考試科目	成本與管理會計	系所別	會計學系 三年級	考試時間	7月6日(三) 第二節

選擇題請在答案卡上作答，否則不予計分。

Multiple Choice Questions (Q1-Q5, 2 points each; Q6-Q35, 3 points each)

1. In measuring unit variable cost, CVP analysis includes:
   A. Only variable production costs.
   B. Only variable distribution and selling costs.
   C. Both variable production and variable selling/distribution costs.
   D. Only variable and semi-variable production costs.
   E. None of the above answers is correct.

2. In making decisions about whether to sell or further process joint products, allocation of common or joint costs is:
   A. Essential.
   B. Useful.
   C. Irrelevant
   D. Is useful depending on the method chosen.
   E. Is the only way to get the true total product cost.

3. An operation costing system is:
   A. identical to a process costing system except that actual manufacturing overhead costs are traced to units of product.
   B. the same as a process costing system except that direct materials costs are accounted for in the same way as in job order costing.
   C. the same as a job order system except that direct materials costs are accounted for in the same way as in process costing.
   D. identical to a job order costing system except that actual manufacturing overhead costs are traced to units of product.
   E. none of the above

4. In a process costing system, which assumes that normal spoilage occurs at the end of a process, the cost attributable to normal spoilage should be assigned to:
   A. Beginning work-in-process inventory.
   B. Ending work-in-process inventory.
   C. Cost of goods manufactured and ending work-in-process inventory in the ratio of units worked on during the period to units remaining in work-in-process inventory.
   D. Cost of goods manufactured (transferred out).
   E. A separate loss account in order to highlight production inefficiencies.

考 試 科 目	成本與管理會計	系 所 別	會計學系 三年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 6 日(三) 第 二 節

5. A segment of an organization is referred to as an investment center if it has:
   A. Authority to make decisions affecting the major determinants of profit, including the power to choose its markets and sources of supply.
   B. Authority to make decisions affecting the major determinants of profit, including the power to choose its markets and sources of supply and significant control over the amount of invested capital.
   C. Authority to make decisions over the most significant costs of operations, including the power to hoose the sources of supply.
   D. Authority to provide specialized support to other units within the organization.
   E. Responsibility for developing markets for and selling the output of the organization.

6. Madden Company produces a single product. During the year just ended, the company's net operating income under absorption costing was $3,000 lower than under variable costing. The company sold 9,000 units during the year, and its variable costs were $9 per unit, of which $3 was variable selling expense. If production cost is $11 per unit under absorption costing every year, then how many units did the company produce during the year?
   A. 8,000　B. 10,000　C. 9,600　D. 8,400　E. 9,000

Use the following information for the next 3 questions (Q7-Q9).

Apple Company produces a single product. Last year, Apple manufactured 17,000 units and sold 13,000 units. Production costs for the year were as follows:

Direct materials	$153,000
Direct labor	$110,500
Variable manufacturing overhead	$204,000
Fixed manufacturing overhead	$255,000

Sales were $780,000 for the year, variable selling and administrative expenses were $88,400, and fixed selling and administrative expenses were $170,000. There was no beginning inventory. Assume that direct labor is a variable cost.

7. The contribution margin per unit was:
   A. $17.50　B. $32.50　C. $27.30　D. $25.70　E. 28.30

8. Under absorption costing, the carrying value on the balance sheet of the ending inventory for the year would be:
   A. $190,800　B. $170,000　C. $260,800　D. $230,800　E. $0

考試科目	成本與管理會計	系所別	會計學系 三年級	考試時間	7月6日(三) 第二節

9. Under variable costing, the company's net operating income for the year would be:
   A. $60,000 higher than under absorption costing
   B. $108,000 higher than under absorption costing
   C. $60,000 lower than under absorption costing
   D. $108,000 lower than under absorption costing
   E. none of the above

Use the following information for the next 2 questions (Q10-Q11). The Cigna Insurance Company has two service departments — actuarial (S1) and premium rating (S2), and two production departments — marketing and sales. The distribution of each service department's efforts to the other departments is shown below:

From	To			
	Actuarial	Premium	Marketing	Sales
S1	0%	70%	15%	15%
S2	25%	0%	25%	50%

The direct operating costs of the departments (including both variable and fixed costs) were as follows:

Actuarial	$96,000
Premium Rating	18,000
Marketing	72,000
Sales	48,000

10. The total cost accumulated in the sales department using the step method is calculated to be:
   A. $114,800. B. $119,200. C. $117,000. D. $108,000. E. $126,000.

