

* 是題目共五大題, 請按順序作答

一. 簡答題 (每小題 6 分, 請扼要、按順序作答, 本大題共 24 分)

1. 小額股票股利 (SMALL STOCK DIVIDENDS) 與大額股票股利 (LARGE STOCK DIVIDENDS) 其會計處理有何不同? 美國會計程序委員會規定, 發行股票股利佔流通在外股份 $\times\%$ 以上者視為大額股票股利, 而台灣的大額股票股利標準, 應比美國的 $\times\%$ 大或比 $\times\%$ 小, 為什麼?

2. 美國通用汽車公司 (GM) 1992 年之本益比 (PRICE/EARNING RATIO) 是 6, 比美國運通公司 (AMERICAN EXPRESS) 之本益比 45 小很多, 而 GM 的存貨週轉率 (INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO) 10, 又比必治公司 (BRISTOL) 的 30 小很多, 你認為投資在運通公司比投資在通用公司有利? 為什麼? 你認為是否必治公司管理當局的績效比通用公司好? 為什麼。

3. 未分配盈餘 (RETAINED EARNINGS) 有限制發放股利的部份, 而非限制發放股利的部份, APPROPRIATED FOR TREASURY STOCK 究竟是限制或非限制部份? 為什麼。

4. 成功大學醫學院附設醫院有一流的教授陣容、臨床醫師及最高科技的儀器、醫療設備, 成立至今已逾 7 年, 是一級的教学醫院, 但年年虧損, 附設醫院高級主管解釋說: 「成大醫院因折舊費用鉅大, 壞帳金額甚多, 且教學醫院負責提昇南部醫療水準, 常舉辦研討會, 雖然 800 張病床幾無閒置, 仍不能避免虧損, 例如, AIDS 病患在台灣僅 400 位, 但几年前我們已有好几位教授在作 AIDS 及登革熱的研究, 請各位体谅教学醫院的苦衷。」你是否同意附設醫院高級主管的看法? 如不同意, 請闡述理由。

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二. 有祥公司成立於民國 79 年初, 各年度有關應收帳款的資料如下:

	79 年	80 年	81 年	82 年
年底應收帳款	\$100,000	\$120,000	\$90,000	\$180,000
該年度壞帳費用	9,000	?	?	?
壞帳沖銷	2,000	11,000	5,000	—
壞帳收回	—	600	800	550

有祥公司從成立起, 皆按「銷貨百分比」估計壞帳, 壞帳率 1%。
80 年底調整前將壞帳率調為 1.5%。當年度銷貨收入為 \$400,000。
81 年底調整前決定將壞帳方法變更為「應收帳款餘額百分比法」
壞帳率 6%。82 年 7 月 1 日發現有 81 年應沖銷之壞帳 \$2,500 未曾沖銷。

試作:

1. 80 年年底變更壞帳率之分錄。
2. 81 年年底變更壞帳方法之分錄。
3. 82 年 7 月 1 日發現錯誤之改正分錄。
4. 82 年年底壞帳之調整分錄。

(18分)

三. 有信公司於 76 年初購入機器一部 購價 \$150,000, 另付安裝試車費 \$7,000。
估計可用 5 年, 殘值 \$22,000 採直線法計提折舊, 78 年 7 月 1 日因機器
發生故障, 公司將機器大修, 計支付現金 \$22,500 大修後估計該機器
可再用 5 年, 殘值 \$12,000。81 年初公司工程師又重新估計機器之效能
認為機器只能再用 3 年, 殘值 \$8,000。82 年 10 月 1 日該公司以機器
另給付現金 \$100,000 換入某公平市價 (fair market value) \$140,000
之不同種類 (Dissimilar) 機器。

試作:

1. 78 年 7 月 1 日機器大修之分錄
2. 78 年及 81 年度之折舊費用金額
3. 82 年 10 月 1 日機器交換 (TRADE IN) 之分錄。

(18分)

四. 有益食品公司在同一製造過程產出丁骨牛排及牛肉罐頭兩種產品,
已知丁骨牛排每磅售價 \$2.25 而其分攤之聯合成本 (JOINT COST)
每磅 \$1.8, 最近有益公司考慮將丁骨牛排進一步加工切割, 將
左邊部份的腓利牛排及右邊部份的紐約牛排分別出售。進一步
加工切割後, 腓利牛排每磅可售 \$4 而紐約牛排每磅可售
\$2.8, 1 磅的丁骨牛排僅能產出 $\frac{1}{16}$ 磅的腓利牛排及 $\frac{8}{16}$ 磅的
紐約牛排, 剩下的 $\frac{15}{16}$ 磅浪費掉, 每磅的切割處理成本 \$0.25

試問有益公司是否進一步加工切割可以出售較為有利? 為什麼?

