

招生學年度	九十八	招生類別	碩士班
系所班別	會計與財務金融碩士學位學程		
科目	會計學		
注意事項	本考科可使用掌上型計算機		

**I Multiple Choice (choose the one best answer, 20 questions @ 3% each)**

(請將答案畫記於答案卡)

1. 我國於九十六年十一月二十九日發布「財務會計準則公報第十號存貨之會計處理準則」，此公報係針對七十六年五月二十日發布之「財務會計準則公報第十號存貨之評價與表達」進行修正。請問下列有關修正後的敘述，何者不正確？

- (1) 公報規定企業在判斷存貨跌價損失時，應採「成本與淨變現價值孰低法」評價。
- (2) 企業在進行存貨成本與市價之比較時，原則上，只可採用逐項比較。
- (3) 公報規定所有因存貨所造成之費損項目(如存貨跌價損失)，都需調整至銷貨成本項下；故此項規定將有可能導致存貨減損愈多的企業，其毛利率與營業利益率將下滑。
- (4) 企業對固定製造費用應按實際產量分攤，不宜按正常產能分攤。

2. Solon Corporation has adopted the policy of charging to expense at the time of purchase all assets having a cost of less than \$100, regardless of the life expectancy of the asset. This policy is most closely related to the

- (1) materiality principle
- (2) historical cost principle
- (3) period of time assumption
- (4) verifiability principle

3. 下列關於美國財務會計準則與國際財務會計準則的敘述何者為非？

- (1) 美國財務會計準則係採規則式準則；國際財務會計準則係採原則式準則。
- (2) 美國財務會計準則最引人詬病的問題為，準則規定中具有太多的界線測試(bright-line tests)及例外規範；而國際財務會計準則，在原則式準則導向下，不訂定細部規定，因此專業判斷相對重要。
- (3) 國際財務會計準則主要採用損益評價觀點；而美國財務會計準則主要採用資產評價觀點。
- (4) 美國財務會計準則未來將朝目標導向準則(objectives-oriented standards)修訂，以因應全球資本市場一致採用國際財務會計準則的趨勢。

4. 東華公司於2009年4月11日將帳面價值\$5,000,000的應收帳款出售並移轉予第一銀行，假設第一銀行具有追索權(其公平價值為\$50,000)，東華公司並保留10%帳款以備抵銷貨折扣、銷貨退回和折讓等，銀行並另按帳款總額收取5%手續費。此外，假設東華公司放棄應收帳款的控制權。請問下列敘述何者正確？

- (1) 東華公司對此交易應認列之損失金額為\$250,000。
- (2) 東華公司對此交易應認列之損失金額為\$50,000。
- (3) 東華公司因此交易實際取得之現金為\$4,250,000。
- (4) 東華公司因此交易實際取得之現金為\$4,750,000。

5. Callable bonds

- (1) can be redeemed by the issuer at some time at a pre-specified price.
- (2) can be converted to stock.
- (3) mature in a series of payments.
- (4) None of the above.

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6. A corporation has 30,000 shares of common stock outstanding during the year. In addition, there were compensatory stock options to purchase 5,000 shares of common stock at \$23 a share outstanding the entire year. The average market price for the common stock during the year was \$36 a share. The unrecognized compensation cost (net of tax) relating to these options was \$4 a share. The denominator for the diluted earnings per share was  
(1) 35,000 (2) 31,250 (3) 30,833 (4) 33,750

7. 東華公司某一現金產生單位中含甲、乙及丙，(均無商譽，且暫不考慮共用資產之分攤)三項機器設備，由於有客觀證據顯示該機器產生單位之資產可能已發生減損，因此東華公司對該現金產生單位進行減損測試，已知甲、乙及丙機器設備於2009年底之帳面價值分別為\$100,000、\$150,000及\$200,000，前述現金產生單位之可回收金額經估計為\$360,000，除可知機器設備甲之淨公平價值為\$90,000，無法就各機器設備取得使用價值或淨公平價值。請問下列敘述何者正確？

- (1) 甲機器減損損失金額為\$20,000
- (2) 甲機器減損損失金額為\$10,000
- (3) 甲機器因帳面價值超過其公平價值，所以不應分攤減損損失
- (4) 整個現金產生單位的減損損失為\$80,000

8. 公司從資本市場中買回其庫藏股，通常具有某種財務管理意涵。請問下列何者不是買回庫藏股後的經濟結果？

- (1) 股票購回將有可能做為可轉換公司債換股之用。
- (2) 假設股票購回對盈餘沒有負面衝擊，EPS將有可能上升。
- (3) 假設股票購回對盈餘沒有負面衝擊，負債對股東權益比率將有可能下降。
- (4) 公司是否自資本市場購回其股票，可能會受到是否被購併所影響。

9. Which of the following statements regarding goodwill is *not* true?

- (1) Goodwill is never amortized for financial reporting purposes
- (2) A company must review its goodwill for impairment annually
- (3) A company must review its goodwill for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that would more-likely-than-not reduce the fair value below its carrying value
- (4) A company records goodwill at the time that it acquires another company or at the time it determines that material intellectual capital exists in its employees

10. All of the following are requirements for disclosures related to financial instruments *except*

- (1) disclosing the fair value and related carrying value of the instruments.
- (2) distinguishing between financial instruments held or issued for purposes other than trading.
- (3) combining or netting the fair value of separate financial instruments.
- (4) displaying as a separate classification of other comprehensive income the net gain/loss on derivative instruments designated in cash flow hedges.