11. The total cost accumulated in the marketing department using the reciprocal method is calculated to be:
   A. $114,800. B. $117,909. C. $116,091. D. $108,000. E. $119,200.

12. At the beginning of the year, manufacturing overhead for the year was estimated to be $702,450. At the end of the year, actual direct labor-hours for the year were 33,100 hours, the actual manufacturing overhead for the year was $697,450, and manufacturing overhead for the year was overapplied by $40,680. If the predetermined overhead rate is based on direct labor-hours, then the estimated direct labor-hours at the beginning of the year used in the predetermined overhead rate must have been:
   A. 30,296 direct labor-hours
   B. 29,452 direct labor-hours
   C. 31,276 direct labor-hours
   D. 33,100 direct labor-hours
   E. 31,500 direct labor-hours

考 試 科 目	成本與管理會計	系 所 別	會計學系 三年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 6 日(三) 第 二 節

Use the following information for the next 2 questions (Q13-Q14) Morris Company had only one job in process on May 1. The job had been charged with $1,400 of direct materials, $6,192 of direct labor, and $5,712 of manufacturing overhead cost. The company assigns overhead cost to jobs using the predetermined overhead rate of $11.90 per direct labor-hour. During May, the following activity was recorded:

Raw materials (all direct materials):	
Beginning balance	$8,500
Purchased during the month	$48,000
Used in production	$51,800
Labor:	
Direct labor-hours worked during the month	1,900
Direct labor cost incurred	$24,510
Actual manufacturing overhead costs incurred	$21,000
Inventories:	
Raw materials, May 30	?
Work in process, May 30	$19,536

Work in process inventory on May 30 contains $4,773 of direct labor cost. Raw materials consist solely of items that are classified as direct materials.

13. The balance in the raw materials inventory account on May 30 was:
    A. $4,700 B. $43,300 C. $3,800 D. $39,500 E. $4,280

14. The cost of goods manufactured for May was:
    A. $98,920 B. $96,440 C. $92,688 D. $120,800 E. $97,310

15. The Penny Company uses the weighted-average method in its process costing system. For a particular department, the company had 54,000 equivalent units with respect to conversion costs in March. There were 7,500 units in the department's beginning work in process inventory, two thirds complete with respect to conversion costs. During March, 52,500 units were started and 50,000 were completed and transferred out of the department. The ending work in process inventory in the department:
    A. consisted of 5,000 units.
    B. consisted of 2,500 units.
    C. consisted of 4,500 units.
    D. was 65% complete with respect to conversion costs.
    E. was 40% complete with respect to conversion costs.

考 試 科 目	成本與管理會計	系 所 別	會計學系 三年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 6 日(三) 第 二 節

16. On March 1, Gap Company had 20,000 units of WIP in Department A, which were 100% complete as to material costs and 30% complete as to conversion costs. During March, 150,000 units were started in Department A and 160,000 units were completed and transferred to Department B. WIP on March 31 was 100% complete as to material costs and 50% complete as to conversion costs. By what amount would the equivalent units for conversion costs for the month of March differ if the FIFO method were used instead of the weighted-average method?

A. 10,000 decrease.
B. 8,000 decrease.
C. 6,000 decrease.
D. 5,000 decrease.
E. 4,000 decrease.

17. The setup cost of a production process averages $25 per unit. The carrying costs of the products are $5/unit/year, and the product's annual demand is 100,000 units. Production capacity is 230,000 units/year and stockouts are not allowed. What is the optimal number of production runs per year?

A. 100 B. 200 C. 525 D. 707 E. 1,000

18. Muzha Division has a required rate of return of 15%. The weighted average cost of capital is 10%. Information for Muzha Divisions operations over the past 2 years follows.

	20x5	20x4
Current assets	$120,000	$100,000
Property, plant and equipment (cost)	300,000	280,000
Accumulated depreciation	80,000	60,000
Current liabilities	90,000	70,000
Long-term debt	85,000	80,000
Pretax operating income	52,800	48,900
Income tax rate	30%	30%

What was the Muzha Division EVA for 20x5?

