1. What accounting concept justifies the usage of accruals and deferrals?
   a. Going concern assumption
   b. Materiality constraint
   c. Consistency characteristic
   d. Monetary unit assumption

2. Foxx Company financed the purchase of a machine by making payments of $6,000 at the end of each of five years. The appropriate rate of interest was 8%. The future value of one for five periods at 8% is 1.46933. The future value of an ordinary annuity for five periods at 8% is 5.8666. The present value of an ordinary annuity for five periods at 8% is 3.99271. What was the cost of the machine to Foxx?
   a. $8,816
   b. $23,956
   c. $30,000
   d. $35,200

3. May Co. prepared an aging of its accounts receivable at December 31, 2006 and determined that the net realizable value of the receivables was $290,000. Additional information is available as follows:
   
   * Allowance for uncollectible accounts at 1/1/06—credit balance $34,000
   * Accounts written off as uncollectible during 2006 23,000
   * Accounts receivable at 12/31/06 320,000
   * Uncollectible accounts recovered during 2006 5,000

   For the year ended December 31, 2006, May's uncollectible accounts expense would be
   a. $20,000.
   b. $23,000.
   c. $16,000.
   d. $14,000.

4. Sandy, Inc. had the following bank reconciliation at March 31, 2006:
   
   * Balance per bank statement, 3/31/06 $37,200
   * Add: Deposit in transit 10,300
   * Less: Outstanding checks 47,500
   * Balance per books, 3/31/06 $34,900

   Data per bank for the month of April 2006 follow:
   * Deposits $47,700
   * Disbursements 49,700

   All reconciling items at March 31, 2006 cleared the bank in April. Outstanding checks at April 30, 2006 totaled $5,000. There were no deposits in transit at April 30, 2006. What is the cash balance per books at April 30, 2006?
   a. $30,200
   b. $32,900
   c. $35,200
   d. $40,500
5. Finn Co. was formed on January 2, 2001, to sell a single product. Over a two-year period, Finn's acquisition costs have increased steadily. Physical quantities held in inventory were equal to three months' sales at December 31, 2001, and zero at December 31, 2002. Assuming the periodic inventory system, the inventory cost method which reports the highest amount of each of the following is

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory</th>
<th>Cost of Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 31, 2001</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. LIFO</td>
<td>FIFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. LIFO</td>
<td>LIFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. FIFO</td>
<td>FIFO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. FIFO</td>
<td>LIFO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 財務問題

- Maple Company carries its checking account with Commerce Bank. The company is ready to prepare its December 31 bank reconciliation. The following data are available:

a. The November 30 bank reconciliation showed the following: (1) cash on hand (held back each day by Maple Company for change), $400 (included in Maple's Cash account); (2) deposit in transit, #51, $2,000; and (3) checks outstanding, #121, $1,000; #130, $2,000; and #142, $3,000.

b. Maple Company Cash account for December:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance December 1</th>
<th>$64,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits: #52-#55, $186,500; #56, $3,500</td>
<td>190,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checks: #143-#176, $191,000; #177, $2,500; #178, $3,000; and #179, $1,500</td>
<td>(198,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31 (includes $400 cash held each day for change)</td>
<td>$56,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Bank statement, December 31:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance, December 1</th>
<th>$67,600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deposits: #51-#55</td>
<td>188,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Checks: #130, $2,000; #142, $3,000; #143-#176, $191,000</td>
<td>(196,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note collected for Maple Co. (including $720 interest)</td>
<td>6,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund transfer received for foreign revenue (not yet recorded by Maple Co.)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSF check, Customer Belinda</td>
<td>(200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank service charges</td>
<td>(20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, December 31</td>
<td>$76,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Required

1. Identify by number and dollars the December 31 deposits in transit and checks outstanding. (4分)

2. Prepare the December 31 bank reconciliation. Use bank and book balance to correct cash balance format. (6分)

3. Give all journal entries that should be made at December 31 based on your bank reconciliation. (5分)

二. 大南公司於民國91年1月1日取得一部機器，取得成本$10,000,000，耐用年限8年，殘值$2,000,000，該機器係採直線法列折舊。此機器曾於民國93年年中法令規定辦理重估價，並因而產生未實現重估增值$400,000，且同時增加該機器帳面價值$400,000。民國94年12月31日因評估其使用方式發生重大變動，預期將對企業產生不利之影響，估計該機器可回收金額為$5,800,000。大南公司於民國95年12月31日再次評估其該機器的使用價值，並預期將對企業產生有利之影響，估計該機器之可回收金額為$5,300,000。

