國立體育學院 94 學年度學士班轉學生考試試題

會計學 （本試題共六頁）

※注意一：答案一律寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分

※注意二：可使用簡單型計算機

Multiple Choice：(每題 2 分)

1. An employer's estimated cost for postretirement benefits for its employees should be
   a. recognized as an expense when paid.
   b. recognized as an expense during the employees' work years.
   c. recognized as an expense during the employees' retirement years.
   d. charged to the goodwill account because providing employees with benefits generates employee goodwill.
2. In a capital lease, the amount capitalized is the
   a. sum of the lease payments over the life of the lease.
   b. fair market value of the leased asset on the date the lease is signed.
   c. present value of the lease payments.
   d. future value of the asset as of the lease termination date.
3. The accounting for warranty costs is based on the
   a. going concern principle.
   b. matching principle.
   c. conservatism principle.
   d. objectivity principle.
4. Entries in the cash payments journal are made from
   a. sales invoices.
   b. purchase invoices.
   c. prenumbered checks.
   d. canceled checks.
5. Elston Company is about to issue $600,000 of 5-year bonds, with a stated rate of interest of 10%, payable semiannually. The market rate for such securities is 12%. How much can Elston expect to
   receive for the sale of these bonds?
   a. $555,839.
   b. $600,000.
   c. $648,666.
   d. None of these.
6. Which of the following accounting problems does not involve a present value calculation?
   a. The determination of the market price of a bond.
   b. The determination of the declining-balance depreciation expense.
   c. The determination of the amount to report for long-term notes payable.
   d. The determination of the amount to report for lease liability.
7. A horizontal analysis performed on a statement of retained earnings
   would not show a percentage change in
   a. dividends paid.
   b. net income.
   c. expenses.
   d. beginning retained earnings.

8. Significant noncash transactions would not include
   a. conversion of bonds into common stock.
   b. asset acquisition through bond issuance.
   c. treasury stock acquisition.
   d. exchange of plant assets.
9. If a parent company acquires a wholly owned subsidiary at an amount greater than the book value, the excess should be
   a. allocated to expense on the date of acquisition.
   b. allocated to identifiable assets to the extent of their fair values, with any remainder allocated to goodwill.
   c. allocated to goodwill, with any remainder allocated to the identifiable assets.
   d. set up as a liability to the controlling interest.
10. If 10% of the common stock of an investee company is purchased as a long-term investment, the appropriate method of accounting for the investment is
   a. the cost method.
   b. the equity method.
   c. the preparation of consolidated financial statements.
   d. determined by agreement with whomever owns the remaining 90% of the stock.
11. The book value per share
   a. is usually a close approximation of the market price per share.
   b. is the same as the par value per share.
   c. may be useful in determining the trend of a stockholder's per share equity in a corporation.
   d. always falls within the annual range of a company's market value per share.
12. If no preferred stock is outstanding, book value per share of common stock is calculated as total
   a. market value ÷ number of shares of common stock issued.
   b. par value of common stock ÷ number of common shares authorized.
   c. paid-in capital ÷ number of common shares outstanding.
   d. stockholders' equity ÷ number of common shares outstanding.
13. A prior period adjustment for understatement of net income
   a. will be credited to the Retained Earnings account.
   b. will be debited to the Retained Earnings account.
   c. will show as a gain on the current year's Income Statement.
   d. will show as an asset on the current year's Balance Sheet.
14. Corporations generally issue stock dividends in order to
   a. increase the market price per share.
   b. exceed stockholders' dividend expectations.
   c. increase the marketability of the stock.
   d. decrease the amount of capital in the corporation.
15. If a corporation declares a 10% stock dividend on its common stock, the account to be debited on the date of declaration is
   a. Common Stock Dividends Distributable.
   b. Common Stock.
   c. Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par.
   d. Retained Earnings.
16. Which one of the following is not an ownership right of a stockholder in a corporation?
   a. To vote in the election of directors
   b. To declare dividends on the common stock
   c. To share in assets upon liquidation
   d. To share in corporate earnings