A. $3,960 B. $11,960 C. $20,460 D. $27,800 E. None of the above.

19. Direct labor standards at Castro Manufacturing Corporation allow 5 direct labor-hours for every unit produced. The standard direct labor rate is $12.00 per hour. During the month of February, Castro incurred 35,000 direct labor-hours and recorded a $15,000 favorable labor efficiency variance. How many units did Castro produce during February?

A. 6,750 B. 7,250 C. 33,750 D. 36,250 E. 87,000

考試科目	成本與管理會計	系所別	會計學系 三年級	考試時間	7月6日(三) 第二節

20. The focal point of a master budget is:
    A. A long-range plan.
    B. Capital budgeting.
    C. A responsibility center.
    D. A short-term objective.
    E. An action step.

21. A company that has a profit can increase its return on investment by:
    A. increasing sales revenue and operating expenses by the same dollar amount.
    B. increasing average operating assets and operating expenses by the same dollar amount.
    C. increasing sales revenue and operating expenses by the same percentage.
    D. decreasing average operating assets and sales by the same percentage.
    E. none of the above

22. Alphabet Inc. is considering using stocks of an old raw material in a special project. The special project would require all 220 kilograms of the raw material that are in stock and that originally cost the company $1,804 in total. If the company were to buy new supplies of this raw material on the open market, it would cost $8.55 per kilogram. However, the company has no other use for this raw material and would sell it at the discounted price of $7.75 per kg if it were not used in the special project. The sale of the raw material would involve delivery to the purchaser at a total cost of $97.00 for all 220 kilograms. What is the relevant cost of the 220 kilograms of the raw material when deciding whether to proceed with the special project?
    A. $1,705 B. $1,881 C. $1,804 D. $1,874 E. $1,608

23. Conner Company is a medium-sized toy distributor. Experience has shown that 30% of sales are collected within the month of sale, 60% is collected the month after the sale, and 10% is collected two months after the sale. Inventory on hand at the end of a month is to be 70% of the next month's budgeted sales. Cost of goods sold is 50% of the selling price. Payment for purchases is made in the month after purchase. All other costs are paid in the month incurred. Budgeted amounts are as follows:

	March	April	May	June	July	August
Sales	$10,000	$20,000	$30,000	$30,000	$50,000	$40,000
Costs:						
Wages			1,500	2,000	2,500	1,500
Rent			500	500	500	500
Other			400	500	600	500

Cash disbursements in July for purchases are expected to be
    A. $43,000 B. $16,000 C. $21,000 D. $22,000 E. $23,000

考試科目	成本與管理會計	系所別	會計學系 三年級	考試時間	7月6日(三) 第二節

24. Tiffany Corporation is a specialty component manufacturer with idle capacity. Management would like to use its extra capacity to generate additional profits. A potential customer has offered to buy 9,500 units of component AIG. Each unit of AIG requires 6 units of material M51 and 4 units of material M93. Data concerning these two materials follow:

Material	Units in Stock	Original Cost Per Unit	Current Market Price Per Unit	Disposal Value Per Unit
M51	5,740	$4.80	$5.25	$5.15
M93	39,620	$5.50	$5.35	$4.35

Material M51 is in use in many of the company's products and is routinely replenished. Material M93 is no longer used by the company in any of its normal products and existing stocks would not be replenished once they are used up. What would be the relevant cost of the materials, in total, for purposes of determining a minimum acceptable price for the order for product AIG?

A. $505,667　B. $464,550　C. $458,850　D. $502,550　E. $479,850

25. (Ignore income taxes in this problem.) Lisa Sue is the president of Chip, Inc. She is considering buying a new machine that would cost $14,125. Lisa has determined that the new machine promises an internal rate of return of 12%, but Lisa has misplaced the paper which tells the annual cost savings promised by the new machine. She does remember that the machine has a projected life of 10 years. Based on these data, the annual cost savings are:

A. It is impossible to determine from the data given.
B. $1,412.50
C. $2,500.00
D. $2,650.09
E. $1,695.00

26. Meida Inc. has provided the following data for the month of November. There were no beginning inventories; consequently, the direct materials, direct labor, and manufacturing overhead applied listed below are all for the current month.