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11. The Zemlick Paper Company reports the following for both pretax financial and taxable income:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Income (Loss)</u>	<u>Enacted Tax Rates</u>
2004	\$ 40,000	30%
2005	60,000	30%
2006	70,000	35%
2007	(200,000)	35%

Zemlick uses the carryback provision for net operating losses when possible. Congress has enacted a tax rate for 2008 and future years of 35%. The entry on December 31, 2007, to record income tax expense would include a

- (1) debit to Income Tax Refund Receivable for \$54,500
- (2) debit to Income Tax Refund Receivable for \$42,500
- (3) credit to Income Tax Benefit from Operating Loss Carryback for \$65,000
- (4) credit to Income Tax Expense for \$54,500

12. Jackson Company began the current year with the following:

Accounts receivable	\$ 10,000
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(800)
Net account receivable	9,200

During the current year, the following events occurred:

Accounts written off	\$ 1,200
Sales on account	30,000
Bad debt expense recognized	2,000

At the end of the current year, the company showed a balance in gross accounts receivable (before the allowance for doubtful accounts) of \$16,800.

What amount would be shown as an operating cash inflow in the statement of cash flows under the indirect method?

- (1) \$21,000 (2) \$22,000 (3) \$30,000 (4) none of the above

13. According to *FASB Statement No. 43*, which of the following is *not* a condition suggesting that an accrual for vacation pay be made?

- (1) the obligation must relate to rights that vest
- (2) the payment of compensation is probable
- (3) the obligation must relate to employee services already rendered
- (4) the amount can be reasonably estimated

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**※ Use the following information for questions 18 to 20.**

Yates Co. purchased a put option on Dixon common shares on July 7, 2007, for \$215. The put option is for 300 shares, and the strike price is \$51. The option expires on July 31, 2007. The following data are available with respect to the put option:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Market Price of Dixon Shares</u>	<u>Time Value of Put Option</u>
March 31, 2007	\$48 per share	\$120
June 30, 2007	\$50 per share	54
July 6, 2007	\$46 per share	16

18. Investment in put option on Dixon shares on March 31, 2007 should be  
(1) \$215. (2) \$1,210. (3) \$1,115. (4) \$1,020.
19. What should Yates report on its 2007 income statement (from March 31 to June 30) as a result of the increase/decrease in fair value of the investments?  
(1) Unrealized loss of \$666.  
(2) Unrealized gain of \$666.  
(3) Unrealized loss of \$600.  
(4) Realized gain of \$600.
20. If Yates settles the call option on the Dixon shares, what amount should report a gain or loss for the settlement?  
(1) gain of \$1,184 (2) loss of \$1,184 (3) gain of \$16 (4) loss of \$16

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## II Problem (請使用答案卷作答；分錄限用英文。)

On January 1, 2006, Broadboard company granted a performance-based stock option plan to 40 executives to buy a maximum of 3,000 shares each of its \$10 par common stock at \$30 a share. The fair value per option is \$8. The terms of the plan, which has a three-year service and vesting period, are based on the following scale:

<u>Sales Increase At Least</u>	<u>No. of Shares</u>
10%	1,000
15%	2,000
20%	3,000

The expected annual employee turnover rate is 4% per year. On the grant date Broadboard company estimates that an increase in sales during the service period of 18%. However, at the end of 2008, Broadboard company determines that its sales increase has increased over the three-year period by more than 20%. Broadboard uses the Fair Value Method to account for this plan.

### Required

- (1) Compute the estimated **total** compensation cost on the grant date. (5%)
- (2) Compute the compensation expense for 2007. (5%)
- (3) Prepare the journal entries to record the compensation for 2008. (5%)
- (4) Prepare the January 1, 2009 entry when 10 executives exercise their options. (5%)

## III Question (請使用答案卷作答；可用中文或英文回答。)

The accounting for investments in marketable securities has changed significantly over the years. For approximately twenty years, companies were required to report marketable equity securities at *the lower of cost or market*. Then in 1993, the *FASB issued Statement No. 115*, which requires companies to use *fair values* for trading and available-for-sale securities but held-to-maturity securities are reported at *their amortized cost*.

### Required

- (1) Discuss the criticisms of the lower of cost or market method. (5%)
- (2) Under *FASB Statement No. 115*, explain why there is a difference in the reporting requirements for these three classifications of marketable securities. (5%)
- (3) Please refer to the following situation and indicate how should be reported in the financial statement (including both balance sheet and income statement) if all securities are still on hand. (10%)

### ***Situation***

The portfolio of trading securities has a fair value in excess of cost of \$21,000. The available-for-sale portfolio has a cost is in excess of fair value of \$28,600.