



國立雲林科技大學 109 學年度  
碩士班招生考試試題

系所：會計系  
科目：財務會計學

一、麥寮公司 X1 年初購入機器一部，成本\$1,000,000，估計耐用年限 10 年，無殘值，採直線法計提折舊。麥寮公司對該機器之後續評價採重估價模式，對於未實現重估增值係於使用資產期間配合轉出。該公司於 X3 年底和 X6 年底辦理重估價，X3 年底該機器之公允價值為\$350,000，X6 年底公允價值為\$500,000。

試計算：

- (a) X3 年因重估價而認列之一般損益金額及其他綜合損益金額(請註明損失或利益)。(5 分)  
(b) X6 年因重估價而認列之一般損益金額及其他綜合損益金額(請註明損失或利益)。(5 分)

二、雲科公司於 X1 年 12 月 31 日以\$500,000 (含交易成本)買入斗六公司 5 年期的公司債，面額\$500,000、票面利率 6%，每年年底付息一次，雲科公司將該公司債投資分類為按攤銷後成本衡量之金融資產。購買時該公司債之信用評等為投資等級，雲科公司在各年底對該債券之預期信用損失估計金額如下：

	12 個月 預期信用損失	存續期間 預期信用損失
X1 年 12 月 31 日	\$5,000	\$15,000
X2 年 12 月 31 日	\$20,000	\$35,000
X3 年 12 月 31 日	\$55,000	\$55,000

X2 年底，雲科公司收到債券利息\$30,000，但該債券信用評等降為投機等級，雲科公司判斷債券的信用風險已顯著增加。X3 年底，雲科公司繼續收到債券利息\$30,000，但該債券已自活絡市場中消失，達到減損的地步。

試計算：

- (a) X2 年的減損損失金額。(5 分)  
(b) X3 年的減損損失金額。(5 分)

三、雲鄉公司於 X1 年初向林內銀行借款\$1,000,000，並開立一張面額\$1,000,000 之商業本票給銀行，票面利率 5%，每年年底付息一次，X5 年底到期。雲鄉公司於 X4 年底發生財務困難，無法支付當年利息\$50,000。X5 年初與林內銀行商議修改債務條件（此時市場利率為 6%），經協商後，林內銀行同意免除 X4 年利息，票面利率降為 3%，但本金和到期日不變，協商時所發生之費用\$35,222 由雲鄉公司負擔。

試作：X5 年初雲鄉公司有關債務協商之分錄。(10 分)



四、雲夢湖公司於 X1 年 1 月 1 日以 \$1,040,000 發行可轉換公司債，債券面額為 \$1,000,000，X3 年 12 月 31 日到期，票面利率 2%，每年 12 月 31 日付息。發行當時市場上相同條件之不附轉換權公司債之公允價值為 \$801,047，公司債有效利率為 10%。雲夢湖公司於 X2 年 1 月 1 日以 \$1,100,000 買回所有公司債，買回時市場上相同條件之不附轉換權公司債之公允價值為 \$900,000。試作雲夢湖公司買回可轉換公司債之分錄。(10 分)

五、古坑公司於 X1 年開始營業，對存貨之成本評價方式採先進先出法，X2 年中該公司決定改採加權平均法。已知先進先出法下，X1 年與 X2 年之淨利各為 \$500,000 與 \$480,000。其他資料如下：

	X1 年底	X2 年底
加權平均法	\$200,000	\$240,000
先進先出法	\$250,000	\$280,000

試計算古坑公司 X2 年之淨利(不考慮所得稅之影響)。(10 分)

六、雲麗公司目前有普通股東權益 \$1,000,000，利息前淨利為 \$100,000，公司正考慮擴廠計畫，所需資金為 \$500,000，此一擴廠計畫將額外產生利息前淨利 \$125,000，假設公司沒有其他收益費損資訊。公司正考慮幾種擴廠計畫資金來源：

