On December 31, 2007, Travis Tritt Inc. has a machine with a book value of \$940,000. The original cost and related accumulated depreciation at this date are as follows.

Machine	\$1,300,000
Accumulated depreciation	<u>360,000</u>
Book value	<u>\$940,000</u>

Depreciation is computed at \$60,000 per year on a straight-line basis.

Instructions

Presented below is a set of independent situations. For each independent situation, indicate the journal entry to be made to record the transaction. Make sure that depreciation entries are made to update the book value of the machine prior to its disposal.

- (a) A fire completely destroys the machine on August 31, 2008. An insurance settlement of \$430,000 was received for this casualty. Assume the settlement was received immediately. (10 分)
- (b) On July 31, 2008, the company donated this machine to the Mountain King City Council. The fair market value of the machine at the time of the donation was estimated to be \$1,100,000. (10 分)

二、(18分)

華岡公司於 97 年初以\$540,000 向草山公司購買會計資訊系統,管理當局估計該系統之經濟效益將於未來 5 年內平均發生,且該系統耐用年限屆滿時殘值為零。嗣後華岡公司因業務拓展,於 98 年初重置原系統中之成本會計系統,共支出\$150,000,且預期該支出可產生未來經濟效益。 試分別依下列情況,作 98 年初無形資產重置之分錄。

- (1) 假設原成本會計系統之原始成本為\$80,000。 (6分)
- (2) 假設無法估計原成本會計系統之帳面價值,但已知整體系統之重置成本為\$600,000。 (6分)
- (3) 假設無法估計原成本會計系統之帳面價值,且無法取得整體系統之重置成本。 (6分)

三、(12分)

Prepare journal entries for Lott Co. for:

- (a) Accounts receivable in the amount of \$500,000 were assigned to Vance Finance Co. by Lott as security for a loan of \$425,000. Vance charged a 3% commission on the accounts; the interest rate on the note is 12%.
- (b) During the first month, Lott collected \$200,000 on assigned accounts after deducting \$450 of discounts. Lott wrote off a \$530 assigned account. (4 分)
- (c) Lott paid to Vance the amount collected plus one month's interest on the note. (4 %)

四、下列爲明道公司 95 年 12 月 31 日證券投資的有關資料:

成___ 本__ 證券明細 公平價值 聯發 5,000 股 \$625,000 \$525,000 開展 3,000 股 345,000 375,000 宏大 2,000 股 130,000 124,000

96年2月15日出售聯發股票,每股\$150,另於06年3月5日購入寶成3,000 股,每股\$160。96年12月31日的公平價值爲:開展\$320,000,宏大\$145,000。 寶成\$520,000。

試作:

- (1)金融資產可分成透過損益按公平交易評價、持有至到期日及備供出售等 三種投資,簡單說明這三種投資分類的意義。
- (2) 設所有證券均屬於交易目的證券投資,95年底評價及96年度的分錄。 (3) 設所有證券均屬於備供出售證券投資,95年底評價及96年度的分錄。
- 五、下列爲欣欣公司 95 年度發生的獨立事項:
 - (a) 欣欣公司涉嫌排放廢水污染水源,經縣政府環保局查獲。該公司管理當 局及律師群研判,該公司很有可能被處罰鍰\$10,000,000,並應負責清除污染,
 - 估計成本爲\$5,000,000。欣欣公司已向某產物保險公司投保環境污染險、保額
 - \$20,000,000,惟理賠時欣欣公司應自負\$2,000,000的損失。 (b) 欣欣公司於五年前赴某國開設工廠,95年中因當地政局不穩,民眾發生
 - 暴動,工廠全部被燬。工廠的帳面金額爲\$40,000,000,公平價值爲 \$80,000,000。該國政府已通知欣欣公司,將給予\$50,000,000的補償。
 - 司違約相當確定,很可能須賠償柳營公司,金額介於\$4,000,000及\$6,000,000 之間,以\$5,000,000 最爲可能。 (d) 欣欣公司的運貨卡車歷年均向產物保險公司投保全險。自 95 年起, 欣欣

(c) 欣欣公司與柳鶯公司發生合約糾紛,據新營公司的律師群意見, 欣欣公

公司決定只投保政府規定的最低第三人責任險,對自己車輛的損失則採用自保 方法,每年將相當於向保險公司投保的保費\$120,000借記「運輸費用」,並貸 記「自保準備」。

