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Part I: Multiple Choice Test (30 points in total, 2 points each) ※ 注意:請於試卷內之「選擇題作答區」依序作答。

- 1. Two otherwise equal companies have significantly different dividend payout ratios. Which of the following statements is most likely to be correct? The company with *higher* the dividend payout ratio:
 - A) will have a higher inventory turnover ratio
 - B) will have a lower inventory turnover ratio
 - C) will have higher earnings growth
 - D) will have lower earnings growth
 - E) none of the above
- 2. According to whose conceptual framework, predictive value is an ingredient of

Whose	Relevance	Reliability
FASB	Yes	No
IFRS	Yes	Yes
FASB	No	Yes
IFRS	No	No
Both	Yes	Yes
	FASB IFRS FASB IFRS	FASB Yes IFRS Yes FASB No IFRS No

- 3. On December 31, 2010, Handrew's Restaurant had 2,000 gift certificates outstanding, which had been sold to customers during 2010 for \$50 each. Handrew's operates on a gross margin of 60% of its sales. What amount of revenue pertaining to the 2,000 outstanding gift certificates should be deferred at December 31, 2010?
 - A) \$0.
 - B) \$40,000.
 - C) \$60,000.
 - D) \$80,000.
 - E) \$100,000.
- 4. Compared to the accrual basis of accounting, the cash basis of accounting understates income by the net increase during the accounting period of the

Accounts Receivable		Accrued Expenses Payable	Cumulative Depreciation		
A)	No	No	No		
B)	No	Yes	Yes		
C)	Yes	No	No		
D)	Yes	Yes	Yes		
E)	Yes	Yes	No		

5. Nokia Corp. reports operating expenses in two categories: (1) selling and (2) general and administrative. The adjusted trial balance at December 31, 2010 included the following expense and loss accounts:

Accounting and legal fees \$140,000 Advertising 180,000

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Freight-in	80,000
Interest	70,000
Loss on sale of long-term investment	30,000
Officers' salaries	225,000
Rent for office space	220,000
Sales salaries and commissions	170,000

One-half of the rented premises is occupied by the sales department. Nokia's total selling expenses for 2010 are

- A) \$540,000.
- B) \$460,000.
- C) \$430,000.
- D) \$370,000.
- E) \$310,000.
- 6. On January 1, 2010, Telekom Co. sold to Tony Corp. \$400,000 of its 10%, 4-year, bonds for \$ 377,670. Interest is payable semiannually on January 1 and July 1. What is the effective interest rate for the bonds?
 - A) 13%
 - B) 12.5%
 - C) 12%
 - D) 11.5%
 - E) 11%
- 7. On December 31, 2010, Bonn Co. determined that the net realizable value of the receivables was \$300,000. Additional information is available as follows:

Allowance for uncollectible accounts at 1/1/10—credit balance	\$ 34,000
Accounts written off as uncollectible during 2010	00 × 10 0€11 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 × 10 ×
20 (20 CO 10 CO 1	23,000
Accounts receivable at 12/31/10	325,000
Uncollectible accounts recovered during 2010	5.000

For the year ended December 31, 2010, Bonn's uncollectible accounts expense would be

- A) \$25,000.
- B) \$23,000.
- C) \$16,000.
- D) \$9,000.
- E) \$5,000.
- 8. A firm has a current ratio greater than 1.0. If the firm's ending inventory is understated by \$3,000 and beginning inventory is overstated by \$5,000, the firm's net income (before taxes), and current ratio will be:

	Net Income	Current Ratio
A)	understated by \$2,000	too high
B)	overstated by \$2,000	too low

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C) understated by \$8,000 too low
D) Overstated by \$8,000 too high

E) understated by \$8,000 too high

9. On May 5, 2010, Dougal Corp. exchanged 3,000 shares of its \$25 par value treasury common stock for a patent owned by Mark Co. The treasury shares were acquired in 2009 for \$30,000. At May 5, 2010, Dougal's common stock was quoted at \$35 per share, and the patent had a carrying value of \$85,000 on Markt's books. Dougal should record the patent at

- A) \$75,000.
- B) \$85,000.
- C) \$90,000.
- D) \$105,000.
- E) none of the above.

10. On January 2, 2010, Brigham Corp. replaced its boiler with a more efficient one. The following information was available on that date:

Purchase price of new boiler	\$150,000
Carrying amount of old boiler	10,000
Fair va <mark>lue</mark> of old boiler	4,000
Installation cost of new boiler	20,000

The old boiler was sold for \$4,000. What amount should Brigham capitalize as the cost of the new boiler?

