

2003 年对外经济贸易大学会计学专业考研试题

1. Give a brief explanation for the following terms (8 points)

- (1) Useful life
- (2) The main elements of the financial statements
- (3) The purpose of adjusting entries
- (4) lower-of-cost-or-market

2. Translate the following statements into Chinese (9')

(1) The terms realized and realizable to the conversion or ready convertibility of the enterprise's product or service into cash or claims to cash. Realized means that the firm's product or service has been converted to cash or claims to cash, while realizable has been defined as the ability to convert assets already received or held into known amounts of cash or claims to cash.

(2) To understand financial statements and to be able to interpret the "figures" wisely, you must have a certain level of knowledge of the concepts and the measurement procedures used in the accounting process. You should learn what accounting "is really like" and appreciate the reasons for using certain procedures.

3. Please read the following passage carefully and fill in each of the 12 blanks with a word most appropriate to the content.(6)

The purpose of a statement of cash flows is to ( ) information ( ) cash ( ) and cash ( ) during the ( ). The statement describes the nature of the company's cash flows, and classifies these cash flows as ( ) activities, ( ) activities, or ( ) activities. All of the cash flows then are combined to show the overall ( ) in the balance of the ( ) account during the ( ).

4. Multiple choice questions (choose the best for your answer) (11)

(1) Recent revenue collected one month in advance should be accounted for as:

- A. revenue in the month collected
- B. a current liability
- C. a separate item in shareholders' equity
- D. an accrued liability
- E. none of the above

(2) The credit balance of the Allowance for Doubtful Account represents:

- A. money set aside to take care of any bad debts
- B. the amount of bad debts incurred in the previous period
- C. the amount of bad debts incurred in the current period
- D. the amount of bad debts incurred in the current period and previous periods
- E. none of the above

(3) In a decade of steadily falling prices, the inventory method which would produce the largest inventory cost on the balance sheet would be:

- A. FIFO method
- B. LIFO method
- C. Weighted-Average method
- D. Activity method

(4) XY corporation had net assets of \$500 000 and contributed capital of \$150 000. The corporation has 25 000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. Form these information, it can be deducted that the corporation has:

- A. a deficit of \$ 350 000  
B. shareholders' equity of \$ 14 per share  
C. retained earnings of \$ 500 000  
D. shareholders' equity of \$ 20 per share
- (5) The CPA firm auditing XY Recording Service founded that retained earnings was overstated and liabilities were understated. Which of the following errors could have been the cause?
- A. Making the adjustment entry for depreciation expenses twice;  
B. Failure to record interest accrued on a note payable;  
C. Failure to make the adjusting entry to record revenue which had been earned but not yet billed to clients.  
D. Failure to record the earned portion of fees received in advance.
- (6) In 2002 XY company purchased equipment for \$ 170 000 and also some special purpose machinery with a book value of \$ 64 000 for \$ 78 000. In its statement of cash flows for 2002, XY should reports the following with respect to the above transactions:
- A. \$ 170 000 net cash used by investing activities; \$ 64 000 net cash provided by operating activities.  
B. \$ 92 000 net cash used by investing activities;  
C. \$ 92 000 net cash used by investing activities; \$ 14 000 net cash provided by operating activities  
D. \$ 170 000 net cash used by investing activities; \$ 78 000 net cash used by financing activities;
- (7). A stock dividend
- A. Increase the debt-to-equity ratio of a firm  
B. Decrease future earnings per share  
C. Decrease the size of the firm  
D. Increase shareholders' wealth  
E. None of the above
- (8) A Company had sales in both year 2001 and 2002 of \$ 200 000. Cost of sales for year 2001 was \$ 150 000. In computing the cost of sales for the year 2001, an item of inventory purchased in 2001 for \$ 100 was incorrectly written down to current replacement cost of \$ 65. The item is currently selling in the year 2002 for \$ 180, its normal selling price, As a results of this error:
- A. Income for 2001 is overstated  
B. Cost of sales for 2002 will be overstated  
C. Income for 2002 will be overstated  
D. Income for 2002 will not be affected  
E. None of the above
- (9) The adjusting entries to record depreciation or amortization expense, or to write-down assets that have become impaired:
- A. Reduce both the net income and cash balances  
B. Reduce net income, but have not direct effect on cash balances  
C. Decrease cash balances, but have not direct effect upon net income;  
D. Affect neither net income nor cash balances
- (10) When treasury stock is reissued at a price above cost:
- A. The corporation recognizes a gain on the transaction  
B. Total paid-in-capital is increased