※題目共五大題, ※

(8分)

單選, 不必列出計算過程, 按順序作答
 答對 1 題得 4 分, 答錯倒扣 1 分, 扣完本題 32 分止

五. SELECT THE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

1. On June 1, 1989, Pitt Corp. sold merchandise with a list price of \$5,000 to Burr on account. Pitt allowed trade discounts of 30% and 20%. Credit terms were 2/15, n/40 and the sale was made FOB shipping point. Pitt prepaid \$200 of delivery costs for Burr as an accommodation. On June 12, 1989, Pitt received from Burr a remittance in full payment amounting to
 a. \$2,744 b. \$2,940 c. \$2,944
 d. \$3,140 e. none of above

2. Union Corp. uses the first-in, first-out retail method of inventory valuation. The following information is available:

	Cost	Retail
Beginning inventory	\$12,000	\$ 30,000
Purchases	60,000	110,000
Net additional markups		10,000
Net markdowns		20,000
Sales revenue		90,000

If the lower of cost or market rule is disregarded, what would be the estimated cost of the ending inventory?

- a. \$24,000 b. \$20,800 c. \$20,000
 d. \$19,200 e. none of above

3. State Corp. recognizes construction revenue and expenses using the percentage-of-completion method. During 1989, a single long-term project was begun, which continued through 1990. Information on the project follows:

	1989	1990
Accounts receivable from construction contract	\$100,000	\$300,000
Construction expenses	105,000	192,000
Construction in progress	122,000	364,000
Partial billings on contract	100,000	420,000

Profit recognized from the long-term construction contract in 1990 should be
 a. \$50,000 b. \$108,000 c. \$128,000
 d. \$228,000 e. none of above

4. Cross Corp. had outstanding 2,000 shares of 11% preferred stock, \$50 par. On August 8, 1992, Cross redeemed and retired 25% of these shares for \$22,500. On that date, Cross' additional paid-in capital from preferred stock totaled \$30,000. To record this transaction, Cross should debit(credit) its capital accounts as follows:

	Preferred stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings
a.	\$25,000	\$7,500	(\$10,000)
b.	\$25,000	(\$2,500)	---
c.	\$25,000	---	(\$ 2,500)
d.	\$22,500	---	---
e.	none of above		

5. Partners Hughes, Judd, and King share profits and losses in the ratio 3:5:2. Just before liquidation, the partnership has the following balance sheet:

Cash	\$20,000	Hughes, Capital	\$ 60,000
Other assets	140,000	Judd, Capital	20,000
		King, Capital	80,000
	<u>\$160,000</u>		<u>\$160,000</u>

Other Assets are sold for \$80,000. Assuming the none of the partners can make up any resulting capital deficit, the final cash distribution to partner King is

- a. \$68,000 b. \$64,000 c. \$20,000
 d. \$72,000 e. none of above

6. During 1990, Ganey Corp. had sales of \$4,000,000, all on credit. Accounts receivable averaged \$400,000 and inventory levels averaged \$250,000 throughout the year. If Ganey's gross profit rate during 1990 was 25% of net sales, which of the following is true? (Assume 360 days in a year.)

- a. Ganey "turns over" its accounts receivable more times per year than it turns over its average inventory.
 b. Ganey's operating cycle is 40 days.
 c. Ganey's operating cycle is 66 days.
 d. Inventory turnover is 16 times per year.
 e. none of above.

7. Tyler Corp. has an accrual basis net income of \$39,000 and the following related items:

Depreciation expense	\$ 7,000
Accounts receivable decrease	2,000
Inventory increase	10,000
Accounts payable increase	4,000

Using the indirect method, what is Tyler's cash flow from operations?

- a. \$42,000 b. \$46,000 c. \$44,000
 d. \$34,000 e. none of above

8. The following data pertain to two types of products manufactured by Korn Corp.:

	Per unit	
	Sales price	Variable costs
Product Y.....	\$120	\$ 70
Product X.....	500	200

Fixed costs total \$300,000 annually. The expected mix in units is 60 percent for Product Y and 40 percent for Product X.

How much is Korn's breakeven sales in dollars?
 a. \$300,000 b. \$420,000 c. \$475,000
 d. \$544,000 e. none of above