- A) \$170,000.
- B) \$166,000.
- C) \$160,000.
- D) \$150,000.
- E) \$146,000.
- 11. A machine with a five-year estimated useful life and an estimated 10% salvage value was acquired on January 1, 2009. The depreciation expense for 2011 using the double-declining balance method would be original cost multiplied by
 - A) 90% × 40% × 40%.
 - B) $60\% \times 60\% \times 40\%$.
 - C) $90\% \times 60\% \times 40\%$.
 - D) 40% × 40%.
 - $E) 60\% \times 40\% \times 40\%$.
- 12. On January 1, 2007, Tesco Company purchased a copyright for \$1,000,000, having an estimated useful life of 10 years. In January 2011, Tesco paid \$600,000 for legal fees in a successful defense of the copyright. Under IAS 38, copyright amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2011, should be A) \$0.

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- B) \$100,000.
- C) \$110,000.
- D) \$160,000.
- E) \$600,000.
- 13. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - A) The more efficiently a company utilizes its assets the greater its return on investment, all other things being equal
 - B) If return on equity increases, the return on assets must have also increased
 - C) If the number of days inventory is held increases, then return on assets will increase, all other things being equal
 - D) If the gross margin decreases, then inventory turnover must have increased all other things being equal
 - E) None of the above
- 14. If the market is semi-strong form efficient, this implies that:
 - A) stock prices fully reflect all inside information
 - B) stock prices do not reflect information contained in past trading volume
 - C) stock prices fully reflect all information found in annual financial statements
 - D) stock prices fully reflect all information about future price changes
 - E) statement of cash is more useful than other financial statements
- 15. Under the accrual basis of accounting, which of the following statement(s) is/are true?
 - I. Reported net income provides a measure of operating performance
 - II. Revenue is recognized when cash is received, and expenses are recognized when payment is made
 - III. Cash inflows are recognized when they are received, and cash outflows are recognized when they are made
 - IV. Accrual earnings is regarded as a superior measure of firm performance than cash flows because it mitigates timing and mismatching problems inherent in measuring cash flows over short intervals
 - A) I and II
 - B) II and III
 - C) III and IV
 - D) I, III, and IV
 - E) I, II and III

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Part II: 計算與問答題 (35 points) ※ 注意:請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」標明題號依序作答。 請依台灣現行會計準則回答Part II問題,本部份所有計算請四捨五入至整數位。

PRESENT VALUE OF \$1

periods	1	2	3	. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2%	0.980392	0.961169	0.942322	0.923845	0.905731	0.887971	0.870560	0.853490	0.836755	0.820348
3%	0.970874	0.942596	0.915142	0.888487	0.862609	0.837484	0.813092	0.789409	0.766417	0.744094
4%	0.961538	0.924556	0.888996	0.854804	0.821927	0.790315	0.759918	0.730690	0.702587	0.675564
5%	0.952381	0.907029	0.863838	0.822702	0.783526	0.746215	0.710681	0.676839	0.644609	0.613913
8%	0.925926	0.857339	0.793832	0.735030	0.680583	0.630170	0.583490	0.540269	0.500249	0.463193
10%	0.909091	0.826446	0.751315	0.683013	0.620921	0.564474	0.513158	0.466507	0.424098	0.385543
12%	0.892857	0.797194	0.711780	0.635518	0.567427	0.506631	0.452349	0.403883	0.360610	0.321973

PRESENT VALUE OF AN ORDINARY ANNUITY OF \$1

periods	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2%	0.980392	1.941561	2.883883	3.807729	4.713460	5.601431	6.471991	7.325481	8.162237	8.982585
3%	0.970874	1.913470	2.828611	3.717098	4.579707	5.417191	6.230283	7.019692	7.786109	8.530203
4%	0.961538	1.886095	2.775091	3.629895	4.451822	5.242137	6.002055	6.732745	7.435332	8.110896
5%	0.952381	1.859410	2.723248	3.545951	4.329477	5.075692	5.786373	6.463213	7.107822	7.721735
8%	0.925926	1.783265	2.577097	3.312127	3.992710	4.622880	5.206370	5.746639	6.246888	6.710081
10%	0.909091	1.735537	2.486852	3.169865	3.790787	4.355261	4.868419	5.334926	5.759024	6.144567
12%	0.892857	1.690051	2.401831	3.037349	3,604776	4.111407	4.563757	4.967640	5.328250	5.650223

