一、问答题：(16%)

中華民國與美國的財務會計準則已於 2011 年及 2013 年全面與國際會計準則接軌，但就目前美國現行的會計準則而言，仍存在一些與國際會計準則相異之處。試就固定資產價值減損的會計處理，比較國際(國際會計準則第 16 號)與美國(財務會計準則第 121 號)有關下列各項的不同規定：
1. 可收回性測試(recoverability test，4%)
2. 固定資產減損損失的計算(6%)
3. 固定資產減損損失的記錄(6%)

二、(15%) True Grit, Inc. presents the following information pertaining to its pension plan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007/12/31</th>
<th>2008/12/31</th>
<th>2009/12/31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service cost</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employer funding</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair value of plan asset</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>10,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated benefit obligation</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>11,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projected benefit obligation</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>7,900</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional unrecognized actuarial loss</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>2,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The company uses a 10% interest rate in all pension calculations. For simplicity, an average remaining service life of 20 years is always used. When appropriate, beginning of year actuarial information is used in year-end pension accruals. There is no unrecognized prior service cost.

**Required:**
1. Compute pension expense for 2008. (2%)
2. Prepare appropriate journal entries for December 31, 2008. (8%)
3. Compute pension expense for 2009. (5%)

三、(14%) On December 31, 2009, All National Bank restructures an $800,000, 12% note receivable with $192,000 of accrued interest so that the new principal is $750,000, payable in four years at 10%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>12%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount of 1</td>
<td>1.464100</td>
<td>1.573520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of annuity of 1</td>
<td>4.641000</td>
<td>4.779330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present value of 1</td>
<td>0.686010</td>
<td>0.635518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present value of annuity of 1</td>
<td>3.169860</td>
<td>3.037350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Required:**
1. Prepare the journal entry to record the loss on restructuring. (6%)
2. Prepare the journal entry to record the 2010 interest revenue. (5%)
3. Compute the carrying value of the note on December 31, 2010. (2%)
4. Compute the carrying value of the note on December 31, 2013. (1%)

四、(15%) Adcock Corp. had $500,000 net income in 2009. On January 1, 2009, there were 200,000 shares of common stock outstanding. On April 1, 20,000 shares were issued and on September 1, Adcock bought 30,000 shares of treasury stock. There were 30,000 options to buy common stock at $40 a share outstanding. The market price of common stock averaged $50 during 2009. The tax rate is 40%. During 2009, there were 40,000 shares of convertible preferred stock outstanding. The preferred stock was $100 par, pays $3.50 a year dividend, and would be convertible into three shares of common stock. Adcock issued $2,000,000 of 8% convertible bonds at face value during 2009. Each $1,000 bond could be convertible into 30 shares of common stock.
Required:

1. Compute the basic earnings per share for Adcock Company for 2009. (5%)
2. Compute the diluted earnings per share for Adcock Company for 2009. (10%)

五、Multiple Choice Questions:

A. Part I: (16%)

1. In a statement of cash flows, payments to acquire debt instruments of other entities (other than cash equivalents) should be classified as cash outflows for:
   (a) investing activities (b) operating activities (c) financing activities (d) lending activities.
2. A plant asset with a five-year estimated useful life and no residual value is sold at the end of the second year of its useful life. How would using the sum-of-the-years'-digits method of depreciation instead of the double-declining balance method of depreciation affect a gain or loss on the sale of the plant asset?
   (a) Gain: Decrease; Loss: Decrease (b) Gain: Decrease; Loss: Increase (c) Gain: Increase; Loss: Decrease (d) Gain: Increase; Loss: Increase.
3. In a troubled debt restructuring in which the debt is continued with modified terms and the carrying amount of the debt is less than the total future cash flows:
   (a) a loss should be recognized by the debtor (b) a gain should be recognized by the debtor (c) a new effective-interest rate must be computed (d) no future interest expense or revenue should be recognized.
4. Taxable income of a corporation:
   (a) differs from accounting income due to differences in intraperiod allocation between the two methods of income determination (b) differs from accounting income due to differences in interperiod allocation between the two methods (c) is based on GAAP (d) is reported on the corporation's income statement.
5. 甲公司於 98 年初購入乙公司發行之公司債，作為持有至到期日債券投資。公司債票面利率高於市場利率。若甲公司在購入時以面額入帳，則甲公司 99 年度財務報表所受之影響為：
   (a) 資產低估；淨利低估 (b) 資產高估；淨利低估 (c) 資產低估；淨利低估 (d) 資產高估；淨利高估
6. In a defined-benefit plan, a formula is used that:
   (a) requires that the benefit of gain or the risk of loss from the assets contributed to the pension plan be borne by the employee (b) defines the contribution the employer is to make; no promise is made concerning the ultimate benefits to be paid out to employees (c) requires that pension expense and the cash funding amount be the same (d) defines the benefits that the employee will receive when retired.
7. In computing depreciation of a leased asset, the lessee should subtract:
   (a) a guaranteed residual value and depreciate over the term of the lease (b) an unguaranteed residual value and depreciate over the term of the lease (c) a guaranteed residual value and depreciate over the life of the asset (d) an unguaranteed residual value and depreciate over the life of the asset.
8. Deferred taxes should be presented on the balance sheet:
   (a) as one net debit or credit amount (b) as reductions of the related asset or liability accounts (c) in two amounts: one for the net debit amount and one for the net credit amount (d) in two amounts: one for the net current amount and one for the net noncurrent amount.