	Work In Process	Finished Goods	Cost of Goods Sold	Total
Direct materials	$3,880	$11,440	$57,070	$72,390
Direct labor	5,100	16,720	83,410	105,230
Manufacturing overhead applied	4,690	10,720	51,590	67,000

考 試 科 目	成本與管理會計	系 所 別	會計學系 三年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 6 日(三) 第 二 節

Total	$13,670	$38,880	$192,070	$244,620

Manufacturing overhead for the month was underapplied by $2,000.

The company allocates any underapplied or overapplied overhead among work in process, finished goods, and cost of goods sold at the end of the month on the basis of the overhead applied during the month in those accounts. The journal entry to record the allocation of any underapplied or overapplied overhead for November would include the following:

A. credit to Work in Process of $140
B. debit to Work in Process of $140
C. credit to Work in Process of $13,670
D. debit to Work in Process of $13,670
E. credit to Cost of Goods Sold of $ 13,670

27. Spring Manufacturing Company uses a standard cost system with direct labor-hours as the activity base for overhead. Last year, Spring applied a total of $936,000 of fixed manufacturing overhead cost to the products it produced. The following data relate to production for the year:

Denominator activity level in direct labor-hours	80,000
Standard direct labor-hours allowed for actual output	75,000
Actual number of direct labor-hours incurred	78,000

What was Spring's fixed manufacturing overhead volume variance?
A. $62,400 unfavorable
B. $23,400 favorable
C. $37,440 unfavorable
D. $58,500 favorable
E. $33,700 unfavorable

28. (Ignore income taxes in this problem.) John Corporation is considering replacing a technologically obsolete machine with a new state-of-the-art numerically controlled machine. The new machine would cost $450,000 and would have a ten-year useful life. Unfortunately, the new machine would have no salvage value. The new machine would cost $20,000 per year to operate and maintain, but would save $100,000 per year in labor and other costs. The old machine can be sold now for scrap for $50,000. The simple rate of return on the new machine is closest to:

A. 8.75% B. 20.00% C. 9.66% D. 7.78% E. 22.22%

考試科目	成本與管理會計	系所別	會計學系 三年級	考試時間	7月6日(三)第二節

29. Honeywell Inc. currently has annual cash revenues of $240,000 and annual expenses of $185,000. The expenses are all cash except for $35,000 of depreciation. The company is considering the purchase of a new mixing machine costing $120,000 that would increase cash revenues to $290,000 and expenses (including depreciation) to $205,000 in year two. The new machine would increase depreciation expense to $50,000 per year. The company's tax rate is 40%. Honeywell's incremental after-tax cash flow from the new mixing machine in year two would be:

A. $33,000 B. $24,000 C. $30,000 D. $36,000 E. $18,000

30. When the net present value of a project is calculated based on the assumption that the cash flows occurred at the end of the year when they actually occurred uniformly throughout each year, the net present value will:

A. Not be in error.
B. Be slightly overstated.
C. Be unusable for actual decision making.
D. Be slightly understated but usable.
E. Produce an error the direction of which is undeterminable.

31. In addition to a $1M acquisition cost, an investment requires $200,000 working capital during its useful years. This investment in working capital should be:

A. Added to the cash outflow each year during the useful life of the investment.
B. Disregarded in capital budgeting decision because the working capital is not an expense.
C. Treated as an immediate cash outflow that is recovered at the end of the investment's useful life.
D. Treated as an immediate expense and a gain at the end of the investment's useful life.
E. Added to the initial investment.

Use the following information for the next 2 questions (Q32-Q34)

Jensen Co. produced a pilot run of sixty units of a recently developed piston used in the finished products. The piston has a one-year life, and Jensen expected to produce and sell 1,960 units annually. The pilot run required an average of .34 direct labor hours per piston for 60 pistons. The last piston in the pilot run required .23 direct labor hours. Jensen experienced an eighty percent learning curve on the direct labor hours needed to produce new pistons. Past experience indicated that learning tends to cease by the time 960 parts are produced. Jensen's manufacturing costs for pistons are presented below.

Direct labor	$14.00 per direct labor hour
Variable overhead	$12.00 per direct labor hour
Fixed overhead	$20.00 per direct labor hour
Materials	5.00 per unit

考試科目	成本與管理會計	系所別	會計學系 三年級	考試時間	7 月 6 日(三) 第二節

Jensen received a quote of $9 per unit from Kyle Machine Co. for the additional 1,900 needed pistons. Jensen frequently subcontracts this type of work and has always been satisfied with the quality of the units produced by Kyle.