- C. The re-issuance is treated as an extraordinary item in the corporation's income statement  
D. Retained earnings was increased

(11) XY corporation's net income dropped from \$ 300 000 in year 1 to \$ 60 000 in year 2. what percentage in net income must XY achieve in year 3 to offset the 80% decline in net income in year 2?

- A 800%            B 80%            C 400%            D 60%

5. Effects of transactions upon ratio analysis (10')

Determine the immediate effect of each the transactions described below on the ratio listed beside each transaction. In the blank space to the left of each statement, you are to indicate the effect by writing the appropriate code letter. The code letters are as follows:

D=decrease the ratio, I=increase the ratio, NE=no effect on the ratio

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Current ratio is 3 to 1: Paid a large account payable.  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_ Return on common stockholders' equity is 15%: Issued 10% bonds and invested the precedes to earn 12%  
(3) \_\_\_\_\_ Debt ratio: Declared a cash dividend, to be paid in three months  
(4) \_\_\_\_\_ Earnings per share: Declared and paid a 10% stock dividend in common stock to holders of common stock  
(5) \_\_\_\_\_ Quick ratio: Wrote off an un-collectible account receivable against the allowance account

6. Translate the following Chinese statements into English (14')

- (1) 年度报告时财务报告程序中的一部分。一些大企业都编制他们经营活动的年度报告，这些报告将送给公司的所有股东。如果公司是公共持股公司，那么年度报告就是公共信息。  
(2) 披露是指披露与财务报表主体内外相关的财务信息，包括在财务报表中使用的存在一种以上选择的方法，或不常用的方法，或者是创新性的方法。

7. Bonds payable (12')

On April 30,2002,XY company issued \$ 6 000 000 face amount of 10%,10-year bonds payable, with interest payable each June 30,and December 31. the company received each of \$ 608 400 including the accrued interest form December 31,2001. XY uses the straight-line-method of amortizing any discount and premium over the remaining life of the bonds 116 months.

Requirement:

Use the above information determining the followings:

- (1) What was the amount of accrued interest received by XY on April 30,2002, when the bond were issued? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(2) What was the amount of discount or premium on the bonds at issuing date?(indicate discount or premium) \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(3) What amount of cash is paid to bondholders for interest during year 2002? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(4) What is XY total interest expense for 2002 related to this bond issue? \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(5) what is the carrying value of this bond issue as of December 31,2002? \$ \_\_\_\_\_

备注：本题中 608 400 系原试卷中所注，疑似少了一个零，据 2003 年情况，本题自加零后

## 2003 中文部分

### 一、名词解释

1. 客观性原则
2. 历史成本原则
3. 约当产量
4. 财务杠杆

### 二 填空题

1. 总资产周转率是指\_\_\_\_\_与\_\_\_\_\_之间的比率，衡量特定企业\_\_\_\_\_的能力。
2. 长期股权投资收益的确认方法有\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_。

### 三、问答题

1. 有人认为，净现值法是理论上最科学的投资决策方法，请从净现值法的特点出发，对上述说法进行评价。
2. 比较分批成本法和分步成本法的特点
3. 简述责任中心的分类，并指出各类责任中心的主要考核指标。

### 四、综合题

有人说，企业的资产质量，不应仅仅看某项资产本身的质量，而更应该看资产之间的组合质量，例如，在谈应收账款周转率时就不能仅仅看其自身的周转速度的快慢，还应看其对存货周转的影响：不能因为过分强调债权回收而制约了存货周转，回答下列问题。

1. 应该从哪几个方面对应收账款的质量进行分析？
2. 应该从哪几个方面对存货质量进行分析？
3. 企业在考虑其产品赊销政策（主要包括应收账款政策）时应考虑哪些因素？
4. 应该如何对企业的存货进行控制？