答,違者不予計分!

1. Gibson Company recorded the following cash transactions for the year:

Paid \$180,000 for salaries.

Paid \$80,000 to purchase office equipment.

Paid \$20,000 for utilities.

Paid \$8,000 in dividends.

Collected \$310,000 from customers.

What was Gibson's net cash provided by operating activities?

- (A)\$110,000
- (B) \$30,000
- (C) \$130,000
- (D) \$102,000
- 2. Why should the income statement be prepared first?
  - (A) The statement of cash flows should be prepared first because it determines the sources of cash. That information is then used in preparing the income statement.
  - (B) Net income from the income statement flows into the retained earnings statement. The ending retained earnings balance then flows into the balance sheet.
  - (C) The income statement does not have to be prepared first. Financial statements can be prepared in any order.
  - (D) None of these answer choices are correct.
- 3. These are selected account balances on December 31, 2014.

Land	\$100,000
Land (held for future use)	150,000
Buildings	800,000
Inventory	200,000
Equipment	450,000
Furniture	100,000
Accumulated Depreciation	300,000

What is the total amount of property, plant, and equipment that will appear on the balance sheet?

- (A)\$1,500,000
- (B) \$1,300,000
- (C) \$1,800,000
- (D)\$1,150,000

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4. Use the following data to determine the total amount of working capital.

#### Carne Auto Supplies

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2014

Cash	\$	35,000	Accounts payable	\$	65,000
Accounts receivable		50,000	Salaries and wages payable		10,000
Inventory		70,000	Mortgage payable		90,000
Prepaid insurance		40,000	Total liabilities	\$1	165,000
Stock investments		90,000			
Land		95,000			
Buildings		\$115,000	Common stock	\$1	120,000
Less: Accumulated			Retained earnings		<u>250,000</u>
depreciation	(30,000)	85,000	Total stockholders' equity	<u>\$.</u>	370 <u>,000</u>
Trademarks	_	70,000	Total liabilities and		
Total assets		<u>\$535,000</u>	stockholders' equity	<u>\$</u> :	535,000

- (A)\$130,000
- (B) \$120,000
- (C)\$80,000
- (D)\$210,000
- 5. Using the following balance sheet and income statement data, what is the earnings per share?

Current assets	\$ 16,000	Net income	\$ 21,000
Current liabilities	8,000	Stockholders' equity	39,000
Average assets	80,000	Total liabilities	21,000
Total assets	60,000		

Average common shares outstanding was 10,000.

- (A)\$3.90
- (B) \$6.00
- (C)\$2.10
- (D)\$0.48
- 6. Suppose that Morgan Corporation produced and sold 4,800 laptop computers during 2014. It reported \$150,000 cash provided by operating activities. In order to maintain production at 4,800 laptops, Morgan invested in \$8,600 in equipment. Morgan paid \$1,400 in dividends. What is Morgan's free cash flow?
  - (A)\$140,000
  - (B) \$160,000

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(C) \$157,000

(D)\$150,000

- 7. Howard Company had a transaction that caused a \$5,000 increase in both assets and total liabilities. This transaction could have been a(n)
  - (A) purchase of office equipment for \$12,000, paying \$7,000 cash and issuing a note payable for the balance.
  - (B) investment of \$5,000 cash in the business by the stockholders.
  - (C) purchase of office equipment for \$5,000 cash.
  - (D) repayment of a \$5,000 bank loan.
- 8. All of the following statements regarding the double-entry system are true except
  - (A) a two-sided effect of each transaction is recorded in appropriate accounts when using the double-entry system.
  - (B) the double-entry system provides a logical method for recording transactions.
  - (C) both sides of the accounting equation must be affected when recording a transaction using the double-entry system.
  - (D) when using the double-entry system, the sum of all debits to the accounts must equal the sum of all credits.
- 9. Why was Apple required to spread their iPhone revenues over a two year period?
  - (A) Because of its newness, their returns might exceed the normal level of returns.
  - (B) Because they were required to provide software updates over that two year period.
  - (C) Because that was the estimated life of the iPhone.
  - (D) Because they needed to defer revenue recognition since they had a swap program available for future models.
- 10. The Vintage Laundry Company purchased \$6,500 worth of laundry supplies on June 2 and recorded the purchase as an asset. On June 30, an inventory of the laundry supplies indicated only \$1,000 on hand. The adjusting entry that should be made by the company on June 30 is:
  - (A) debit Supplies Expense, \$1,000; credit Supplies, \$1,000.
  - (B) debit Supplies, \$5,500; credit Supplies Expense, \$5,500.
  - (C) debit Supplies, \$1,000; credit Supplies Expense, \$1,000.
  - (D) debit Supplies Expense, \$5,500; credit Supplies, \$5,500.
- 11. If a company fails to adjust an Unearned Rent Revenue account for rent that has been earned, what effect will this have on that month's financial statements?
  - (A) Assets will be understated and revenues will be understated.
  - (B) Liabilities will be understated and revenues will be understated.
  - (C) Liabilities will be overstated and revenues will be understated.