17. A bond discount must
   a. always be amortized using straight-line amortization.
   b. always be amortized using the effective-interest method.
   c. be amortized using the effective-interest method if it yields annual amounts that are materially different than the straight-line method.
   d. be amortized using the straight-line method if it yields annual amounts that are materially different than the effective-interest method.
18. If bonds have been issued at a discount, over the life of the bonds, the
   a. carrying value of the bonds will decrease.
   b. carrying value of the bonds will increase.
   c. interest expense will increase, if the discount is being amortized on a straight-line basis.
   d. unamortized discount will increase.
19. If the market rate of interest is 10%, a $10,000, 12%, 10-year bond, that pays interest semiannually would sell at an amount
   a. less than face value.
   b. equal to the face value.
   c. greater than face value.
   d. that cannot be determined.
20. Bonds that must be cancelled and reissued as new bonds in order to have ownership interest transferred are
   a. coupon bonds.
   b. bearer bonds.
   c. serial bonds.
   d. registered bonds.
21. Natural resources are generally shown on the balance sheet under
   a. Intangibles.
   b. Investments.
   c. Property, Plant, and Equipment.
   d. Stockholders' Equity.
22. Goodwill
   a. may be expensed upon purchase if desired.
   b. can be sold by itself to another company.
   c. can be purchased and charged directly to stockholders' equity.
   d. is not amortized.
23. On July 1, 2003, Morrow Company purchased a patent for $81,000. The patent had a remaining legal life of 12 years. It is estimated that the patent will have a useful life of 5 years with an estimated salvage value of $6,000. The amount of Amortization Expense recognized for the year 2003 would be
   a. $16,200.
   b. $7,500.
   c. $6,750.
   d. $3,375.
24. To qualify as natural resources in the accounting sense, assets must be
   a. underground.
   b. replaceable.
   c. of a mineral nature.
   d. physically extracted in operations.

25. The average collection period for receivables is computed by dividing 365 days by
   a. net credit sales.
   b. average accounts receivable.
   c. ending accounts receivable.
   d. accounts receivable turnover ratio.
26. When calculating interest on a promissory note with the maturity date stated in terms of days, the
   a. maker pays more interest if 365 days are used instead of 360.
   b. maker pays the same interest regardless if 365 or 360 days are used.
   c. payee receives more interest if 360 days are used instead of 365.
   d. payee receives less interest if 360 days are used instead of 365.
27. The balance of Allowance for Doubtful Accounts prior to making the adjusting entry to record estimated uncollectible accounts
   a. is relevant when using the percentage of receivables basis.
   b. is relevant when using the percentage of sales basis.
   c. is relevant to both bases of adjusting for uncollectible accounts.
   d. will never show a debit balance at this stage in the accounting cycle.
28. The allowance method of accounting for uncollectible accounts is required if
   a. the company makes any credit sales.
   b. bad debts are significant in amount.
   c. the company is a retailer.
   d. the company charges interest on accounts receivable.
29. Which one of the following would not cause a bank to debit a depositor's account?
   a. Bank service charge
   b. Collection of a note receivable
   c. Wiring of funds to other locations
   d. Checks marked NSF
30. Entries are made to the Petty Cash account when
   a. establishing the fund.
   b. making payments out of the fund.
   c. recording shortages in the fund.
   d. replenishing the fund.
31. Which one of the following is not an objective of financial reporting according to the conceptual framework?
   a. To provide information that will increase the value of the company
   b. To provide information in assessing future cash flows
   c. To provide information that is useful for making investment and credit decisions
   d. To provide information that identifies economic resources, the claims to those resources, and the changes in those resources and claims
32. Accounting principles must be
   a. proven and tested.
   b. hypothesized and theorized.
   c. developed or decreed.
   d. universally accepted.