32. If the pistons are manufactured by Jensen Co., the average direct labor hours per unit for the first 960 pistons (including the pilot run) produced is calculated to be:

A. 0.139264 B. 0.174080 C. 0.111411 D. 0.130560 E. 0.147968

33. If the pistons are manufactured by Jensen Co., the total direct labor hours for the first 960 pistons (including the pilot run) produced is calculated to be:

A. 167.11680 B. 133.69344 C. 106.95456 D. 125.33760 E. 142.04928

34. A firm allocates the cost of electricity to its operating departments based upon the number of electrical outlets in each department. The actual cost for electricity is $20,000 per period plus $0.02 per kilowatt-hour (KWH). The $20,000 is related to the amount of capacity needed, and capacity is reasonably estimated by the number of outlets. The firm has a total of 1,000 outlets and typically uses 700,000 KWH per period. Department W has 25 outlets and typically uses 15,000 KWH per period. If the firm switches from a single allocation rate based upon capacity to dual rates based upon capacity and actual use, Department W's cost will

A. Increase by $121.43
B. Increase by $3421.50
C. Decrease by $50.00
D. Decrease by $121.43
E. Remain the same.

35. The Axle Division of LeBow Company makes and sells only one product. Annual data on the Axle Division's single product follow:

Unit selling price	$50
Unit variable cost	$30
Total fixed costs	$200,000
Average operating assets	$750,000
Minimum required rate of return	12%

Suppose the manager of Axle desires an annual residual income of $45,000. In order to achieve this, Axle should sell how many units per year?

A. 14,500 B. 16,750 C. 18,250 D. 19,500 E. 17,650

備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。

考 試 科 目	中級會計學	系 所 別	會計學系 三年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 6 日(三) 第四 節

1. Elite Inc. had the statement of financial position shown below at December 31, 2021.

Elite Inc.
Statement of Financial Position
December 31, 2021

Cash	$20,000	Accounts payable	$30,000
Accounts receivable	21,200	Long-term notes payable	41,000
Land	40,000	Share capital—ordinary	100,000
Plant assets (net)	81,000	Retained earnings	23,200
Investments	32,000		
	$194,200		$194,200

During 2022, the following occurred.

(1) Elite Inc. sold part of its investment for $15,000. This transaction resulted in a gain of $3,400 for the firm.
(2) A tract of land was purchased for $18,000 cash.
(3) Long-term notes payable in the amount of $16,000 were retired before maturity by paying $16,000 cash.
(4) An additional $20,000 in ordinary shares were issued at par.
(5) Cash dividends totaling $8,200 were declared and paid to shareholders.
(6) Net income for 2019 was $32,000, including income tax expense $2,000.
(7) Depreciation expense was $11,000.
(8) Land was purchased through the issuance of $30,000 in bonds.
(9) At December 31, 2022, Cash was $32,000, Accounts Receivable was $41,600, and Accounts Payable remained at $30,000.

Instructions (24%)

(1) Prepare a statement of cash flows for 2022 according IAS 7.
(2) Prepare a statement of financial position as it would appear at December 31, 2022.
(3) Compute free cash flow and current cash debt coverage and evaluate the overall financial flexibility and solvency of Elite Inc.
(4) Compute earning quality ratio and evaluate the earning quality of Elite Inc.
(5) Based on Elite's cash flow, at which stage of the business life cycle should the company be?

2. San Diego Financial Services performs bookkeeping and tax-reporting services to startup companies. On January 1, 2019, San Diego entered into a 3-year service contract with Chopin Tech. Chopin promises to pay $12,000 at the beginning of each year, which at contract inception is the standalone selling price for these services. At the end of the second year, the contract is modified and the fee for the third year of services is reduced to $6,000. In addition, Chopin agrees to pay an additional $20,000 at the beginning of the third year to cover the contract for 3 additional years (i.e., 4 years remain after the modification). The extended contract

services are similar to those provided in the first 2 years of the contract.

Instructions (14%)

(1) Prepare the journal entries for San Diego in 2019 related to this service contract.

(2) Prepare the journal entries for San Diego in 2021 related to the modified service contract, assuming a prospective approach.

(3) Prepare the journal entries for San Diego in 2021 and 2022 related to the modified service contract, assuming San Diego and Chopin agree on a revised set of services (fewer bookkeeping services but more tax services) in the extended contract period and the modification results in a separate performance obligation.

