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| 中信金融管理學院 | 105 | 學年度第 | 2 | 學期 期中考試命題紙 | 需要答案紙以V表示之 |  | 是 | V | 否 |
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| 班 別 | 科 目 | 試別 | 考試日期 | 考試時間 | 授課教師 | 應考人數 | 單面 | 雙面 |
| 三系聯合命題 | 會計學  | 期中考 | 106.04.21 | 180 | 林哲弘 | 155  |  | V |

**1.** In January 2015, Keona Co. pays $2,800,000 for a tract of land with two buildings on it (Building 1 and Building 2). It plans to demolish Building 1 and build a new store in its place (Building 3). Building 2 will be a company office; it is appraised at $641,300, with a useful life of 20 years and an $80,000 residual value. A lighted parking lot near Building 1 has improvements (Land Improvements 1) valued at $408,100 that are expected to last another 14 years with no residual value. Without the buildings and improvements, the tract of land is valued at $1,865,600. Assuming Keona Co. uses the double-declining-balance method for all depreciable assets. The company also incurs the following additional costs and revenues:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (1). | Cost to demolish Building 1 | $422,600 |
| (2). | Sale of salvaged materials from Building 1 | 381,800 |
| (3). | Cost of additional land grading | 167,200 |
| (4). | Cost to construct new building (Building 3), having a useful life of 25 years and a $390,100 residual value | 2,019,000 |
| (5). | Cost of new land improvements (Land Improvements 2) near Building 2 having a 20-year useful life and no residual value | 158,000 |

The company also incurs following transactions and events involving its fixed assets:

(1). On November 1, 2016, the Building 2 is sold for $600,000.

(2). Due to new information obtained on January 1, 2017, major structural repairs are completed on Building 3 at a $291,118 cost. Building 3’s estimates useful life is changed from 25 to 22 years, and the estimated residual value is increased to $400,000.

(3). On January 1, 2019, Keona Co. exchanges Land with Lin Co. There are following information:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Keona Co. | Lin Co. |
| Cost |  ? | $2000,000 |
| Fair value | 1800,000 | 1900,000 |

Required:

(1). Prepare a table to show the cost of Land, Building 2, Building 3, Land Improve­ments 1, and Land Improvements 2 (round percent to the nearest 1%).

(2). Prepare a single journal entry to record all the incurred costs assuming they are paid in cash on January 2015.

(3). Prepare entries to record the partial year’s depreciation on November 1, 2016, and to record the disposal of Building 2.

(4). Compute the depreciation expense of Building 3 from 2015 to 2018.

(5). Prepare exchanging Land entries of Keona Co. and Lin Co. on January 1, 2019, if the exchanging is with commercial substance.

(6). Prepare exchanging Land entries of Keona Co. and Lin Co. on January 1, 2019, if the exchanging is without commercial substance.

**2.** The following transactions and events took place at Kern Company during its recent calendar-year reporting period.

(1). In September 2015, Kern sold $140,000 of merchandise covered by a 180-day warranty. Prior experience shows that costs of the warranty equal 5% of sales. Compute September’s warranty expense and prepare the adjusting journal entry for the warranty liability as recorded at September 30. Also prepare the journal entry on October 8 to record a $300 cash expenditure to provide warranty service on an item sold in September.

(2). On October 12, 2015, Kern arranged with a supplier to replace Kern’s overdue $10,000 account payable by paying $2,500 cash and signing a note for the remainder. The note matures in 90 days and has a 12% interest rate. Prepare the entries recorded on October 12, December 31, and January 10, 2016, related to this transaction.

(3). In late December, Kern learns it is facing a product liability suit filed by an unhappy customer. Kern’s lawyer advises that although it will probably suffer a loss from the lawsuit, it is not possible to estimate the amount of damages at this time. How to deal with this lawsuit?

(4). Following above (3) context, Kern’s lawyer advises that although it will probably suffer a loss from the lawsuit, it is possible to estimate the amount of damages at this time. How to deal with this lawsuit?

(5). Following above (3) context, Kern’s lawyer advises that although it will probably suffer a gain from the lawsuit (called Contingent Assets), it is possible to estimate the amount of potential claim at this time. How to deal with this lawsuit?

**3.** Lopez Company began operations on January 1, 2014. During its first two years, the company completed a number of transactions involving sales on credit, accounts receivable collections, and bad debts. These transactions are summarized as follows.