試作:

- (1) 準備 (provision) 與或有負債 (contingent liability) 的區別爲何?
- (2) 說明上列事項的會計處理方法。 (15分)

六、乾坤公司正在準備 95 年度每股盈餘資料,當年度純益是\$400,000,全年度

- 流通在外普通股股數是 60,000 股,以下資料是有關黃山公司可轉換證券部分: 10%可轉換公司債(每\$1,000 可轉換 25 股普通股) \$100,000
 - 4%面值\$100 可轉換特別股(每股可轉換 2 股普通股) 兩種可轉換證券都是在94年時以面值發行。95年度並無任何轉換發生。 乾坤公司適用的所得稅率爲 25%,特別股屬於累積性質且於每季發放一次股

利(即每季1%)。 試作:

- (1)何謂基本每股盈餘?稀釋每股盈餘?有何功用?
 - (2) 計算 95 年黃山公司基本每股盈餘及稀釋每股盈餘。
 - (3) 假設特別股股利是 6%(即每季 1.5%)時, 請計算乾坤公司 95 年度基 本每股盈餘及稀釋每股盈餘。

(15分)

(20分)

一、選擇顯 (20%)

- 1.()凱文公司依過去資料顯示 70% 之賒銷於銷貨當月收現,15% 於次月收現,10% 於再次月收現,另 5% 則爲壞帳於再次月底沖銷,預計三月、四月、五月之賒銷分別爲 \$ 80,000、\$ 85,000、\$ 90,000 已知二月底的應收帳款餘額爲 \$ 75,000,其中 \$ 45,000 是由二月份之銷貨產生,\$ 30,000 是由一月份之銷貨產生,則公司三月份應收帳款收現之金額爲(1)\$65,750(2)\$98,500(3)\$110,000(4)\$116,000
- 2.()生技公司的營運槓桿係數爲 2,2007 年的銷貨收入爲 \$100,000,邊際貢獻爲 \$50,000。預計 2008 年的銷貨收入爲 \$150,000,則 2008 年的預計營業利益爲 (1) \$25,000 (2) \$35,000 (3) \$50,000 (4) \$60,000
- 3.()台北公司欲生產一項新產品 25,000 個,預計需投資 \$ 700,000,公司希望的投資報酬率為 20%, 目標售價為 \$ 30,則目標成本為 (1) \$ 18.4 (2) \$ 24 (3) \$ 24.4 (4) \$ 2
- 4.()全新公司製造 A及B產品,其單位邊際貢獻分別爲\$10及\$5,A產品每單位需10個機器小時, B產品每單位需4個機器小時,該公司僅有100個機器小時可供使用。此外B產品每單位需用2 公斤的甲原料,而甲原料僅有30公斤可供使用,該公司欲獲最大的邊際貢獻,應製造A及B各多少單位(1)2單位A及30單位B(2)4單位A及15單位B(3)6單位A及20單位B(4)10單位A及6單位B。
- 5.() 文化公司欲購新設備,成本 \$ 200,000,耐用年限 10 年,無殘值,採直線法提折舊,新設備每年會增加現金營業成本 \$ 40,000,會計報酬率爲 14%,則因該設備公司每年增加的銷貨收入爲(1) \$ 88,000(2) \$ 68,000(3) \$ 48,000(4) \$ 28,000。
- 6.()企業如考慮所得稅,將直線法折舊改爲加速折舊法,對長期投資方案評估的影響爲(1)淨現 值降低(2)內部報酬率降低(3)回收期間縮短(4)沒有任何影響。
- 7.()爲因應資本預算決策之不確定性風險,管理者可能採取下列哪一方式調整資本預算之接受門檻 (1)降低最低要求報酬率(2)放寬可接受之收回期限(3)提高內部報酬率(4)提高最低之必 要報酬率。
- 8.() 甲公司每年耗用原料 1,000,000 單位,經濟訂購量 10,000 單位,每次訂購成本 \$ 160,每單位持有成本爲(1) \$ 3.2(2) \$ 6.4(3) \$ 5(4) 無法計算。
- 9.()當銷貨收入爲 \$ 400,000,投資週轉率爲 2.4,投資報酬率爲 36%,則營業淨利爲(1)\$ 144,000 (2)\$120,000(3)\$80,000(4)\$60,000
- 10.()吉祥公司爲一個誇國企業,其新加坡分公司之產品除運回國內繼續加工外,可以每單位\$150之價格直接出售,相關費用包括直接原料\$30、直接人工\$20、變動製造費用\$15、固定製造費用\$25,目前尚有剩餘產能。本國稅率爲25%,新加坡之稅率爲40%,則新加坡分公司最低能接受之移轉價格爲(1)\$50(2)\$65(3)\$90(4)\$150

