

## 初級會計學 試題

(限用答案本作答)

## \*可使用計算機

## 一 Multiple choice (20%) 可使用計算機

1. Which of the following depicts the proper sequence of steps in the accounting cycle?
  - a. Journalize the transactions, analyze business transactions, prepare a trial balance.
  - b. Prepare a trial balance, prepare financial statements, prepare adjusting entries.
  - c. Prepare a trial balance, prepare adjusting entries, prepare financial statements.
  - d. Prepare a trial balance, post to ledger accounts, post adjusting entries.
2. A contingent liability should be recorded in the accounts if it is
  - a. probable and reasonably estimable.
  - b. reasonably possible
  - c. remote.
  - d. both (a) and (b) above.
3. The inventory methods that result in the most current costs in the balance sheet and income statement are
 

<u>Income Statement</u>	<u>Balance Sheet</u>
a. FIFO	FIFO
b. LIFO	FIFO
c. LIFO	LIFO
d. FIFO	LIFO
4. If the entry to record the purchase of inventory is inadvertently omitted, but the item is correctly included in ending inventory, the effect when using the periodic inventory method is
 

<u>Net Income</u>	<u>Assets</u>
a. Overstated	No effect
b. Overstated	Understated
c. Overstated	Overstated
d. No effect	No effect
5. When the allowance method is used for bad debts, the entry to write off an individual account known to be uncollectible involves a
  - a. debit to an expense account.
  - b. credit to an expense account.
  - c. credit to the allowance account.
  - d. debit to the allowance account.
6. When recording exchanges of similar assets,
  - a. losses are recognized immediately.
  - b. the gain or loss on the old asset is the difference between its cost and its fair market value.
  - c. gains are treated as increases in the cost of the new asset.
  - d. None of above.
7. Under the equity method of accounting, the investment in common stock is initially recorded at cost and the investment account is subsequently
  - a. credited for cash dividends received.
  - b. debited for the investor's share of investee net income.
  - c. debited for cash dividends received and credited for the investor's share of investee net income.
  - d. Both a and b.
8. Dividends in arrears on cumulative preferred stock
  - a. are considered to be a non-current liability.
  - b. are considered to be a current liability.
  - c. only occur when preferred dividends have been declared.
  - d. should be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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9. Stock dividends and stock splits have the following effects on retained earnings:

<u>Stock Splits</u>	<u>Stock Dividends</u>
a. Increase	No change
b. No change	Decrease
c. Decrease	Decrease
d. No change	No change

10. When a change in accounting principle occurs,

- all prior years' financial statements should be changed to reflect the newly adopted principle.
- the new principle should be used in reporting the results of operations of the current year.
- the cumulative effect of the change in principle should be reflected on the income statement as of the beginning of the next year.
- the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle should be classified as an extraordinary item on the income statement.

二 The following balance sheet contains errors (23%)

Lopez Services Co.

Balance Sheet

For the Year Ended December 31, 20—

<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>	
Current assets:		Current liabilities:	
Cash.....	\$ 6,170	Accounts receivables.....	\$ 9,000
Accounts payable.....	8,500	Accum. depr-bulding.....	13,525
Supplies.....	1,590	Accum. dper-equipment....	6,340
Prepaid insurance.....	345	Net income.....	<u>12,500</u>
Land.....	<u>25,000</u>		
Total current assets	\$41,605	Total Liabilities	\$41,365
		<u>Owner's Equity</u>	
Property, plant, and equipment:		Wages payable.....	\$ 500
Building.....	\$ 45,500	Matty Lopez, capital	<u>74,490</u>
Equipment.....	<u>28,250</u>	Total owner's equity.....	\$ <u>74,990</u>
Total property, Plant, and equipment.....	<u>73,750</u>		
Total assets.....	<u>\$116,355</u>	Total liabilities and owner's equity	\$ <u>116,355</u>

Instructions: Prepare a corrected balance sheet.

本試題係兩面印刷

三 Statement of Cash Flows (10%)

The net income reported on the income statement for the current year was \$300,000. Depreciation recorded on fixed assets and amortization of patents for the year were \$50,000 and \$12,000, respectively. Balances of current asset and current liability accounts at the end and at the beginning of the year are as follows:

	<u>End</u>	<u>Beginning</u>
Cash.....	\$ 50,000	\$ 60,000
Accounts receivable.....	112,000	108,000
Inventories.....	105,000	93,000
Prepaid expenses.....	4,500	6,500
Account payable (merchandise creditors).....	75,000	89,000

What is the amount of cash flow from operating activities reported on the statement of cash flows prepared by the indirect method?

銘傳大學九十三年學年度轉學生招生考試

七月二十日 第四節

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四 友達公司民國九十三年五月三十一日，公司所編銀行調節表如下 (24%)

銀行對帳單餘額		\$ 96,830
加: 在途存款	\$ 25,000	
銀行手續費	1,200	
存款不足退票	<u>2,000</u>	<u>28,200</u>
		125,030
減: 未兌現支票	\$ 42,630	
銀行代收票據	<u>15,000</u>	<u>57,630</u>
		<u>\$ 67,400</u>

友達公司六月份交易資料如下:

	銀行帳	公司帳
支票記錄	\$ 288,500	\$ 272,800
存款紀錄	300,000	295,000
退票紀錄	5,500	2,000
手續費	800	1,200
應收票據	2,000	15,000

試作:

- (1) 計算六月三十日之在途存款及未兌現支票。
  - (2) 計算六月三十日銀行月結單之餘額。
  - (3) 計算六月三十日正確之現金餘額。
  - (4) 該公司六月三十日是否應做補正帳目之分錄。
  - (5) 銀行六月三十日是否應做補正帳目之分錄。
- (請列示應作之分錄或註明不需作分錄)

五

台北公司於 89 年 3 月 1 日核准發行年利率 12% 十年期之公司債，面額為 2,000,000，每年 3 月 1 日及 9 月 1 日各付息一次。台北公司於 89 年 5 月 1 日始行出售公司債，連同利息共得現金 \$1,986,900。銘傳公司於 90 年 11 月 1 日，以 403,200 購入台北公司面額 \$400,000 之公司債作為長期投資。93 年 4 月 1 日台北公司以 420,000 直接向銘傳公司購回面額 \$400,000 之公司債，並予以註銷。雙方均採直線法推銷公司債（或債券投資）之折溢價。

試作:

- (1) 台北公司 89 年出售有關公司債之全部相關分錄 (9%)
- (2) 銘傳公司 90 年有關債券投資之全部相關分錄 (6%)
- (3) 93 年 4 月 1 日雙方應有之分錄 (8%)

試題完