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- (D) Assets will be overstated and revenues will be understated.
- 12. If a purchaser using a perpetual inventory system pays the transportation costs, then the
  - (A) Inventory account is increased.
  - (B) Inventory account is not affected.
  - (C) Freight-Out account is increased.
  - (D) Delivery Expense account is increased.
- 13. At the beginning of the year, Uptown Athletic had an inventory of \$400,000. During the year, the company purchased goods costing \$1,500,000. If Uptown Athletic reported ending inventory of \$500,000 and sales of \$2,000,000, their cost of goods sold and gross profit rate would be
  - (A)\$1,000,000 and 70%.
  - (B) \$1,400,000 and 30%.
  - (C) \$1,000,000 and 30%.
  - (D)\$1,400,000 and 70%.
- 14. Which of these would cause the inventory turnover ratio to increase the most?
  - (A) Increasing the amount of inventory on hand.
  - (B) Keeping the amount of inventory on hand constant but increasing sales.
  - (C) Keeping the amount of inventory on hand constant but decreasing sales.
  - (D) Decreasing the amount of inventory on hand and increasing sales.
- 15. Nilson Company gathered the following reconciling information in preparing its August bank reconciliation:

Cash balance per books, 8/31	\$21,000
Deposits in transit	900
Notes receivable and interest collected by bank	5,100
Bank charge for check printing	120
Outstanding checks	12,000
NSF check	1,020

The adjusted cash balance per books on August 31 is

- (A)\$24,960.
- (B) \$24,060.
- (C) \$13,800.
- (D) \$14,760.
- 16. Using the allowance method, the uncollectible accounts for the year is estimated to be \$40,000. If the balance for the Allowance for Doubtful Accounts is a \$9,000 credit before adjustment, what is the amount of bad debt expense for the period?
  - (A)\$9,000

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- (B) \$31,000
- (C)\$40,000
- (D)\$49,000
- 17. Pearson Company bought a machine on January 1, 2014. The machine cost \$144,000 and had an expected salvage value of \$24,000. The life of the machine was estimated to be 5 years. The book value of the machine at the beginning of the third year would be
  - (A) \$144,000.
  - (B) \$120,000.
  - (C) \$96,000.
  - (D)\$48,000.
- 18. The following information is provided for Nguyen Company and Northwest Corporation.

(in \$ millions)	Nguyen Company	Northwest Corporation
Net income 2014	\$275	\$390
Net sales 2014	1,500	4,100
Total assets 12/31/12	1,000	2,400
Total assets 12/31/13	1,050	3,000
Total assets 12/31/14	1,150	4,000

- If Nguyen and Northwest are in the same industry and the industry average for return on assets is equal to 30%, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Nguyen is more profitable than the average company in its industry.
- (B) Northwest is more profitable than Nguyen.
- (C) Both Nguyen and Northwest are more profitable than the average company in their industry.
- (D) Nguyen is more profitable than Northwest.
- 19. Sparks Company received proceeds of \$423,000 on 10-year, 8% bonds issued on January 1, 2013. The bonds had a face value of \$400,000, pay interest annually on December 31st, and have a call price of 102. Sparks uses the straight-line method of amortization. What is the amount of interest expense Sparks will show with relation to these bonds for the year ended December 31, 2014?
  - (A) \$32,000
  - (B) \$33,840
  - (C)\$29,700
  - (D)\$25,100
- 20. Outstanding stock of the West Corporation included 40,000 shares of \$5 par common stock and 10,000 shares of 6%, \$10 par non-cumulative preferred stock. In 2013, West declared and paid dividends of \$4,000. In 2014, West declared and paid dividends of \$12,000. How much of the

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2014 dividend was distributed to preferred shareholders?

