

全港 DSE 模擬試 2020 BAFS Paper 1 Answer

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. D
11. C
12. C
13. C
14. D
15. D
16. D
17. D
18. B
19. C
20. B
21. D
22. D
23. A
24. D
25. B
26. A
27. D
28. B
29. C
30. B

MC 常見錯誤 / 題目解說

1. 重溫 Control process 控制過程
 - 1) Setting the standards. 訂立標準 (Choice A)
 - 2) Measurement/Measure the actual performance 量度.量度實際表現 (Choice B)
 - 3) Make comparison/ compare the actual and standard 比較/比較實際和標準
 - 4) Take corrective actions. 糾正行動 (Choice D)
2. 公司未來的盈利是不能夠保證的，但良好的管理可以提升員工士氣及工作效率。
3. 樓價高低是由市場決定，與經紀表現無關。
4. (1) 和 (4) 為營運管理 Operation management 的範圍。
10. 會計沒辦法預測未來!(同學記住，但凡一些有關於未來的選擇要小心! 好大機會中伏)
11. 同上: 會計不是水晶球；在財務報表 Financial Statements 上，我們只能看到一些過去的數據，例如今年的電費支出，今年賺到幾多錢? 今日持有幾多資產? 但絕不能知道出年會賺幾多!
12. C 是資產，在財務狀況表 Statement of financial position 上表示。
13. 重溫歷史成本概念: 企業應按購買或生產成本計算資產價值，不應理會日後資產市值的變化。The assets of a firm are valued at their original cost purchases or production. Any changes in their market value should be ignored.
14. 基本式: Assets = Liabilities + Capital 資產=負債+資本
遇到這類題目時，可先寫出基本式，然後將每個項目變化，有少少類似大家數學科拆數
Assets 可變成 非流動資產 Non current assets + 流動資產 Current assets
Liabilities 可變成非流動負債 Non current liabilities +流動負債 Current liabilities
Capital 可變成 資本 Capital +淨利 Net profit --提用 Drawings
Net profit 利潤 又可變成 Revenue 收益 – Expense 費用
然後再睇下左右啱唔啱。
用選擇 D 做例子:
首先 Assets = Liabilities + Capital 資產=負債+資本
(Non current assets + Current assets) = (Non current liabilities + Current liabilities) + Capital
所以右邊應該是“加”而不是減！
Non-current assets + Current assets = Capital +Non-Current liabilities – Current liabilities

15. $\text{Net profit ratio} = \text{Net profit} / \text{Sales}$ 淨利率=淨利/ 銷貨
如果此比率要上升, 有幾個可能性:
Net profit 升 或 Sales 跌 或 Net profit 升幅得多過 Sales 升幅
同學注意: 若見到 **must** 必定 之類極肯定的字眼, 小心中伏
16. Current Ratio 流動比率同 Quick Ratio 速動比率的相差為 Inventory 存貨, 所以 Quick Ratio 速動比率一定唔會大過 Current Ratio 流動比率。
17. 佢無比 Current Ratio 你, 所以唔可以咁肯定話貨多, 但有可能係 Cash 多。
18. positive 大於零即分子大過或等如分母。
Current assets 流動資產 \geq Current liabilities 流動負債
19. 留意: **Bank** 銀行存款 **Balance** 餘額可正可負!
20. 重溫企業個體概念: 企業應被視作一個獨立於其東主的個體。只有那些影響企業的交易才會被入帳。
Business entity concept
A business is treated as an entity separate from its owners. Only transactions affecting the business should be recorded in the books of the business.
21. By definition. 根據定義。
22. 彈票: 要取消原本條數。原本以為收到客人還款, 後來發現收款不成功!
23. Trial balance 試算表只可發現一些左右唔平衡既錯誤, 所以就算兩邊平到數, 都不代表盤數完全啱晒。
24. 賣影印機既鋪頭!! 所以影印機對於公司黎講係貨!
29. 原則: 長期資產配長期負債; 短期資產配短期負債
30. By definition. 根據定義。

Section B 乙部

1. The company does not have expertise in providing social service.

公司在提供社會服務方面沒有專才

Objection from shareholders, e.g. extra resources on social responsibility might lower their returns on investment

公司股東反對：在社會企業責任上使用額外資源會減低他們的投資回報

The company has already paid tax on their profits which could be allocated by the government to provide various social services

公司已為盈利繳稅，政府可把該稅項收益用作提供支援各項社會資源

2. Machine A: 機器A淨現值:

$$NPV = \$ -20,000 - 70,000/1.1 + (350,000 + 450,000)/1.1^3 = \$337,415$$

Machine B: 機器B淨現值:

$$NPV = \$ -270,000 + 250,000/1.1 + 400,000/1.1^3 = \$257,799$$

Mr Kam should buy machine A for its higher NPV.

甘先生應買A, 因它的淨現值較高。

3.

- a) Company reputation will be adversely affected, which may lower long term profit.

公司形象會嚴重受損，長遠利潤減少。

May be sued.

會被檢控。

- b) Government, Supplier

政府，供應商

4.

- a) When the going concern assumption is no longer appropriate, assets are recorded on the balance sheet at their net realizable value, i.e. current market value, not their cost.

\$44,000

當繼續經營假設不適用時，自用而非轉售用途的資產應按現行公允價值計價，即市價 \$44,000，而不是其成本。

- b) Risk reduction

Risk transfer

風險減少

風險轉移

5.

- a) Low selling price

High production cost

Weak control of operating expense

售價偏低

生產成本偏高

營運成本高/未能有效控制營運成本

- b) the liquidity of the business is worse than the industry average

too much capital tied up in inventory

difficulty in repaying short term debts

Both GP ratio and NP ratio are lower than industry averages

NP ratio=5%, extremely low, risk of facing loss.

- b) 公司的變現能力較行業平均的為差

公司沒有足夠的速動資產應付即時債務

存貨太多，令大量資金積壓

公司的盈利能力較行業平均的為差

淨利率只有5%，偏低，虧損風險高

6.

a)

Cash book

| 2019 | | | | 2019 | | | |
|-------|----------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------|
| | Discount | Cash | Bank | | Discount | Cash | Bank |
| April | \$ | \$ | \$ | April | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 | | 75600 | | 1 | | | 4000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 9100 | | 1 | | 3500 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | 5600 | 1 | | 5600 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 4000 | | 58000 | 9 | 100 | | 20900 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 175 | | 4200 | 24 | | | 6000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | 8000 | | 30 | | 79600 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | 79600 | 31 | | 4000 | 116500 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 4175 | 92700 | 147400 | | 100 | 92700 | 147400 |

b)

understand the terms before signing any contracts

check account statements from time to time

現金簿

| 2019 | | | | 2019 | | | |
|------|------|-------|--------|------|------|-------|--------|
| | 銷貨折扣 | 現金 | 銀行存款 | | 購貨折扣 | 現金 | 銀行存款 |
| 四月 | \$ | \$ | \$ | 四月 | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 1 | | 75600 | | 1 | | | 4000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | 9100 | | 1 | | 3500 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | 5600 | 1 | | 5600 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 4000 | | 58000 | 9 | 100 | | 20900 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 21 | 175 | | 4200 | 24 | | | 6000 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 27 | | 8000 | | 30 | | 79600 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | 79600 | 31 | | 4000 | 116500 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | 4175 | 92700 | 147400 | | 100 | 92700 | 147400 |

b)

簽訂合約前了解合約條款

定期查閱帳戶報表