

※ 題目共 3 大題, 請按順序作答!

一. 簡答題 (48分)

1. 何謂小額股票股利 (SMALL STOCK DIVIDEND) 及大額股票股利 (LARGE STOCK DIVIDEND)? 其會計處理有何不同?
 美國會計程序委員會規定股票股利佔流通在外股份幾個百分比以下者視為小額股票股利? 為什麼?
 您認為我國股票股利佔流通在外股份幾個百分比以下者視為小額股票股利? 為什麼? (8分)

2. 何謂吸收成本法 (ABSORPTION COSTING) 及直接成本法 (DIRECT COSTING)?
 若期末存貨高估, 當年度的淨利就高估, 吸收成本法算出來的存貨單價比直接成本法高, 因此, 吸收成本法編製的損益表, 其淨利比直接成本法的淨利高。您認為這一段話是否合理? 為什麼? (8分)

3. 何謂會計原則變動 (CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE)?
 會計估計變動 (CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES)?
 編者報表主體變動 (CHANGES IN REPORTING ENTITY)?
 及會計錯誤 (ACCOUNTING ERRORS)? 請舉例說明之。 (8分)

4. 何謂或有事項 (CONTINGENCIES)? 請舉四個常見的或有損失。其會計處理原則為何? (8分)

5. 根據 1990 年 7 月 16 日美國商業周刊 (Business Week) 的調查報告, 全球 1000 大企業 (註) 裏, 日本企業佔 333 家, 美國有 329 家企業躋進 1000 大, 英國僅 89 家, 法國 42 家, 德國 41 家, 義大利 26 家, 加拿大 25 家, 其統計資料如下:

	PRICE/BOOK VALUE	PRICE EARNING RATIO	YIELD	RETURN ON EQUITY
全球 1000 大企業的平均	3.3 倍	28 倍	3.4 %	15.3 %
美國企業在 1000 大內的平均	2.9 倍	19 :	3.5 %	18.0 %
日本企業在 1000 大內的平均	6.3 倍	69 :	0.5 %	9.2 %
英國企業在 1000 大內的平均	2.3 倍	13 :	4.8 %	19.9 %
德國 :	4.2 倍	34 :	3.0 %	14.1 %
法國 :	3.4 倍	15 :	2.9 %	21.7 %
義大利 :	3.0 倍	26 :	2.1 %	12.1 %
加拿大 :	1.9 倍	23 :	3.7 %	11.8 %

※ 註: 企業大小的標準以 MARKET VALUE 大小來認定, 而 MARKET VALUE 是以 1990 年 5 月 31 日股票市價乘以流通在外股數後, 再折合美金。

試根據上述資料請問:

(1) 何以日本的 RETURN ON EQUITY 最小, yield 僅 0.5% 在 GLOBAL 1000 裏就有 333 家企業躋進去?

- (2) 在全世界的利率水平約在年利率 8%~12% 而上述 7 大工業國家的 Yield 為何在 0.5%~4.8% 而即投資者為何如此 熱衷投資股票?
- (3) 台灣, 被稱為貪婪之島 您認為 PRICE EARNING RATIO 大約在幾倍? 為什麼? (16分)

二. 華中公司民國 79 年比較資產負債表如下:

資產	79 年底	79 年初
現金	\$13	\$63
應收帳款	72	61
存貨	194	181
長期投資	31	0
固定資產	401	259
累計折舊	(244)	(198)
專利權	177	188
<u>總額</u>	<u>\$644</u>	<u>\$554</u>
負債及業主權益		
應付票據 - 短期	\$32	\$101
應付帳款	75	73
應付長期票據	147	163
普通股 - 無面值	139	61
未分配盈餘	251	156
<u>總額</u>	<u>\$644</u>	<u>\$554</u>

- 已知: (A) 78 年度淨利 \$50, 79 年度淨利?
 (B) 79 年曾發放現金股利 \$40, 但沒有宣佈發放股票股利。
 (C) 79 年沒有出售長期投資, 也沒有出售固定資產, 但曾購買固定資產。

試根據上述資料作:

1. 計算從營業活動之現金淨流入或淨流出。
2. 計算從投資活動之現金淨流入或淨流出。
3. 計算從理財活動之現金淨流入或淨流出。
4. 79 年度現金減少 \$50, 您認為華中公司 79 年是 Good year 或 BAD year? 為什麼? (20分)

三. SELECT THE BEST ANSWER FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

單選, 答對一題得 4 分
答錯不倒扣 共 32 分

1. The contract price of a long-term construction project is \$8,200,000 and total costs are estimated at \$6,000,000. During the first year, costs incurred on the project amounted to \$3,600,000. If the percentage-of-completion method is used, the gross profit recognized for the year on this project would be:
 - a \$880,000
 - b \$1,320,000
 - c \$2,400,000
 - d \$3,280,000
2. The par value of the common stock of a large listed corporation:
 - a Tends to establish a ceiling for the market price of the stock
 - b Tends to establish a floor for the market price of the stock
 - c Represents legal capital and is not related to the market price of the stock
 - d Is increased by net income and decreased by dividends
3. If a corporation issues some of its common stock in exchange for assets other than cash, the transaction should be recorded at the:
 - a Current market value of the assets received
 - b Stated value of the shares issued
 - c Par value of the shares issued
 - d Book value of the shares issued
4. The account Discount on Notes Payable:
 - a Normally has a debit balance and is amortized over the life of the note by transfer to Interest Expense
 - b Normally has a credit balance and appears in the balance sheet as an addition to the amount of Notes Payable
 - c Should be used in recording a note payable if the interest rate on the note is stated separately, such as 10% a year
 - d Is amortized over the life of the note by transfer to Interest Revenue
5. The purpose of making reversing entries is to:
 - a Correct errors in the accounting records
 - b Avoid overstating the income of the current period
 - c Allow bookkeepers to record transactions occurring shortly after year-end in a routine manner
 - d Return the balances of the temporary proprietorship accounts to zero and update the balance of the owner's capital account
6. Of the following, the best description of internal accounting controls is:
 - a Measures designed to prevent dishonesty by employees
 - b Procedures for limiting the number of persons who handle the various aspects of a given transaction
 - c Measures taken to safeguard assets and ensure reliability in the accounting records
 - d The serial numbers appearing on important business documents
7. Which of the following is a capital expenditure?
 - a Small expenditures to acquire long-lived assets, such as \$12 to purchase a wastebasket
 - b Monthly rent of a delivery truck
 - c Research and development costs
 - d Sales tax paid in conjunction with the purchase of office equipment
8. The relationship between the income statement and the balance sheet may be described as follows:
 - a The assets shown in a balance sheet include all of the revenue shown in the income statement
 - b The balance sheet summarizes the change in net income occurring between successive income statements
 - c The income statement summarizes the changes in cash occurring between two balance sheet dates
 - d The income statement explains part of the change in owner's equity between two balance sheet dates