— AA Company produces a toy in a two-stage: molding and finishing operation. The company uses the weighted-average method of process costing. During June, the following data were recorded for the second department of Finishing Department:

or runshing Department.	
Units of beginning inventory	800
Percentage completion of beginning units	65%
Units Transferred-in during current period	5,800
Units completed	4,400
Units in ending inventory	1,000
Percentage completion of ending units	85%
Total costs added during current period:	
Direct materials	\$86,400
Conversion costs	61,374
Work in process, beginning:	
Transferred-in costs	15,600
Direct materials	0
Conversion costs	5,616
Cost of units transferred in during current period	116,400

Conversion costs are added evenly during the process. Direct material costs are added when production is 80% complete. The inspection point is at the 70% stage of production. Normal spoilage is 10% of all good units that pass Inspection. Spoiled units are disposed of at zero net disposal value.

Require: (1) Assign these costs to units completed and transferred out (2) to abnormal spoilage (3) to units

in ending work in process. (18%)

第1頁共3頁

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Ξ · BB Inc. used the standard costing system. The following information pertain to 2007 of BB.

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Unit data		
Beginning inventory	0	100
Production	800	1,300
Sales	700	000,1
Variable costs		
Manufacturing cost per unit produced	80	80
Operating cost per unit	\$30	\$30
Fixed cost		
Manufacturing costs	\$40,000	\$40,000
Operating costs	\$14,000	. \$14,000

The selling price per unit is \$300. The budgeted level of production used to calculate the budgeted fixed manufacturing cost per unit is 1,000 units. There are no price, efficiency, or spending variances. Any production-volume variance is written off to cost of goods sold in the month in which it occurs.

Required: Prepare income statements for BB in January and February of 2007 under (a) variable costing (b) absorption costing. (12%).

■ Logan Company manufactures one main product and two by-products, A and B. For April, the following data are available:

	Main	By-Pro	<u>oduct</u>	
	Product	A	B	Total_
Sales	\$ 75,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 3,500	\$ 84,500
Manufacturing cost after separation	\$11,500	\$ 1,100	\$ 900	\$13,500
Marketing and administrative expenses	6,000	- 750	550	7,300
Manufacturing cost before split-off				37,500

Profit allowed for A and B is 15% and 12%, respectively.

Required:

Calculate manufacturing cost before separation for by-products A and B, using the market value (reversal cost) method. (10%)

※ 請注意:只要寫出最終的答案,不要列出計算式或推演過程。

五: Puray Corporation manufactures a product with the following standard costs:

Direct materials - 20 yards at \$1.35 per yard \$27 Direct labor - 4 hours at \$9 per hour \$36 Factory overhead - 4 direct labor hours at \$7.50 per hour; ratio of variable to fixed factory overhead is 2:1 \$30 Total standard cost per unit of output \$\$93
Standards are based on normal monthly capacity of 2,400 direct labor hours. The
following information pertains to July:
Units produced in July
Direct materials purchased - 18,000 yards at \$1.38 per yard \$ 24,840 Direct materials used - 9,500 yards
Direct labor - 2,100 hours at \$ 9.15 per hour
Actual factory overhead
Required:
(1) Compute the variable factory overhead rate per direct labor hour and the total fixed factory overhead based on normal monthly capacity. (10%)
(2) Compute the following variances and indicate whether they are favorable or unfavorable:
(a) Materials purchase price and quantity variances (10%)

※ 請注意:只要寫出最終的答案,不要列出計算式或推演過程。

(c) Factory overhead controllable and volume variances (10%)

Labor rate and efficiency variances (10%)