1. (10 points)高雄公司於95年1月1日按面額發行\$1,000之十年期附賣回權轉換公司債,票面利率為10%,每年12月31日付息,到期日為104年12月31日。此轉換公司債可以每股\$25之轉換價格,轉換為高雄公司之普通股,轉換價格無重設條款。類似條件(包括信用狀態及其他條件)不附賣回權且不可轉換公司債之公平市場利率為12%。高雄公司採選擇權訂價模式,估算出無權益轉換選擇權之類似附賣回權公司債中,賣回權之價值為\$50。

100年1月1日時,該附賣回權轉換公司債之公平價值為\$1,700,其中採選擇權訂價模式估算出之賣回權公平價值為\$30。高雄公司於100年1月1日以\$1,700向轉換公司債持有人買回所發行之轉換公司債,此價格亦為轉換公司債持有人可接受之價格。假設高雄公司於100年1月1日發行五年期不附賣回權且不可轉換公司債,其利率為8%,試作高雄公司下列事項之分錄:

- (1) (4 points)95年1月1日發行轉換公司債之分錄。
- (2) (6 points)100年1月1日買回轉換公司債之分錄。
- 2. (13 points)台中公司於 100 年 1 月 1 日以\$200,000 購入欣欣公司發行之公司債,面額\$200,000,票面利率與市場利率均為 3%,每年 12 月 31 日付息,到期日為 105 年 12 月 31 日。欣欣公司因過度擴展,於 101 年底發生財務困難並進行債務整理。台中公司於收取 101 年利息\$6,000 後,認為其購入的欣欣公司債有減損之可能,而於 101 年底對欣欣公司債投資作減損測試。台中公司預期僅可收回本金\$177,241,剩餘期間每期收回利息\$4,000。

欣欣公司於 102 年底已完成重整計畫並恢復正常營運,且減損損失之減少明顯與債務人信用改善有關。台中公司於 102 年 12 月 31 日收到欣欣公司債利息\$4,000 後,認為其欣欣公司債投資應可收回

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本金\$200,000,並於剩餘期間收回利息每期\$6,000。

100 年至 102 年間欣欣公司公司債市價波動如下:

100 年底

101 年底

102 年底

公平市價

\$203,000

\$160,000

\$198,000

- (1) (7 points)試為台中公司作 101 年 12 月 31 日 102 年 12 月 31 日有關投資欣欣公司公司債之分錄,假設台中公司將欣欣公司債分類為備供出售債券投資。
- (2) (6 points)試為台中公司作 101 年 12 月 31 日 102 年 12 月 31 日有關投資欣欣公司公司債之分錄,假設台中公司將欣欣公司債分類為持有至到期日投資。
- 3. (12 points)台北公司98年1月1日發行4%之轉換公司債,面額\$1,500,000,000,10年後到期,發行價格為101,轉換價格為81.9元,發行條款中列有根據市價變動重設轉換價格的公式,故轉換價格將根據市價調整。該轉換公司債持有人得於公司債發行滿3年之前30日,要求台北公司按債券面額將其持有之公司債贖回。此外發行人(台北公司)亦有權於該轉換公司債發行滿1年起至到期日前30日止,依債券面額買回此轉換公司債。

因台北公司近年來營運業績表現良好,台北公司股價自99年初起持續走強。99年9月24日台北公司主動公佈台北公司98年發行之轉換公司債依財務會計準則公報第36號之規定,應依公平價值變動提列「金融負債評價損失」。以99/09/24普通股收盤價105元評價台北公司轉換公司債「金融負債評價損失」約為新台幣4.6億元。假設依目前該轉換公司債流通在外餘額及其他外在評價參數不變之情況計算,若9月底普通股收盤價84元~115.5元,需認列金融負債評價損失約新台幣1.2億元~6.5億元。

試問:

(1) (8 points)請解釋說明為何台北公司股價上漲,該公司卻須提列轉換公司債的金融負債評價損失? (2) (4 points)台北公司於 99/09/24(99 年第三季結束前)主動公佈該公司發行轉換公司債,依公平價值評價所產生「金融負債評價損失」對 99 年第三季財務報表可能之影響數。試分析台北公司於第三季結束前公佈此一之影響數,可能如何影響第三季財務報表所需認列之金融負債評價損失?