方案 A：維持現狀不擴廠

方案 B：擴廠且增資發行普通股 \$500,000

方案 C：擴廠且發行公司債，面值 \$500,000，年利率 10%

方案 D：擴廠且增資發行累積特別股 \$500,000，股利率 12%

問題：

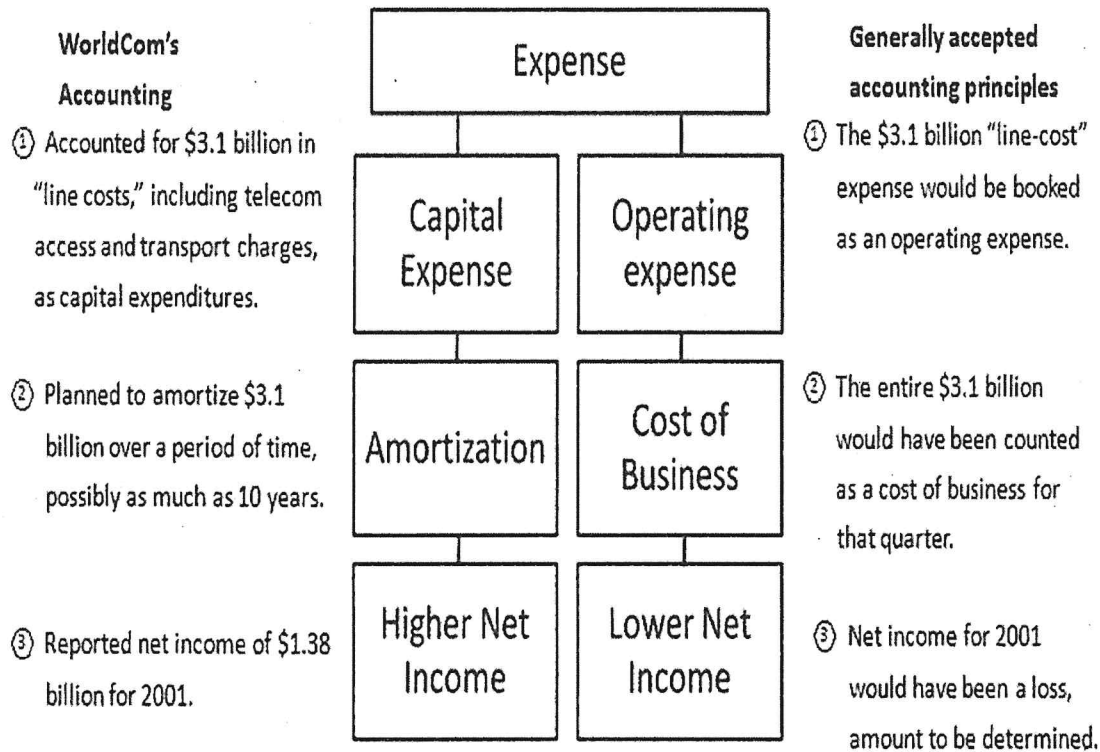
1. 計算每一方案的普通股東權益報酬率(return on equity) (12 分)

2. 您建議公司採行上述哪一方案理由為何？(3 分)

3. 就財務管理角度而言，簡述公司此一擴廠計畫發行普通股、公司債與特別股，各有何優點與缺點？(9 分)



七、下述資料出自 2002 年 6 月 27 日華爾街日報(Wall Street Journal)報導世界通訊(WorldCom)的會計弊案。



問題：

1. 先翻譯出右邊①②③為中文，再翻譯出左邊①②③為中文(12分)
2. 文中提到 capital expenditures 與 operating expense，請給這兩項下定義。(6分)
3. 世界通訊(WorldCom)會計弊案的主要問題為何？(4分)

以下資訊出自 2002 年 8 月 9 日，專欄作家 Mark Tran 所報導的世界通訊會計弊案：

WorldCom's chief executive, John Sidgmore, blamed the company's former chief financial officer, Scott Sullivan, and the former controller, David Myers. The two were fired for claiming \$3.1bn in regular expenses as capital investment in 2001. Charged with securities fraud, conspiracy and other charges, they face 65 years in prison.

4. 依照上述報導，此一會計弊案最終的責任歸屬為何？(4分)


**1. (6% \* 3= 18%)**

Ted Manufacturers Inc. is approached by an Asia customer to fulfill a one-time-only special order for a product similar to one offered to domestic customers. The company has excess capacity. The following per unit data apply for sales to regular customers:

**Variable costs:**

Direct materials	\$120
Direct labor	60
Manufacturing support	105
Marketing costs	45

**Fixed costs:**

Manufacturing support	135
Marketing costs	<u>45</u>
Total costs	510
Markup (50%)	<u>255</u>
Targeted selling price	<u>\$765</u>

Answer the following questions and show your calculation:

- (1) What is the contribution margin per unit?
- (2) For Ted Manufacturers Inc., what is the minimum acceptable price of this special order?
- (3) What is the change in operating profits if the one-time-only special order for 2,000 units is accepted for \$540 a unit by Ted?

**2. (6% \* 2= 12%)**

Fly Manufacturing Inc., incurred total indirect manufacturing labor costs of \$500,000. The company is labor intensive. Total labor hours during the period were 6,000. Using qualitative analysis, the manager and the management accountant determine that over the period the indirect manufacturing labor costs are mixed costs with only one cost driver—labor-hours. They separated the total indirect manufacturing labor costs into costs that are fixed (\$110,000 based on 8,000 hours of labor) and costs that are variable (\$390,000) based on the number of labor-hours used. The company has estimated 7,000 labor hours during the next period.