B. Part II: (24%) Please provide the necessary calculation; otherwise, you won’t get the points.

Use the following information for questions 1 and 2.

Meyer Corp. reports operating expenses in two categories: (1) selling and (2) general and administrative.

The adjusted trial balance at December 31, 2009, included the following expense accounts:
Accounting and legal fees $140,000
Advertising 120,000
Freight-out 75,000
Interest 60,000
Loss on sale of long-term investments 30,000
Officers' salaries 180,000
Rent for office space 180,000
Sales salaries and commissions 110,000

One-half of the rented premises is occupied by the sales department

1. How much of the expenses listed above should be included in Meyer's selling expenses for 2009?
   (a)$230,000 (b)$305,000 (c)$320,000 (d)$395,000.

2. How much of the expenses listed above should be included in Meyer's general and administrative expenses for 2009?
   (a)$410,000 (b)$440,000 (c)$470,000 (d)$500,000.

Use the following information for questions 3 and 4.

On January 1, 2009, Carley Corporation signed a five-year noncancelable lease for equipment. The terms of the lease called for Carley to make annual payments of $60,000 at the end of each year for five years with title to pass to Carley at the end of this period. The equipment has an estimated useful life of 7 years and no salvage value. Carley uses the straight-line method of depreciation for all of its fixed assets. Carley accordingly accounts for this lease transaction as a capital lease. The minimum lease payments were determined to have a present value of $227,448 at an effective interest rate of 10%.

3. With respect to this capitalized lease, for 2009 Carley should record:
   (a) rent expense of $60,000 (b) interest expense of $22,745 and depreciation expense of $45,489 (c) interest expense of $22,745 and depreciation expense of $32,493 (d) interest expense of $30,000 and depreciation expense of $45,489.

4. With respect to this capitalized lease, for 2010 Carley should record:
   (a) interest expense of $22,745 and depreciation expense of $32,493 (b) interest expense of $19,019 and depreciation expense of $32,493 (c) interest expense of $20,469 and depreciation expense of $45,489 (d) interest expense of $19,019 and depreciation expense of $45,489.

5. On January 1, 2009, Marr Co. exchanged equipment for a $400,000 zero-interest-bearing note due on January 1, 2012. The prevailing rate of interest for a note of this type at January 1, 2009 was 10%. The present value of $1 at 10% for three periods is 0.75. What amount of interest revenue should be included in Marr's 2010 income statement?
   (a)$0 (b)$30,000 (c)$33,000 (d)$40,000.

6. Cole Corp.'s accounts payable at December 31, 2009, totaled $800,000 before any necessary year-end adjustments relating to the following transactions:
   - On December 27, 2009, Cole wrote and recorded checks to creditors totaling $350,000 causing an overdraft of $100,000 in Cole's bank account at December 31, 2009. The checks were mailed out on January 10, 2010.
   - On December 28, 2009, Cole purchased and received goods for $150,000, terms 2/10, n/30. Cole records purchases and accounts payable at net amounts. The invoice was recorded and paid January 3, 2010.
Goods shipped f.o.b. destination on December 20, 2009 from a vendor to Cole were received
January 2, 2010. The invoice cost was $65,000.

At December 31, 2009, what amount should Cole report as total accounts payable?
(a) $1,362,000 (b) $1,297,000 (c) $1,050,000 (d) $950,000.

7. Kin Corporation purchased Gloria Inc. 50,000 additional shares in 2011 if Gloria Inc.’s net income in 2010 is $400,000 or more. In 2009, Gloria Inc.’s net income is $410,000. Kin has net income for 2009 of $800,000 and has an average number of common shares outstanding for 2009 of 500,000 shares. What should Kin report as earnings per share for 2009?
(a) Basic: $1.60; Diluted: $1.45 (b) Basic: $1.60; Diluted: $1.60 (c) Basic: $1.45; Diluted: $1.60 (d) Basic: $1.45; Diluted: $1.45.

8. During 2009, Garber Corporation, which uses the allowance method of accounting for doubtful accounts, recorded a provision for bad debt expense of $25,000 and in addition it wrote off, as uncollectible, accounts receivable of $10,000. As a result of these transactions, net cash flows from operating activities would be calculated (indirect method) by adjusting net income with a:
(a) $10,000 increase (b) $15,000 increase (c) $15,000 decrease (d) $25,000 increase.