2014

a. Sold $1,803,750 of merchandise (that had cost $1,475,000) on credit, terms n/30.

b. Wrote off $20,300 of uncollectible accounts receivable.

c. Received $789,200 cash in payment of accounts receivable.

d. In adjusting the accounts on December 31, the company estimated that 1.5% of accounts receivable will be uncollectible.

2015

e. Sold $1,825,700 of merchandise (that had cost $1,450,000) on credit, terms n/30.

f. Wrote off $28,800 of uncollectible accounts receivable.

g. Received $1,304,800 cash in payment of accounts receivable.

h. In adjusting the accounts on December 31, the company estimated that 1.5% of accounts receivable will be uncollectible.

***Required***

Prepare journal entries to record Lopez's 2014 and 2015 summarized transactions and its year-end adjustments to record bad debts expense. (The company uses the perpetual inventory system. Round amounts to the nearest dollar.)

**4.** Certification Multiple Choice:

(1). 在公司營業呈穩定狀況下，應收帳款週轉天數的減少表示：(A)公司實施降價促銷措施 (B)公司給予客戶較長的折扣期間及賒欠期限(C)公司之營業額減少(D)公司授信政策轉嚴

(2). 賒銷$1,000並代顧客支付運費$40，付款條件2/10，n/30，若顧客於10天內將貨款與運費一併支付，則應收現金若干？(A)$1,020 (B)$1,019.2 (C)$940 (D)$940.8

(3). 應付員工之退休金負債，應如何計提？(A)按權責基礎 (B)按現金基礎 (C)於到職及退休時各計提一半(D)依情況而定

(4). 光輝公司存貨週轉率為12，應收帳款週轉率為24，假設一年以360天計算，光輝公司的「營業循環週期」為：(A)30天(B)45天(C)60天(D)90天

(5). 償還應付帳款將使流動比率(**Hint:流動比率=流動資產/流動負債**)：(A)增加(B)減少(C)不變(D)不一定

(6). 某公司於12月30日以起運點交貨方式賒購一批商品存貨，該筆貨品於12月31日並未運達該公司，故公司並未記錄此進貨交易，此錯誤將造成流動比率：(A)高估 (B)低估 (C)沒有影響(D)不一定

(7). 吉強公司以其全部應收帳款為質押向銀行融資借款，此事件對該公司的影響為：(A)不需要在財報中揭露該質押訊息(B)流動資產不變(C)流動資產增加(D)總負債不變

(8). 新欣公司於呆帳實際發生時，借記呆帳費用，貸記應收帳款，此做法違反何種原則？(A)配合原則 (B)收入認列原則 (C)重大性原則 (D)並無違反任何原則

(9). 阿寶公司去年度的銷貨毛利為1,500萬元，毛利率(**Hint:毛利率=毛利/銷貨收入**)為20%，稅前淨利率**(Hint:稅前淨利率=稅前淨利/銷貨收入**)為10%，企業的所得稅率為17%，該公司去年度的稅後淨利為：(A)622.5萬元 (B)102萬元(C)124.5萬元(D)84萬元

(10).大創公司以帳面金額$4,500之舊機器，加付現金$10,500，換得新機器，該項交易具商業實質，交換日舊、新機器之公允價值分別為$2,500及$13,000，則新機器之入帳成本應為：(A)$13,000(B)$14,700(C)$16,000 (D)$15,300

(11).寶慶企業認列出售不動產、廠房及設備損失，此顯示其不動產、廠房及設備售價是：(A)低於買進成本B)低於帳面金額(C)低於累計折舊 (D)低於合理市值

(12).以應收票據向銀行貼現，貼現息的計算是根據貼現率、貼現期間以及哪一項目？(A)票據面值(B)票據到期值(C)票據面值加已賺得的利息(D)實際貼現取得金額

(13).關山公司存貨之成本為$3,200、售價$3,400、估計銷售費用$50、正常毛利$350、重置成本為$2,800。按成本與淨變現價值孰低法則，所決定之存貨價值為：(**Hint:淨變現價值=估計售價-尚須投入之加工成本-處分成本**) (A)$2,800 (B)$2,850(C)$3,000 (D)$3,200

(14).某公司的分析者通常都是以下列何項目來與各資產求得比值，以作為資產運用效率分析之比率指標？ (A)銷貨收入(B)本期純益 (C)每股盈餘(D)銷貨成本

(15).公司減少提列備抵呆帳，將導致營運資金(**Hint: 營運資金=流動資產-流動負債**)：(A)減少 (B)增加 (C)不變 (D)選項(A)(B)(C)皆非