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Part III: 綜合題 (35 points) ※ 注意:請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」標明題號依序作答。 台大公司於 2010 年年初成立,2010 年年底有以下按台灣現行準則而得之年度營業成果與相關資產負債 資料:

銷貨收入淨額	\$5,000,000	流動資產	\$ 1,000,000
銷貨成本	2,000,000	長期資產	30,000,000
銷售費用	600,000	流動負債	1,000,000
管理費用	800,000	長期負債	10,000,000
研發費用	300,000		
利息費用	400,000		4)

試回答以下各自獨立之大題與子題之問題

- 1. (6 points)台大公司的管理費用中含有\$450,000 的退休金費用,於檢視附註後發現該退休金費用的組成項目有服務成本\$400,000 (為管理單位人員的相關退休金服務成本),利息成本\$300,000,基金資產實際報酬\$180,000,基金資產預期報酬\$250,000 (估計之報酬率為 18%)。請於答案註明較目前淨利多或少以及相關影響數。
 - (1) (3 points)請問若該公司按現行國際準則有關退休金之規定對退休金相關科目加以處理,該公司在轉換至現行國際準則後對其淨利的影響數為多少?
 - (2) (3 points)若該公司欲直接採用國際準則有關退休金相關草案之規定處理退休金,則該公司轉換至 國際準則後對其淨利的影響數為多少?
- 2. (18 points)台大公司的管理費用中從 2010 年開始含有\$200,000 的租金費用,每年初支付,用以租用該公司所需辦公空間,該公司所簽訂的租賃合約為 15 年。A事務所認為該辦公室之耐用年數從 2010 年起算僅剩 16 年,並按此估計公平價值,該公司的增額借款利率為 12%,而出租人隱含利率為 14%,但台大公司並無法得知出租人之隱含利率。請將答案四捨五入至整數位,比率請表示成 X.XX%,並於答案註明較目前淨利多或少以及相關影響數。。
 - (1) (6 points)請問按台灣現行租賃之相關規定,結帳後其公司股東權益應調整多少?
 - (2) (6 points)若按國際準則之現行規定,則台大公司應有的流動資產對長期資產比率與淨利各為多少?
 - (3) (6 points)若台大公司並不滿意A事務所對於該辦公室耐用年數之評估而尋求B事務所另行判斷, 判斷結果該辦公室剩餘耐用年數為24年,並按此估計公平價值,B事務所同時建議台大公司直接 按照租賃草案之規定對此交易加以處理,試問台大公司應有的流動資產對長期資產比率與淨利各 為多少?
- 3. (6 points)台大公司與該公司 CEO 簽訂了一份合約,合約載明當年度營業淨利(operating income)超過 \$150,000 的部分可在第二年的時候當作權數另外加薪,為此,CEO 在 2010 年年底時提出了買五千送一千(現金禮券)的活動,活動期間是 12/23 到 12/31,顧客獲得的禮券需在 2011 年 1 月 5 日至 1 月 10日間用完,該公司成功的增加了五十萬的銷售淨額,並記錄了 80%禮券部份的銷售費用與預收收入,而剩下 20%的部分該公司認為顧客不會使用故直接當作銷售費用與銷售收入。請於答案註明較目前營業淨利多或少以及相關影響數。
 - (1) (3 points)請問若按現行國際準則的規定,台大公司 2010 年應有的營業淨利為多少?
 - (2) (3 points)若 CFO 跟 CEO 建議提早採用國際準則中有關財務報表表達 staff draft 的規定則可加薪更

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多,試問這建議是否正確?現行做法跟 CFO 建議做法下,營業淨利差異數為多少?

- 4. (5 points)王小寶打算比較台大公司跟一家英國上市公司,王小寶發現台大公司年報裡有一個項目是來自營業活動的現金流量,該英國上市公司有一個項目是 Cash Generated by Operations,但他不確定這兩個項目是不是一樣。
 - (1) (2 points)請問 eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)可以幫助他嗎?
 - (2) (3 points)台大公司的 CEO 希望按照台灣證交所的規定也採用 XBRL 發布財務報表,但他很擔心採用 XBRL 所呈現的資訊與傳統 PDF 下所呈現的資訊差異過大而影響公司聲譽,請問他的擔心是否合理?



試題隨卷繳回