第2頁共4頁
試作：(請依我國財務會計準則公報第三十五號的規定回答下列問題，並詳列計算與分析過程，否則不予計分)
(1) 大南公司於資產負債表日評估資產是否有跡象顯示可能發生減損時，至少應考量的項目為何？(8分)
(2) 大南公司94年底列提折舊的分錄及相關價值減損分錄。(7分)
(3) 大南公司95年底列提折舊的分錄及相關價值減損之週轉分錄。(10分)

三、甲公司於94年7月1日發行利率6%，面值$500,000公司債，5年到期，每年6月30日及12月31日付利息，公司債按8%有效利率發行。該公司採利息法攤銷折溢價。
試作：(25分)
(1)計算發行價格
(2)94年7月1日發行分錄
(3)計算94年12月31日及95年6月30日利息費用
(4)94年12月31日及95年6月30日付息分錄
(5)該公司於95年12月31日以$480,000贖回此公司債，試作95年12月31日付息及贖回分錄

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>n</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>複利現值</th>
<th>複利終值</th>
<th>年金現值</th>
<th>年金終值</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0.862609</td>
<td>1.159274</td>
<td>4.579707</td>
<td>5.309136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0.821927</td>
<td>1.216653</td>
<td>4.451822</td>
<td>5.416323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0.747258</td>
<td>1.338226</td>
<td>4.212364</td>
<td>5.637093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0.680583</td>
<td>1.469328</td>
<td>3.99271</td>
<td>5.866601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0.744094</td>
<td>1.343916</td>
<td>8.530203</td>
<td>11.463879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>0.675564</td>
<td>1.480244</td>
<td>8.110896</td>
<td>12.006107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0.558395</td>
<td>1.790848</td>
<td>7.360087</td>
<td>13.180795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0.463193</td>
<td>2.158925</td>
<td>6.710081</td>
<td>14.486562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

四、Edwards, Inc. has prepared the following comparative balance sheets for 2003 and 2004:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$180,000</td>
<td>$92,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>106,000</td>
<td>78,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid expenses</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term Investment</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office equipment</td>
<td>840,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>(300,000)</td>
<td>(250,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patent</td>
<td>102,000</td>
<td>116,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1,058,000        $884,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2003</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$102,000</td>
<td>$112,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued liabilities</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortgage payable</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred stock</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional paid-in capital—preferred</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common stock</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retained earnings</td>
<td>86,000</td>
<td>44,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1,058,000        $884,000
1. Depreciation expense for the period is $50,000.
2. Patent amortization has been recorded.
3. Dividends has been declared and paid $92,000 for the year.

The income statement for 2004 is as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Sales} & \quad \$1,320,000 \\
\text{Cost of sales} & \quad 726,000 \\
\text{Gross profit} & \quad 594,000 \\
\text{Operating expenses} & \quad 460,000 \\
\text{Net income} & \quad \$ 134,000
\end{align*}
\]

**Required**

(a) From the information above, prepare a statement of cash flows (indirect method) for Edwards, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2004. (20 分) 表如下:

Edwards, Inc.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

Cash flows from operating activities
Net income $ \\
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

... \\
Net cash provided by operating activities \\

Cash flows from investing activities
... \\
Net cash used by investing activities

Cash flows from financing activities
... \\
Net cash provided by financing activities \\
Net increase in cash $ \\
Cash, January 1, 2004 \\
Cash, December 31, 2004 $

(b) From the information above, prepare a schedule of cash provided by operating activities using the direct method. (5 分) 表如下:

Edwards, Inc.
Schedule of Cash Provided by Operating Activities
For Year Ended December 31, 2004

Cash flows from operating activities
Cash received from customers $ \\
Cash paid to suppliers $ \\
Operating expenses paid \\
... \\
Net cash provided by operating activities $
1. A typical $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch floppy disk has a capacity of 1.44MB. How does this compare to the size of an 800-page novel in which each page contains 3600 characters? (15%)

