Multiple-Choice Questions (50%) (合计 20 題, 每題 2.5 分)

1. The accounting subsystem must continually interact with the:
   (1) Personnel subsystem
   (2) Information processing subsystem
   (3) Production subsystem
   (4) b and c only
   (5) all of the above

2. Why do many organizations maintain subsidiary ledgers for such financial areas as inventory and accounts receivables?
   (1) To enable the equality of debits and credits to be maintained within the accounting records
   (2) To create additional bookkeeping work for the accountants
   (3) To enable the preparation of period-end balance sheets and income statements
   (4) To provide various subsystem managers with information that aids their decision-making responsibilities

3. All of the following are examples of EDI “documents” except:
   (1) Purchase orders
   (2) Sales invoices
   (3) Customs documents
   (4) Payroll checks

4. A proxy server is:
   (1) A type of computer network often used by companies with many employees
   (2) An alternate for a company mainframe computer
   (3) A substitute for a good waiter at a restaurant
   (4) A computer dedicated to Internet access and transfers

5. Documentation includes:
   (1) All flowcharts, narratives, and other written communications associated with the information system
   (2) All written communications associated with an accounting information system except flowcharts and data flow diagrams
   (3) All flowcharts, narratives, and other written communications associated with an accounting information system, except for program flowcharts, decision tables, and pseudocode
   (4) Flowcharts and data flow diagrams only

6. All of these are terms normally associated with data flow diagrams except:
   (1) Context diagram
   (2) Physical DFD
   (3) Logical DFD
   (4) Pseudocode DFD
7. The Year 2000 problem is a prime example of:
   (1) Information overload
   (2) A coding problem
   (3) Poorly designed report structures
   (4) The short-sightedness of accountants

8. To forecast cash receipts, information must be collected from:
   (1) The purchasing process
   (2) Payroll processing
   (3) Inventory control systems
   (4) The sales process

9. The bill of lading:
   (1) Reflects freight charges on goods shipped
   (2) Signifies release of goods for shipment to customers
   (3) Is sent to the customer with the purchase invoice
   (4) Is used to control inventory

10. The financial accounting cycle ends with:
    (1) The production of financial statements
    (2) Closing journal entries
    (3) The production of an adjusted trial balance
    (4) Development of cash forecasts

11. The primary objective of a manufacturing organization's production process is to:
    (1) Maintain inventories at a zero level
    (2) Convert raw materials into finished goods as efficiently as possible
    (3) Make sure that there are no product defects
    (4) Maintain the documentation and report on an organization's manufacturing process

12. An organization's working capital consists of:
    (1) Its checking accounts
    (2) Both checking and savings accounts
    (3) Bank accounts and other liquid assets
    (4) Coin and currency only

13. Inputs to the financing process include:
    (1) Remittance advices, deposit slips, checks, and stock market data
    (2) Remittance advices, deposit slips, checks, and receiving reports
    (3) Deposit slips, checks, receiving reports, and purchase requisitions
    (4) Deposit slips, checks, purchase requisitions, and financial institution profiles

14. Business process reengineering:
    (1) Is an incremental approach to redesigning business processes
    (2) Involves redesigning business processes from scratch
    (3) Is rarely successful in cutting an organization's costs
    (4) Is always welcomed by an organization's employees
15. Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding customer relationship management (CRM) systems?
   (1) CRM is actually a set of multiple applications
   (2) CRM can help managers to better understand customer purchasing behavior
   (3) CRM requires the collection of customer demographic data
   (4) Business intelligence tools can enhance CRM

16. ERP II systems:
   (1) Are known as back-office systems
   (2) Actually preceded ERP I systems
   (3) Extend enterprise sytems to interface with suppliers and customers
   (4) Are impossible to implement because enterprises do not like to share data

17. APS stands for:
   (1) Application provider services.
   (2) Application provider sharing.
   (3) Advanced planning systems.
   (4) Advanced planning and scheduling.
   (5) None of the above

18. An important data field found in a typical computer record of an inventory file that would be vital to purchasing agents would be the inventory item's:
   (1) Inventory number
   (2) Assembly code
   (3) Vendor code
   (4) Assembly pointer address

19. The reason why database designers normalize data is:
   (1) To eliminate data errors
   (2) To scale data properly
   (3) To create backup copies of data
   (4) To create efficient database tables

20. The control environment is a component of a company's internal control system that:
   (1) Influences the control awareness of a company's employees
   (2) Stresses the development of control procedures in a company
   (3) Directly affects the accuracy and reliability of a company’s accounting data
   (4) Can be ignored when establishing a company's internal control system
Explain and Draw (50%)

1. The sales-order procedures system of the Tong Song Sales Company is following. Please read following report and answer these two questions:

   All sales orders are received in the sales department. Customers deal directly with salespeople who write up specifications for custom-manufactured sailboats. Once an order in complete, it is sent to the production supervisor, who makes three additional copies of the sales order on the company’s copying machine. The supervisor then numbers all four copies. Copy 1 is retained in an open file. Copy 2 is sent to the accountant. Copy 3 is returned to sales and is filed according to customer name. Copy 4 is attached to a job cost sheet for reference.