- (A) \$8,000.
- (B) \$14,000.
- (C) \$6,000.
- (D) None of these answer choices are correct.
- 21. 公司舉借債務 \$100,000,支付股利 \$1,000,購買不動產、廠房及設備 \$500,000,處分不動產、廠房及設備得款 \$200,000 並產生處分損失 \$20,000,則下列敘述何者適當?
  - (A) 籌資活動現金流量為淨流入 \$99,000
  - (B)投資活動之淨現金流量為淨流出 \$300,000
  - (C) 處分不動產、廠房及設備之損失應作為營業活動現金流量之調整
  - (D) 以上敘述皆正確
- 22. 溫布頓公司 1 月 1 日流通在外的普通股 10,000 股,5 月 1 日發放 20% 股票股利,7 月 1 日 現金增資 3,000 股,11 月 1 日做股票分割,1 股分割成 2 股,試計算溫布頓公司加權平均流通在外股數:

(A) 13, 500 股

(B) 30,000 股

(C) 25, 667 股

- (D) 27,000 股
- 23. 下列敘述何者正確?
  - (A) 持有至到期日金融資產之交易手續費認列為費用
  - (B) 備供出售金融資產之交易手續費列為該金融資產之成本
  - (C)透過損益按公允價值衡量之金融資產,其交易產生之手續費得認列為費用
  - (D) 以上皆對
- 24. 美魔女生技公司於 x1 年以 \$102,775 (包括手續費 \$140) 購買青春公司發行三年期面額 \$100,000 之公司債,該公司債之票面利率為年息 5%,有效利率為年息 4%,每年底付息,公司將此債券歸類為備供出售之金融資產,試問下列有關購入時會計記錄之敘述何者有誤?
  - (A) 此公司債屬溢價購入
  - (B) 公司債之入帳金額 \$102,775
  - (C) 此公司債之溢價須攤銷
  - (D) 以上皆正確
- 25. 東東公司 ×1 年 1 月 2 日投資西西公司 30% 有表決權之普通股,東東公司對西西公司之投資採用權益法處理,假設東東公司 ×1 年度之淨利 \$5,000,000,預計發放現金股利 \$2,000,000,除息日在年底,則下列敘述何者有誤?
  - (A) 認列淨利會增加採用權益法之關聯企業投資 \$1,500,000
  - (B) 認列採用權益法之關聯企業損益之份額 \$600,000.
  - (C)採權益法之關聯企業投資將增加 \$900,000
  - (D) 認列現金股利時會減少採用權益法之關聯企業投資帳面金額

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- 26. 公司於 ×1 年 1 月 2 日發行 2 年期面額 \$100,000 之公司債, 票面利率 2.4%, 市場有效利率為 2%,付息日為每年年底,則下列敘述何者正確?
  - (A) 此公司債發行價格 \$100,000
  - (B) 此公司債屬平價發行
  - (C) 此公司債發行價格 \$100,776
  - (D) 以上皆不正確
- 27. 下列何者非屬或有負債?
  - (A) 因過去事件所產生之可能義務,其存在與否僅能由一個或多個未能完全由企業所控制 之不確定未來事件之發生或不發生加以證實
  - (B) 因過去事件所產生之現時義務,但因該義務之金額無法充分可靠地衡量的原因而未予 以認列
  - (C) 不確定時點或金額之負債
  - (D) 因過去事件所產生之現時義務,但因並非很有可能需要流出具經濟效益之資源以清償該義務的原因而未予以認列
- 28. 下列敘述何者正確?
  - (A) 附息票據之入帳金額為面額
  - (B) 不付息票據應以折現後金額入帳
  - (C) 不付息票據之面額與現值之差額為應付票據折價,到期償付時應將應付票據折價轉列 為利息費用
  - (D) 以上皆正確
- 29. 無良公司於 x1 年初以 \$500,000 向外購入一款專利益生菌配方。該專利的法定年限為 7 年,但無良公司估計效益年限為 5 年。於 x3 年初衛生單位檢驗出益生菌內含不利人體的有毒物質,無良公司被要求將此產品全面下架並禁止販售。於x3 年無良公司針對專利配方,應認列費用為何?
  - (A) \$500,000