2. (a) A right circular shift of three bits on a string of eight bits is equivalent to a left circular shift of how many bits? (10%)
(b) What bit pattern represents the sum of 01101010 and 11001100 if the patterns represent values stored in two’s complement notation? (10%)

3. Is the following collection of statements consistent? Explain your answer. (15%)
   
   \[(P \lor Q \lor R), (\neg R \lor Q), (R \lor \neg P), (\neg Q)]
   
4. (a) 畫出 World Wide Web (WWW)的基本架構。 (10%)
   (b) 說明該架構如何運作。 (10%)

5. (a) 將 (6352)$_8$ 轉換為二進位數。 (5%)
   (b) 將 (0100110.011)$_2$ 轉換為十進位數。 (5%)
   (c) 以上兩個數字相加，以十六進位數表示 (5%)
   三小題都必須說明演算過程，否則不予給分。

6. 執行下列程式之後，x 的值為何？必須說明程式執行過程，否則不予給分。 (15%)
   
   ```
   x = 0;
   for i = 1 to 5
   for j = i to 10
   x = x + j;
   ```
1. Papa's Jewelers manufactured 2,000 rings during March with a total overhead budget of $49,600. However, while manufacturing the 2,000 rings the microcomputer that contained the month’s cost information broke down. With the computer out of commission, the accountant has been unable to complete the variance analysis report. The information missing from the report is lettered in the following set of data:

Variable overhead:
- Standard cost per ring: 0.4 labor hour at $8 per hour
- Actual costs: $8,400 for 752 hours
- Flexible budget: \( a \)
- Total flexible-budget variance: \( b \)
- Variable overhead spending variance: \( c \)
- Variable overhead efficiency variance: \( d \)

Fixed overhead:
- Budgeted costs: \( e \)
- Actual costs: \( f \)
- Flexible-budget variance: $2,000 favorable

**Required:** (24%)
Compute the missing elements in the report represented by the lettered items.

2. Sanford Optical makes eyeglasses. At normal capacity, it produces 40,000 pairs of glasses per month. Sales average $100 per unit. Variable manufacturing costs are $40 per unit, while variable selling expenses are $20 per unit. Fixed costs totaled $940,000 for manufacturing and $320,000 for administration.

**Required:** (15%)
- Compute the break-even point in units under variable costing.
- Compute the break-even point under absorption costing if monthly sales average 37,600 units.
- Compute the break-even point under absorption costing if the monthly production denominator declines to the sales level of 37,600.

3. Nevada Florists produces a holiday table setting. Based on an annual volume of 10,000 units, it incurs $50,000 in fixed manufacturing costs. Variable costs per unit are $8 for direct materials, $1.5 for direct manufacturing labor, and $7 for variable factory overhead.

Story County Florists has offered to supply empty baskets for the settings for $8, with a
minimum annual order of 5,000 units. If Nevada Florist accepts the offer, it will be able to reduce variable labor and overhead costs by 50 percent. The materials for the empty baskets will cost $2 if Nevada Florist assembles them.

**Required:**

a. Determine if Nevada Florist should make or assemble the empty baskets. (7%)

b. Determine if Nevada Florist should make or assemble the empty baskets if they could rent the space that the basket assembly requires for $18,000 per year to another company? (4%)

4. Hung is the owner of truck repair shop. He uses an EOQ model for each of his truck parts. He initially predicts the annual demand for heavy-duty tires to be 2,000. Each tire has a purchase price of $50. The incremental ordering costs per purchase order are $40. The incremental carrying costs per year are $4 per tire plus 10% of the supplier's purchase price per tire.