   The accountant receives copy of the sales order, immediately checks the numerical sequence written in by the supervisor to ensure that it conforms to the company’s scheme of prenumbering.

   The job cost sheet is used to collect labor, material, and overhead costs. Materials are obtained from the stores supervisor, who reviews the specifications on the job cost sheet and estimates the materials required. He then pulls the appropriate materials and personally delivers them to the appropriate workers. He likes to do this personally because he feels that it minimizes errors and ensures that the workers do not enter the storeroom.

   The company bills based on the stage-of-completion method. When the supervisor feels that a job is half complete, he notifies the accountant, who then bills the customer for 50% of the agreed-upon price. When the job is complete, the same procedure is followed.

   The president’s secretary opens the mail and separates checks and their accompanying invoices. The checks are rubber-stamped for deposit only. They are immediately forwarded to the cashier, who deposits them first thing the following workday. A copy of the deposit receipt is then forwarded to the accountant as a remittance advice. The invoices are sent to the accountant, who enters the amount received in the special journal for accounts receivable. Once a month she posts the journal entries to the accounts receivable subsidiary ledger and cash account. After posting to the control accounts, she makes up financial statements. These procedures are comprehensive and describe everything she does relating to sales and receipts.

   (1) Prepare an analytic flowchart relating to the procedures discussed above. 12%
   (2) Using two-column approach, list internal control weakness and make suggestions for improvements. 10%

2. The customer billing and collection function of the Chan Ling Paint Company are following. Please read following report and answer these two questions:

   All billing and collection are attended to by a receptionist, an accounts receivable clerk, and a cashier who also serves as secretary. The company’s paint products are sold to wholesales and retail stores. The following describes all the procedures performed by the employees of this company pertaining to customer billings and collections:
(A) The mail is opened by the receptionist, who gives the customers' purchase orders to the accounts receivable clerk. Fifteen to twenty orders are received each day. Under instructions to expedite the shipment of orders, the accounts receivable clerk at once prepares a five-copy sales invoice form, which is distributed as follows: (a) Copy 1 is the customer billing copy and is held by the accounts receivable clerk until notice of shipment is received. (b) Copy 2 is the accounts receivable department copy and is held for ultimate posting of the accounts receivable records. (c) Copy 3 and 4 are sent to the shipping department. (d) Copy 5 is sent to the storeroom as authority for release of the goods to the shipping department.

(B) After the paint order has been moved from the storeroom to the shipping department, the shipping department prepares the bill of lading and labels the cartons. Sales invoice copy 4 is inserted in the carton as a packing slip. After the trucker has picked up the shipment, the customer's copy of the bill of lading and copy 3, on which any undershipment are noted, are returned to the accounts receivable clerk. The company does not back order in the event of undershipments; customers are expected to reorder the merchandise. The company's copy of the bill of lading is filed by the shipping department.

(C) When copy 3 and the customer's copy of the bill of lading are received by the accounts receivable clerk, copy 1 and 2 are completed by numbering them and inserting quantities shipped, unit price, extensions, discounts, and totals. The accounts receivable clerk then mails copy 1 and the copy of the bill of lading to the customer. Copies 2 and 3 are stapled together.

(D) The individual accounts receivable ledger cards are posted by the accounts receivable clerk using a one-write system whereby the sales register is prepared as a carbon copy of the postings. Postings are made from copy 2, which is then filed, along with staple-attached copy 3, in numerical order. Monthly, the general ledger clerk summarizes the sales register for posting to the general ledger accounts.

(E) Since the company is short of cash, the deposit of receipts is also expedited. The receptionist turns over all mail receipts and related correspondence to the accounts receivable clerk, who examines the checks and determines that the accompanying vouchers or correspondence contain enough detail to permit posting of the accounts. The accounts receivable clerk then endorses the checks and gives them to the cashier, who prepares the daily deposit. No currency is received in the mail, and no paint is sold over the counter at the factory.

(F) The accounts receivable clerk uses the vouchers or correspondence that accompanied the clerks to post the accounts receivable ledger cards. The one-write system prepares a cash-receipts register as a carbon copy of the posting. Monthly, the general ledger clerk summarizes the cash-receipts register for posting to the general ledger accounts. The accounts receivable clerk also corresponds with customers about unauthorized deduction for discounts, freight or advertising allowances, returns, and so on and prepares the appropriate credit memos. Dispute items of large amount are turned over to the sales manager for settlement. Each month the accounts receivable clerk prepares a trial balance of the open accounts receivable and compares the resulting total with the general ledger control account for accounts receivable.
(1) Prepare a logical data flow diagram of the previous procedures. 13%
(2) Using two-column approach, list internal control weakness and make suggestion for improvement. 15%