

一. 李會計師於民國 75 年初查核亞伯公司民國 72 年、73 年及 74 年三年的帳冊, 發現有下列錯誤事項:

	72 年	73 年	74 年
(1) 預付利息費用未調整	\$ 100	\$ 300	\$ 400
(2) 預收租金收入未調整	300	500	100
(3) 應付薪資費用未調整	600	800	500
(4) 應收租金收入未調整	500	400	600
(5) 折舊費用低列	200	200	200
錯誤的稅前淨利	\$ 5,000.-	\$ 7,000.-	\$ 6,000.-

試根據上述資料作

1. 計算民國 72 年、73 年及 74 年度正確的淨利。
 2. 作民國 75 年初必要的更正分錄。
- (15 分)

二. 亞森公司於民國 69 年初購置設備 \$18,000.- 於民國 75 年 6 月 30 日售得 \$10,000 該設備採直線法分十年提列折舊, 假設殘值為 \$1,500.-

又, 某材料倉庫成本 \$150,000.- 殘值 \$15,000, 採直線法分 20 年提列折舊 當該建築物使用 15 年後, 增添一廂房 (WING), 成本 \$90,000, 估計耐用 15 年, 殘值 \$10,000, 會計年度截止日為 12 月 31 日。

試作:

1. 設備出售分錄 (分錄中包括當年度之折舊費用)
 2. 增添之分錄 (以現金支付)
 3. 增添的廂房使用一年後, 倉庫及增添廂房之折舊分錄。
 4. 民國 75 年調整後, 資產負債表應如何表達該建築物及增添之廂房。
- (16 分)

三. 亞松公司存貨採先進先出零售價法 (非成本市價孰低) [FIFO, NOT LCM]

19B 年 1 月 1 日決定改採常值後進先出零售價法 (DOLLAR VALUE LIFO Retail Method), 19A 年 12 月 31 日期末存貨採先進先出基礎 (非成本市價孰低) 計得:

零售價	\$30,000
成本 (\$30,000 × 成本率 58%)	17,400

19B 年有關資料如下:

	成本	零售價
購貨	\$ 90,480	\$147,000
加價淨額		8,800
減價淨額		5,000
銷貨收入		140,000

外部物價指數 19A = 100% 19B = 102%

試計算:

1. 採傳統零售價法 (Lower of Average Cost OR Market Retail Method) 計算 19B 年之期末存貨 (假設亞松公司 19A 年初成立, 19A 年度並無減價淨額)
 2. 採常值後進先出零售價法 計算 19B 年之期末存貨。
- (19 分)

IV. The following data are based on the published statements of two companies in the same industry:

	A	B
Sales.....	1,500,000	4,500,000
Cost of Goods Sold.....	950,000	2,500,000
Operating Expenses, including Interest of \$4,000 and \$54,000. Respectively.....	200,000	1,000,000
Income Taxes.....	120,000	400,000
Net Income.....	230,000	600,000
Current Assets.....	500,000	2,000,000
Long-Term Investments.....	200,000	-0-
Plant and Equipment.....	2,800,000	7,000,000
Accumulated Depreciation.....	500,000	3,500,000
Current Liabilities.....	450,000	1,100,000
Long-Term Liabilities.....	50,000	900,000
\$10 Par Value Common Stock.....	1,200,000	2,500,000
Retained Earnings.....	800,000	1,000,000

REQUIRED:

1. Which company has the greater liquidity on the basis of ratio analysis?
2. Which company is earning more on total assets?
3. Which company is earning more for stockholders?
4. Which company is gaining from financial leverage?
5. Which company has the greater return on sales?
6. Explain how the results of 2 and 3 can be opposite from the results of 5.

(18分)

V. Assume that Earth Resources, Inc., has a complex capital structure and that the following occurred regarding its common stock:

Jan. 1, 1,500,000 shares were outstanding.

Apr. 1, 200,000 additional shares were issued.

Sept. 1, 3,000 shares were acquired for the treasury.

Net earnings for the year were \$1,033,500, which included an extraordinary loss of \$208,000. Dividends were declared on the common stock in the amount of \$75,000 and on the preferred stock in the amount of \$40,000. Earth Resources' accountant determined that common stock equivalents would amount to 20,000 shares. If common stock equivalents were converted into common stock, \$30,000 in interest expense would be saved each year. Calculate primary earnings per share.

(17分)

VI. On January 1 of the current year, P Company acquired a 80% interest in S Company for \$900,000 in cash. The balance sheets of the companies immediately prior to acquisition were as follows:

	P	S
Cash.....	\$1,100,000	\$ 100,000
Accounts Receivable.....	800,000	200,000
Inventory.....	1,400,000	300,000
Plant and Equipment.....	3,800,000	500,000
Total	<u>\$7,100,000</u>	<u>\$1,100,000</u>
Accounts Payable.....	\$ 800,000	\$ 100,000
Long-Term Debt.....	300,000	200,000
Common Stock.....	4,000,000	600,000
Retained Earnings.....	2,000,000	200,000
Total	<u>7,100,000</u>	<u>\$1,100,000</u>

REQUIRED:

1. What will be the amount of common stock reported on consolidated statements immediately after acquisition?
2. What will be the balance of the Investment account on the consolidated statements immediately after acquisition?
3. What amount of cash would be reported on the consolidated statement?
4. What is the excess of cost over book value?
5. Assuming that the fair market value of S's Accounts Receivable at acquisition was \$200,000, Inventory was \$300,000, and Plant and Equipment was \$540,000, describe the treatment of the Excess of Cost Over Book Value account on the consolidated statements.

(15分)