33. Grant Company prepares monthly financial statements and uses the gross profit method to estimate ending inventories. Historically, the company has had a 30% gross profit rate. During June, net sales amounted to $100,000; the beginning inventory on June 1 was $30,000; and the cost of goods purchased during June amounted to $50,000. The estimated cost of Grant Company's inventory on June 30 is
    a. $10,000.
    b. $70,000.
    c. $50,000.
    d. $30,000.
34. Selection of an inventory costing method by management does not usually depend on
    a. the fiscal year end.
    b. income statement effects.
    c. balance sheet effects.
    d. tax effects.
35. Gross profit does not appear
    a. on a multiple-step income statement.
    b. on a single-step income statement.
    c. to be relevant in analyzing the operation of a merchandising company.
    d. on the income statement if the periodic inventory system is used because it cannot be calculated.
36. If a company has net sales of $750,000 and cost of goods sold of $450,000, the gross profit percentage is
    a. 60%.
    b. 40%.
    c. 20%.
    d. 100%.
37. The respective normal account balances of Sales, Sales Returns and Allowances, and Sales Discounts are
    a. credit, credit, credit.
    b. debit, credit, debit.
    c. credit, debit, debit.
    d. credit, debit, credit.
38. A credit memorandum is prepared when
    a. an employee does a good job.
    b. goods are sold on credit.
    c. goods that were sold on credit are returned.
    d. customers refuse to pay their accounts.
39. The journal entry to record a return of merchandise purchased on account under a perpetual inventory system would credit
    a. Accounts Payable.
    b. Purchase Returns and Allowances.
    c. Sales.
    d. Merchandise Inventory.
40. After gross profit is calculated, operating expenses are deducted to determine
    a. gross margin.
    b. net income.
    c. gross profit on sales.
    d. net margin.
41. If a company utilizes reversing entries, they will
    a. be made at the beginning of the next accounting period.
    b. not actually be posted to the general ledger accounts.
    c. be made before the post-closing trial balance.
    d. be part of the adjusting entry process.

42. Intangible assets are
    a. listed directly under current assets on the balance sheet.
    b. not listed on the balance sheet because they do not have physical substance.
    c. noncurrent resources.
    d. listed as a long-term investment on the balance sheet.
43. Which of the following would not be classified as a long-term liability?
    a. Current maturities of long-term debt
    b. Bonds payable
    c. Mortgage payable
    d. Lease liabilities
44. The heading for a post-closing trial balance has a date line that is similar to the one found on
    a. a balance sheet.
    b. an income statement.
    c. a retained earnings statement.
    d. the work sheet.
45. An error has occurred in the closing entry process if
    a. revenue and expense accounts have zero balances.
    b. the Retained Earnings account is credited for the amount of net income.
    c. the Dividends account is closed to the Retained Earnings account.
    d. the balance sheet accounts have zero balances.
46. Closing entries are
    a. an optional step in the accounting cycle.
    b. posted to the ledger accounts from the work sheet.
    c. made to close permanent or real accounts.
    d. journalized in the general journal.
47. If prepaid expenses are initially recorded in expense accounts and have not all been used at the end of the accounting period, then failure to make an adjusting entry will cause
    a. assets to be understated.
    b. assets to be overstated.
    c. expenses to be understated.
    d. contra-expenses to be overstated.
48. Stine Real Estate signed a four-month note payable in the amount of $10,000 on September 1. The note requires interest at an annual rate of 12%. The amount of interest to be accrued at the end of September is
    a. $400.
    b. $100
    c. $1,200.
    d. $300.
49. The difference between the cost of a depreciable asset and its related accumulated depreciation is referred to as the
    a. market value of the asset.
    b. blue book value of the asset.
    c. book value of the asset.
    d. depreciated difference of the asset.
50. Accumulated Depreciation is a(n)
    a. expense account.
    b. stockholders' equity account.
    c. liability account.
    d. contra asset account.