Answer the following questions and show your calculation:

- (1) Show the linear cost function.
- (2) What will be the total cost for the estimated 7,000 hours?




**3. (5% \* 4= 20%)**

Miller Corporation incurred fixed manufacturing costs of \$26,000 during 2019. Other information for 2019 includes:

The budgeted denominator level is 2,000 units.

Units produced total 1,500 units.

Units sold total 1,200 units.

Beginning inventory was zero.

The company uses absorption costing and the fixed manufacturing cost rate is based on the budgeted denominator level. Manufacturing variances are closed to cost of goods sold.

Answer the following questions and show your calculation:

- (1) What is the total amount of the fixed manufacturing costs expensed on the income statement? (excluding adjustments for variances)
- (2) What is the total amount of the fixed manufacturing costs included in ending inventory?
- (3) What is the total amount of the production-volume variance?
- (4) " Operating income using absorption costing will be lower than operating income if using variable costing in 2019." Do you agree? (2%) Give reasons for your answer. (3%)

**4. (15%)**

Yuntech is considering the purchase of a special-purpose bottling machine for \$23,000. It is expected to have a useful life of four years with no terminal disposal value. The plant manager estimates the following savings in cash operating costs:

Year	Amount
1	\$10,000
2	8,000
3	6,000
4	5,000
Total	<u>29,000</u>

Yuntech uses a required rate of return of 16% in its capital budgeting decisions. Ignore income taxes in your analysis. Assume all cash flows occur at year-end except for initial investment amounts.

Calculate the following for the special-purpose bottling machine:

- (1) Net present value (3%)
- (2) Payback period (3%)
- (3) Discounted payback period (3%)
- (4) Internal rate of return (using the interpolation method) (3%)
- (5) Accrual accounting rate of return based on net initial investment (Assume straight-line



depreciation. Use the average annual savings in cash operating costs when computing the numerator of the accrual accounting rate of return.) (3%)

TABLE Present Value of 1

	6%	8%	10%	12%	14%	16%
1	0.943	0.926	0.909	0.893	0.877	0.862
2	0.890	0.857	0.826	0.797	0.769	0.743
3	0.840	0.794	0.751	0.712	0.675	0.641
4	0.792	0.735	0.683	0.636	0.592	0.552
5	0.747	0.681	0.621	0.567	0.519	0.476

### 5. (20%)

Douliu Company makes wooden toys in its forming department, and it uses the weighted-average method of process costing. All direct materials are added at the beginning of the process, and conversion costs are added evenly during the process. Spoiled units are detected upon inspection at the end of the process and are disposed of at zero net disposal value. Summary data for August 2012 are as follows:

	Physical Units	Direct Materials	Conversion Costs
Work in process, beginning inventory (August 1)	4,000	\$35,400	\$21,900
Degree of completion of beginning work in process		100%	50%
Started during August	20,000		
Good units completed and transferred out during August	18,000		
Work in process, ending inventory (August 31)	3,600		
Degree of completion of ending work in process		100%	75%
Total costs added during August		\$162,600	\$186,000
Normal spoilage as a percentage of good units	10%		
Degree of completion of normal spoilage		100%	100%
Degree of completion of abnormal spoilage		100%	100%

Answer the following questions and show your calculation:

- (1) For each cost category, calculate equivalent units. (6%)
- (2) Summarize total costs to account for; calculate cost per equivalent unit for each cost category; and assign total costs to units completed and transferred out (including normal spoilage), to abnormal spoilage, and to units in ending work in process. (14%)

**6. (15%)**

Iowa Soy Products (ISP) buys soy beans and processes them into other soy products. Each ton of soy beans that ISP purchases for \$300 can be converted for an additional \$200 into 500 pounds of soy meal and 100 gallons of soy oil. A pound of soy meal can be sold at splitoff for \$1 and soy oil can be sold in bulk for \$4 per gallon. ISP can process the 500 pounds of soy meal into 600 pounds of soy cookies at an additional cost of \$300. Each pound of soy cookies can be sold for \$2 per pound. The 100 gallons of soy oil can be packaged at a cost of \$200 and made into 400 quarts of Soyola. Each quart of Soyola can be sold for \$1.25.

Answer the following questions and show your calculation:

(1) Allocate the joint cost to the cookies and the Soyola using the following: (8%)

- i. Sales value at splitoff method
- ii. NRV method

(2) Should ISP have processed each of the products further? What effect does the allocation method have on this decision? (7%)