3. Presented below is information related to Beatles Inc.

	Cost	Retail
Inventory, 12/31/2021	$562,500	$825,000
Purchases	2,053,500	3,075,000
Purchase returns	135,000	180,000
Purchase discounts	40,500	–
Gross sales (after employee discounts)	–	3,165,000
Sales returns	–	217,500
Markups	–	270,000
Markup cancellations	–	90,000
Markdowns	–	97,500
Markdown cancellations		45,000
Freight-in	94,500	–
Employee discounts granted	–	18,000
Loss from breakage **(normal)**	–	12,000

Instructions (10%)

(1) Compute the inventory as of December 31, 2022, at retail prices.

(2) Assuming that carpenter Inc. uses the conventional method:

A. compute cost-to-retail ratio

B. compute the cost of its ending inventory at December 31, 2022

(3) Assuming that carpenter Inc. uses the cost method.

A. compute cost-to-retail ratio (round it to the nearest whole number)

B. compute the cost of its ending inventory at December 31, 2022

考 試 科 目	中級會計學	系 所 別	會計學系 三年級	考 試 時 間	7 月 6 日(三) 第四 節

4. Daonan Company started to build its own factory on January 1, 2021, and it will be completed by the end of 2022. The relevant information is as follows:

(a) On January 1, 2021, a project loan of $400,000, with an interest rate of 12% for a period of 3 years and interest paid at the end of each year.

(b) Other outstanding loans for the whole year of 2021 and 2022:

$1,000,000, interest rate 10%, interest paid at the end of each year.

$4,000,000, interest rate 8%, interest paid at the end of each year.

(c) Total annual expenditure (all paid in cash at the beginning of each year, excluding the capitalized amount of borrowing costs)

2021 $1,000,000

2022 $2,000,000

(d) In the last three months of 2021, Daonan Company was suspended due to human negligence and failure to take typhoon prevention measures before the typhoon came at the end of September 2021. The construction site was severely damaged.

Instructions (18%)

(1) Calculate the capitalized amount of borrowing costs in 2021 and 2022.

(2) Trial preparation of relevant entries in 2021 and 2022 (including input and completion entries).

5. PBS Company offers a coffee mug as a premium for every 10 candy bar wrappers (selling price 50-cent per candy bar) presented by customers together with $1.00. The purchase price of each mug to the company is $0.90 in addition it costs $0.60 to mail each mug to customers. The results of the premium plan for the years 2020 and 2021 are as follows (assume all purchases and sales are for cash):

	2020	2021
Coffee mugs purchased	1,080,000	1,200,000
Candy bars sold	8,400,000	10,125,000
Wrappers redeemed	4,200,000	6,300,000
2020 wrappers expected to be redeemed in 2021	3,000,000	
2021 wrappers expected to be redeemed in 2022	-	4,050,000

Instructions (20%)

(1) Prepare the general journal entries that should be made in 2020 and 2021 related to the above plan by PBS.

(2) Indicate the account names, amounts, and classifications of the items related to the premium plan that would appear on the PBS Company statement of financial position and income statement at the end of 2020 and 2021.

考試科目	中級會計學	系所別	會計學系 三年級	考試時間	7 月 6 日(三) 第四 節

6. On December 31, 2019, Proluck Company purchased three-year corporate bonds of Golden Diamond Company for \$200,000 (including transaction costs \$5,000), with a face value of \$200,000 and a stated rate of 5%. Interest is paid on December 31 each year, and the original effective interest rate is also 5%. The bond's estimated 12-month expected credit loss at the date is \$1,200. Proluck will adopt the business model of holding to collect interest and principal for the bond.
   (1) On December 31, 2020, \$10,000 in interest was received. The bond's credit risk has increased significantly, and the amount of lifetime expected credit losses on that date should be \$23,000.
   (2) On December 31, 2021, although \$10,000 in interest was received, the bond has disappeared from the active market and has reached the point of impairment. The amount of lifetime expected credit losses on that date should be \$70,000.
   (3) On December 31, 2022, only the 2022 interest and principal totaling \$150,000 will be received, and the rest cannot be recovered.

Instructions (14%)

All relevant entries of Proluck Company.

備註	一、作答於試題上者，不予計分。 二、試題請隨卷繳交。