

銘傳大學八十八學年度轉學生招生考試

八月四日 第一節

會計 轉三

會計學(二) 試題

一、20%

The following information is available concerning the Jones Corporation on August 31, 1998:

1. Cash Balance form bank statement, July 31	\$9,852.46
form bank statement, August 31	11,679.25
form company records, July 31 (adjusted)	10,206.76
form company records, August 31	11,306.74
2. Total receipts records by the bank during August	16,755.64
Total August payment form books	15,913.93
3. Total payments recorded by the bank during August	14,928.85
Total August payment form books	14,813.95
4. deposit made by Jones on August 31; received by the bank September 1	1,235.32
July 31 deposit in transit received by the bank August 1	935.71
5. July 31 outstanding checks:	
#2150 \$345.26 received by bank August 3	
#2151 \$156.72 receives by bank August 4	
#2152 \$97.43 received by bank August 5	
August 31 outstanding checks:	
#2265 \$56.89	
#2259 \$341.72	
#2270 \$185.75	
6. NSF check returned by bank with the August bank statement	96.75
7. A checked written by Jones during August for \$112.51 was erroneously recorded on the books as \$121.51	
8. Note collected by the bank on August 31 (not previously recorded by Jones)	1,500.00
Interest on the preceding note (not previously recorded)	45.00
9. August bank service charge	12.10
10. August 31 cash on hand (undeposited customer's checks)	421.68

Required:

Prepare a four-column proof of cash reconciling balance per bank to the "correct balance" and balance per books to the "correct balance"

二、18%

富美公司積欠第一銀行利率 10% 之應付票據 \$2,400,000, 於 1998 年 1 月 1 日為到期日時, 赴美公司除了本金外, 尚有應計利息 \$34,032, 雙方於 1998 年 1 月 2 日達成債務整理之協議若協議內容為:

1. 到期日延至 2001 年 12 月 31 日, 拋棄應計利息, 本金減少 \$200,000, 利率降低為 8%
2. 到期日延至 2001 年 12 月 31 日, 拋棄應計利息, 本金減少 \$200,000, 利率降低為 1%

請根據美國財務會計準則公報第 114 號內容, 分別針對上述 1 及 2 情況計算

- (a)債務整理後的有效利率
- (b)富美公司之債務整理
- (c)第一銀行所遭遇的損失

n 其利率為 i 之 \$1 的年金現值

n \ i	3%	5%	7%	8%	10%
3	2.828611	2.723248	2.624316	2.577097	2.486852
4	3.717098	3.545951	3.387211	3.31217	3.169865
5	4.579707	4.329477	4.100197	3.992710	3.790787

三、15%

As of the January, 1, 1999, Carl Sandburg Inc. installed the retail method of accounting for its merchandise for its merchandise inventory. To prepare the store's financial statements at June 30, 1999, you obtain these data.

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Selling Price</u>
Inventory, January 1	\$30,000	\$43,000
Markdowns		10,500
Markups		9,200
Markdown cancellations		6,500
Markup cancellations		3,200
Purchases		155,000
Sales	108,800	195,000
Purchase returns and allowances		4,000
Sales returns and allowances	2,800	8,000

Required:

- (a) Prepare a schedule to compute Sandburg's June 30, 1999, inventory under the conventional retail method of accounting for inventories.
- (b) The general price level has increased from 100 at January 1, 1999, to 108 at June 30, 1999. Prepare a schedule to compute June 30, 1999 inventory under the dollar-value LIFO retail methods.

四、18%

On January 3, 1996, Calvin Company purchased for \$500,000 cash a 10% interest in Coolidge Corp. On that date the net assets of Coolidge had a value of \$3,750,000. The excess of cost over the underlying equity in net assets is attributable to undervalued depreciable assets having a remaining life of 10 years from the date of Calvin's purchase.

The fair value of Calvin's investment in Coolidge securities is as follows: December 31, 1997, \$15,000.

On January 2, 1998, Calvin purchased an additional 30% of Coolidge's stocks for \$1,545,000 cash when the book value of Coolidge's net assets was \$4,150,000. The excess was attributable to depreciable assets having a remaining life of 8 years.

During 1996, 1997, and 1998, the following occurred:

	<u>Coolidge Net Income</u>	<u>Dividends paid by Coolidge to Calvin</u>
1996	\$350,000	\$15,000
1997	400,000	20,000
1998	550,000	70,000

Required:

On the books of Calvin Company prepared all journal entries in 1996 and 1998 that relate to its investment in Coolidge Corp. reflecting the data above and a change from the fair value method to the equity method.

五、15%

Analyze the relationships and amounts for each case and complete the following schedule by entering for the appropriate amount in the blank spaces:

1.

	<u>A Co.</u>	<u>B Co.</u>	<u>C Co.</u>	<u>D Co.</u>	<u>E Co.</u>	<u>F Co.</u>
Owner's equity at start of period	\$10,000	\$28,000	(c)	\$15,500	\$18,000	\$30,000
Additional investments by owners	2,000	3,000	1,200	600	(e)	5,000
Withdrawals by owners	1,000	(b)	800	(d)	2,700	8,000
Owner's equity at end of period	17,400	22,000	30,000	12,950	22,000	(f)
Net income (loss)	(a)	4,700	(2,200)	(2,000)	4,700	3,000

2.

	<u>G Co.</u>	<u>H Co.</u>	<u>I Co.</u>
Sales	(g)	\$80,000	(m)
Beginning inventory	25,000	(j)	20,000
Purchase	60,000	48,000	(n)
Ending inventory	(h)	2,000	36,000
Cost of goods sold	67,000	(k)	59,000
Gross profit	23,000	23,000	18,000
Total remaining expense	(i)	18,000	(o)
Net income	1,000	(l)	8,000

六、14%

At the end of 1997, the records of Luholtz Corporation reflected the following:

Common stock, no-par, authorized 200,000 shares; issued and outstanding throughout period, 100,000 shares

Stock dividend issued, 12/31/1997, 50,000 shares (not include in the 100,000 share above)

Retained earnings (after effect of dividends on all shares)

Bonds payable, 5% each \$1,000 bond is convertible to 80 shares of common stock after the stock dividend (bonds issued at par in 1995)

Preferred stock, par \$10, 6%, cumulative, convertible (each share is convertible into 1 share of Common stock), authorized 10,000 shares, outstanding during 1997, 5,000 shares

Net income

Average income tax rate, 40%

Required:

Compute the basic EPS and diluted EPS.

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