(B) \$400,000

(C) \$300,000

- (D) \$200,000
- 30. 大雄服務的公司於 ×0 年初從國外購入一部機器設備,成本為 \$1,000,000,估計可以使用 10 年,殘值 \$100,000。於 ×3 年底時大雄發現該部機器尚可使用 4 年,殘值為 \$10,000, 請幫大雄計算機器在 ×3 年底的折舊費用。
  - (A) \$144, 000

(B) \$126,000

(C) \$108,000

- (D) \$100,000
- 31. 公司購入貨車的原始成本 \$300,000,已提列累計折舊 \$220,000,今以 \$100,000 售出, 試計算貨車的處分損益為多少?
  - (A) 利益 \$100,000
- (B) 損失 \$100,000
- (C) 利益 \$20,000
- (D) 損失 \$20,000
- 32. 西瓜公司 01 年度與應收帳款相關之資料列示如下:

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應收帳款餘額(年初)\$1,500,000

備抵呆帳貸餘(年初)

75,000

整年度賒銷

7,000,000

收取帳款

6,700,000

沖銷呆帳

30,000

收回已沖銷之呆帳

20,000

若採應收帳款餘額百分比法提列呆帳,呆帳率為5%,則01年提列呆帳金額應為多少?

(A) \$43,500

(B) \$23, 500

(C) \$24, 500

- (D) \$22,500
- 33. 南瓜公司持有 \$180,000 之承兌匯票,承兌日期為 01 年 4 月 15 日,承兌後 60 日付款,年利率為 8%。公司於 01 年 5 月 15 日,將此票據向銀行辦理貼現,貼現年率為 10%,則貼現金額應為:(以 360 天為基礎計算)
  - (A) \$183, 865

(B) \$182, 395

(C) \$180, 985

- (D) \$180,880
- 34. 雪芙剛接手甜心公司會計的工作,在點數公司的零用金時發現剩下 \$550, 加總手邊全部單據後,共計發生費用 \$1,500。公司當初設置零用金的金額是 \$2,000, 請問雪芙該怎麼做?
  - (A) 將多的現金帶回家
  - (B) 自掏腰包補足現金短溢的部分
  - (C) 調整現金溢額的情況
    - (D) 調整現金短少的情況
- 35. 假設魯夫公司  $\times 1$  年至  $\times 3$  年的淨利都是 \$ 100,000,若  $\times 1$  年底存貨低估 \$ 5,000, $\times 2$  年底存貨高估 \$ 5,000, $\times 3$  年底存貨高估 \$ 10,000,請問究竟花道公司  $\times 1$  年至 $\times 3$  年正確的淨利應是:
  - (A) \$100,000, \$100,000, \$100,000
  - (B) \$105,000 , \$90,000 , \$95,000
  - (C) \$95,000 · \$110,000 · \$105,000
  - (D) 以上皆非
- 36. 東海公司 ×4 年度與存貨相關的資料如下,試求算東海公司的期末存貨:

期初存貨

\$ 4,000

進貨

17,500

銷貨

20,000

毛利為銷貨的 25%

(A) \$6, 500

(B) \$1,500

(C) \$4, 500

(D) \$5,500

37. 東東公司 101 年之折舊費用為\$120,000,權益法下之投資收益為\$36,000,處分原始成本

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\$120,000,累計折舊\$20,000 之設備,得款\$96,000,購買股票作為長期投資\$40,000,發 行普通股購買設備\$250,000。請問當年度投資活動之淨現金流量為多少?

- (A) \$256,000 (B) \$92,000 (C) \$56,000 (D) \$292,000

- 38. 下列何類交易可能造成現金流出?
  - (A) 非流動資產的增加
  - (B) 現金以外與營業有關之流動資產的減少
  - (C) 與營業有關之流動負債的增加
  - (D) 股東權益之增加
- 39. 甲公司本月不含折舊費用之營業費用為\$55,000,月初預付費用餘額\$1,600,應付費用餘額 \$4,000;月底預付費用餘額\$3,500,應付費用餘額\$5,000,則本月營業費用付現數為:
  - (A) \$52,100 (B) \$54,100 (C) \$55,900 (D) \$57,900

- 40. 公司帳載期末銀行存款餘額為\$65,000,於編製銀行調節表時發現下列事項: 因進貨開立 的支票\$696,公司帳上誤記為 \$969;銀行代收票據\$10,000,公司尚未入帳;未兌現支票 \$5,000;在途存款\$4,800。請問銀行存款正確的期末餘額應為多少?

