

一、中興公司有關投資的會計處理，皆依FASB第115號公報的規定辦理。1996年1月1日，中興公司以現金\$500,000購買大發公司10%的股票，購買當日大發公司的淨資產的帳面價值為\$3,750,000。投資成本超過淨資產的部份，係因大發公司有折舊性資產低估，該折舊性資產剩餘耐用年限為10年。

1998年1月2日中興公司以現金\$1,545,000另外購入大發公司30%的股票，購入當時大發公司的淨資產帳面價值為\$4,150,000，投資成本超過淨資產的部份，係因大發公司低估折舊性資產所致，該折舊性資產剩餘耐用年限為8年。

中興公司投資大發公司股票의 公平價值：1996年12月31日為\$570,000；1997年12月31日為\$515,000。

大發公司報導的淨利資料分別為：1996年\$350,000；1997年\$400,000及1998年\$550,000。支付給中興公司的股利為：1996年\$15,000；1997年\$20,000及1998年\$70,000。求作：中興公司帳上1997年及1998年有關上述投資的必要分錄。(21分)

二、精品公司生產一種辦公室用機器，製造成本每台\$135,000，售價為\$210,482。估計耐用年限12年，除供出售外亦提供出租。1997年1月1日出租一台機器給漢神公司，租約規定：租期10年，不保證殘值，租期屆滿估計殘值為\$20,000；漢神公司每年年初支付現金\$30,000，及負責所有維修、保險等。精品公司支付簽訂租賃契約費用\$4,000。精品公司估計租金可以回收，且不會發生額外成本。精品公司的隱含利率為10%。

求作：(1)精品公司的此項租約屬何種租賃？說明理由。(4分)

(2)為精品公司作1997年的所有必要分錄。(n=10, i=10%, \$1的複利終值=2.59374；\$1的複利現值=0.38554；\$1的普通年金終值=15.93743；\$1的普通年金現值=6.14457；\$1的到期年金現值=6.75902) (12分)

三、大華公司於1995年成立至1996年為止，共發生下列交易，該公司會計人員均將其記入一個「無形資產」帳戶而且沒有攤銷，該帳戶1996年底有借餘\$685,750：

7/1/95 以現金\$42,000取得5年的特許權，6/30/2000到期。

10/1/95 預付4年租金，每年\$7,000，取得租賃權。

12/31/95 1995年淨損\$16,000，其中包括公司成立時支付政府規費\$1,000及法律費用\$5,000。

1/2/96 以\$74,000購入專利權，可使用8年。

3/1/96 開發祕方發生成本\$75,000。

4/1/96 併購一家公司支付價格超過取得淨資產的部份。

6/1/96 1/2/96購入專利權發生訴訟，訴訟成功支付律師費用\$12,350。

9/1/96 發生研究及開發成本\$160,000。

求作：(1)作單一分錄將「無形資產」帳戶沖銷並依交易性質建立正確帳戶。(6分)

(2)作1996年12月31日的必要分錄使所建立的各個帳戶呈現正確的餘額(商譽及開辦費以40年攤銷，不考慮所得稅影響)。(15分)

四、Multiple choice—circle the best answer(s)—there may be more than one. (每小題各3分)

1 · What is a “Poison pill?”

- a. The acquisition of a company by a former officer or director.
- b. The merging of two unprofitable organizations in hopes of avoiding bankruptcy.
- c. The acquisition of one company by a rival organization in the same industry.
- d. A provision where the owners of a company can buy additional shares at below book value to make the company a more expensive takeover target.
- e. None of the above.

2 · A parent and its subsidiary enter into a number of leases with one another. When preparing consolidated financial statements, the appropriate treatment of the following types of leases must be determined.

- I — Operating leases
- II — Direct Financing Leases
- III — Sales-type Leases

Of the types of leases listed, which one(s) necessitate the elimination of interest expense and interest income when preparing consolidated financial statements?

- a. I only.
- b. II only.
- c. II and III.
- d. III only.
- e. None of the above.

3 · X and Y Companies plan to combine their operations. X Company's 10,000 outstanding shares have a total market value of \$250,000, Y Company's 5,000 outstanding shares have a total market value of \$75,000. The total market value of the combined entity is estimated to be \$375,000. If X and Y agree that X's stockholders should get \$40,000 of the synergistic value, then how many X shares should Y's shareholders receive in exchange for their 5,000 Y shares?

- a. 2,000
- b. 2,931
- c. 3,412
- d. 5,000
- e. None of the above.

4 · Which of the following is not a limitation on the number of reportable segments?

- a. Consistency, i.e., the number of reportable segments this period, must be the same as last period.
- b. Usually, the number of segments should not exceed 10.
- c. At least 75% of the combined revenue of sales to unaffiliated firms should be traceable to reportable segments.
- d. If a single segment accounts for a “dominant portion” of the total enterprise's activities, segment reporting is not required.
- e. None of the above

5. S Company is a very profitable company, whose retained earnings increase every year. P makes several block purchases of S stock, all of them above book value, before it achieves control. If P wants the lowest possible debit differential, it should use
- the step-by-step method.
 - the date-of-control method.
 - the cost method.
 - Either the step-by-step or the date-of-control method.
 - None of the above.
6. Which of the following would not be an advantage to American investors that would result from the harmonization of accounting standards?
- Accounting principles will be more responsive to economic reality
 - Firms will not be at an accounting advantage or disadvantage when seeking capital
 - Accounting principles will be more responsive to national politics
 - Financial information will be more comparable
 - None of the above.
7. Delta Company incurred an extraordinary loss of \$150,000 in its second quarter of operations. In addition, Delta also changed its depreciation method from the straight-line method to the sum-of-the-years digits method in the first quarter. The cumulative effect of the change was a \$220,000 debit. Ignoring taxes, what is the effect of the extraordinary item and cumulative effect on the income for each quarter during the year?
- | First Quarter | Second Quarter | Third Quarter | Fourth Quarter |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. Decrease \$370,000 | No effect | No effect | No effect |
| b. Decrease \$220,000 | Decrease \$50,000 | Decrease \$50,000 | Decrease \$50,000 |
| c. Decrease \$92,500 | Decrease \$92,500 | Decrease \$92,500 | Decrease \$92,500 |
| d. Decrease \$220,000 | Decrease \$150,000 | No effect | No effect |
| e. None of the above. | | | |
8. Harris Corporation, a Mexican importer of washers and dryers, has recently entered into a contract with U.S. firm at a time when the exchange rate was \$.01/peso(P). It is expected that when payment on the merchandise is due, the exchange rate will be \$.02/P. Payment is denominated in the U.S. currency. Riba Corporation can take advantage of the situation by
- buying an option to sell pesos.
 - buying an option to purchase pesos.
 - Writing an option to purchase pesos.
 - Writing an option to sell pesos.
 - None of the above.

五、簡答題：(每小題各6分)

- 試列舉造成“資本公積—長期投資”科目餘額變動的交易或事項，並說明在何種情況下，該科目餘額將部分或全數轉銷。
- 何謂“資產負債表外會計損失風險”？並舉例說明其發生之原因。
- 試列舉造成“換算調整數”(translation adjustment)科目餘額變動的交易或事項，並說明在何種情況下，該科目餘額將部分或全數轉銷。