**Required:**

(1) Calculate the EOQ for heavy-duty tires, along with the sum of annual relevant ordering costs and carrying costs. (10%)

(2) Suppose Hung is correct in all his predictions except the purchase price. (He ignores a new law that abolished tariff duties on imported heavy-duty tires, which led to lower prices from foreign competitors.) If he had been a faultless predictor, he would have foreseen that the purchase price would drop to $30 at the beginning of the year and would be unchanged throughout the year. What is the cost of the prediction error? (10%)

5. Europa, Inc., has two divisions, A and B, which manufacture expensive bicycles. Division A produces the bicycle frame, and Division B assembles the rest of the bicycle onto the frame. There is a market for both the assembly and the final product. Each division has been designate as a profit center. The transfer price for the subassembly has been set at the long-run average market price. The following data are available for each division:

| Estimated selling price for final product | $300 |
| Long-run average selling price for intermediate product | 200 |
| Incremental costs for completion in Division B | 150 |
| Incremental costs in Division A | 120 |

The manager of Division B has made the following calculation:

| Selling price for final product | $300 |
| Transferred-in costs (market) | $200 |
| Incremental costs for completion | 150 |
| Contribution (loss) on product | $ (50) |

**Required** (Two questions below are independent.)

(1) Should transfers be made to Division B if there is no unused capacity in Division A? Is the market price the correct transfer price? Show your computations. (10%)

(2) Suppose there is the outside price of $200 for the 800 units in the external market. If the selling price for the intermediate product is dropped to $195, outside sales can be increase to 900 units. Division B wants to acquire as many as 200 units if the transfer price is acceptable. For simplicity, assume that there is no outside market for the final 100 units of
Division A's capacity.

A. Using the general guideline, what is (are) the minimum transfer price(s) that should lead to the correct economic decision? Ignore performance-evaluation consideration. (10%)

B. Compare the total contribution under the alternatives to show why the transfer price(s) recommended leads to the optimal economic decision. (10%)
1. (15%) Excelsior Products is analyzing a new consumer product that requires an initial investment of $140,000 and will generate an expected cash flow of $13,000 per year forever. Consumer acceptance, however, is uncertain. The company believes that product will generate the first year’s cash flow. After the first year, however, the firm will have a better understanding of consumer demand. If demand is high, the product will generate $15,500 per year. But there is a 20% chance that demand will be low, in which case cash flow will be $3,000 per year. After the first year, the firm could terminate the project and sell the assets for $92,500. The discount rate is 10%.

(1) What is the expected net present value of the project ignoring the option to terminate the project? (5%)

(2) What is the expected net present value of Excelsior’s project if the analysis includes the option to terminate the project? (10%)

2. (15%) 南台公司目前有$600萬流通在外的負債，其負債稅前成本為6%，普通股市值是$1,000萬，其股東要求的必要報酬率為14.34%，該公司所得稅率為35%，試問：
(1) 南台公司未舉債下的權益成本是多少？(5%)
(2) 南台公司之息前稅前盈餘(EBIT)為何？(5%)
(3) 若南台公司準備藉由舉債$200萬來買回流通在外的普通股以調整公司的資本結構，則在資本結構調整後，公司之新價值變為多少？(5%)

3. (20%) 請針對下列敘述進行評論：
(1) 王小明在股市進行交易，一天便赚了$10万元，因此「效率市場假說」在股市並不成立。 (5%)
(2) 雖然理論上支持股利政策無關論或是認為公司不需要發放股利，但是許多投資者偏好高股利，因此公司可採取高股利支付率來提升公司股價。 (5%)
(3) A 證券報酬率標準差為35%，貝他值(beta)為1.40；B 證券報酬率標準差為44%，貝他值為1.20。若 A 證券與 B 證券進行比較，則因 A 證券的貝他值最大，因此其總風險最大；而 B 證券報酬率標準差最大，因此其系統性風險最大，非系統性風險最小，風險溢酬也最高。 (5%)
(4) 公司可以很容易地找出讓公司價值極大的最適資本結構。 (5%)
4. (20%) 南台公司一年前發行了面額 $1,000，為期四年之債券，每半年付息一次，發行時其殖利率為 7.0%。試計算下列問題：
(1) 南台公司以票面利率 6.8% 發行債券，則其發行價格為何？(10%)
(2) 南台公司發行債券半年後的殖利率升為 7.2%，則其此時之價格為何？(10%)

5. (10%) 試請證明當股利零成長或固定成長時股價應如何決定？

6. (20%)
(1) 試請說明選擇權的市價受到哪些因素的影響？(請用公式說明並詳述符號的意義)(10%)
(2) 而這些因素對選擇權市價影響的方向為何？(分別以買權或賣權說明之)(10%)

第 2 頁，共 2 頁 背面有題