- (A) \$70, 273 (B) \$75, 273 (C) \$80, 073 (D) \$88, 300
- 41. 完成銀行存款調節表後,下列那一項交易不須作調整分錄?
  - (A) 未兑現支票

- (B) 銀行代收票據
- (C) 銀行印製支票費用
- (D) 銀行收取手續費
- 42. 已知公司銷貨成本\$5,600,000,赊銷淨額\$8,600,000,平均應收帳款\$1,075,000,平均存 貨\$2,240,000,請問公司的營業循環為幾天(一年以360天計)?
  - (A) 162天 (B) 189天 (C) 144天 (D) 45天

- 43. 未認列壞帳將使:
  - (A) 資產高估與業主權益低估相抵銷
  - (B) 資產及淨利均高估且與業主權益低估相抵銷
  - (C) 淨利高估而資產低估
  - (D) 資產、淨利及業主權益均高估
- 44. 某公司採用零售價法估計期末存貨,已知期初存貨售價\$30,000,本期進貨售價\$15,000, 成本比率 70%,過去三年平均毛利率 25%,若期末存貨售價為\$25,000,期末存貨估計成本 為 .

- (A) \$6, 250 (B) \$7, 500 (C) \$17, 500 (D) \$18.750
- 45. 丙公司 X8 年期初存貨為\$300,000,期末存貨餘額為期初存貨的 1.2 倍。丙公司當年度存貨 週轉率為 8 次。根據以往經驗丙公司毛利率均為 40%,則丙公司 X8 年度之銷貨收入為何?
- (A) \$2,640,000 (B) \$4,125,000 (C) \$4,400,000 (D) \$6,600,000
- 46. 忠孝公司於本年度 9 月 1 日購入甲公司股票 100,000 股,每股\$28,手續費\$8,400。至 12 月 31 日忠孝公司仍持有以上股票,並歸類為「備供出售之金融資產」,而每股市價已上升

# 東海大學 102 學年度暑假轉學生招生考試試題

考試科目:會計學

應考系組:會計2

考試日期:102年07月20日第3節

使用計算機;可

共10頁;第10頁

至每股\$30,則忠孝公司本年度報表中應如何表達?

- (A) 損益表中認列評價利益\$191,600
- (B) 損益表中認列評價利益\$200,000
- (C) 資產負債表中認列未實現利益\$191.600
- (D) 資產負債表中認列未實現利益\$200,000
- 47. A 公司於 101 年 1 月 1 日以\$360,000 購買 Z 公司 30%的普通股股權(30,000 股),並列為長期投資。Z 公司在 98 年報導\$50,000 淨利及支付\$40,000 現金股利。在 101 年 12 月 31 日 Z 公司股票每股交易價格為\$11。試問 A 公司在 101 年的財務報表應如何報導此投資?
  - (A) \$15,000 投資收益及\$12,000 股利收入
  - (B) \$15,000 投資收益
  - (C) \$12,000 股利收入及\$30,000 未實現損失
  - (D) \$15,000 投資收益及\$30,000 未實現損失
- 48. 關於結帳分錄,下列敘述何者正確?
  - (A) 係企業為了結束營業所進行之清算程序
  - (B) 係為了將所有資產、負債與股東權益之帳戶餘額歸零,以便於重新記錄下一期之交易
  - (C) 係為了將所有虛帳戶歸零,並將當期純益(或純損)結清至保留盈餘
  - (D)係為了更新帳戶期末餘額,以編製正確的財務報表
- 49. 設試算表中,排列在最後一個會計科目是「業主權益-張敬騰」,則此一試算表必是:
  - (A) 調整前試算表

(B) 調整後試算表

(C) 結帳後試算表

(D) 回轉試算表

- 50. 下列哪一項敘述是錯的?
  - (A) 假如管理及銷售費用占銷貨收入比率增加,則毛利率將減少
  - (B) 假如銷貨成本占銷貨收入比率減少,則純益率將增加
  - (C) 假如銷貨金額減少,且銷貨成本減少的速度高於銷貨時,我們仍可能報導較高的毛利率
  - (D) B 和 C 是對的