

計算題請列出計算過程。

1. Revaluation Accounting (21%)

- (1) Sizemore Company owns land that it purchased at a cost of \$600,000 in 2009. The company chooses to use revaluation accounting to account for the land. The land's value fluctuate as follows (all amounts as of December 31): 2009, \$675,000; 2010, \$540,000; 2011, \$580,000; and 2012, \$615,000.

Required: (12%)

Prepare the journal entries to record the revaluation of the land in each year.

- (2) Merando Company acquired equipment on January 1, 2009, for \$60,000. Merando elects to value this class of equipment using revaluation accounting. This equipment is being depreciated on a straight-line basis over its 6-year useful life. There is no residual value at the end of the 6-year period. The appraised value of the equipment approximates the carrying amount at December 31, 2009 and 2011. On December 31, 2010, the fair value of the equipment is determined to be \$35,000.

Required: (9%)

- (a) Prepare the journal entries for 2010 related to the equipment. (4%)
 (b) Determine the amount of depreciation expense that Merando will record on the equipment in 2011. (5%)

2. Basic and diluted EPS. (16%)

Assume that the following data relative to Kane Company for 2012 is available:

Net Income		\$2,100,000
<u>Transactions in Ordinary Shares</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>
Jan. 1, 2012, Beginning number		700,000
Mar. 1, 2012, Purchase of treasury shares	(60,000)	640,000
June 1, 2012, Share split 2-1	640,000	1,280,000
Nov. 1, 2012, Issuance of shares	120,000	1,400,000

8% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares

Sold at par, convertible into 200,000 ordinary shares
 (adjusted for split). \$1,000,000

Share Options

Exercisable at the option price of \$25 per share. Average
 market price in 2012, \$30 (market price and option price adjusted for split) 60,000 shares

Required:

- (a) Compute the basic earnings per share for 2012. (Round to the nearest penny.) 8%

注意：背面有試題

(b) Compute the diluted earnings per share for 2012. (Round to the nearest penny.) 8%

3. Bank reconciliation (20%)

Haverman Company maintains a checking account at the Commerce Bank. At July 31, selected data from the ledger balance and the bank statement are shown below.

	Cash in Bank	
	Per Books	Per Bank
Balance, July 1	\$17,600	\$16,800
July receipts	\$81,400	
July credits		\$82,470
July disbursements	\$77,150	
July debits		\$74,756
Balance, July 31	\$21,850	\$24,514

Analysis of the bank data reveals that the credits consist of \$ 79,000 of July deposits and a credit memorandum of \$3470 for the collection of a 3400 note plus interest revenue of \$70. The July debits per bank consist of checks cleared \$74700 and a debit memorandum of \$56 for printing additional company checks.

You also discover the following errors involving July checks: (1) A check for \$230 to a creditor on account that cleared the bank in July was journalized and posted as \$320. (2) A salary check to an employee for \$ 255 was recorded by the bank for \$155.

The June 30 bank reconciliation contained only two reconciling items: deposits in transit \$7000 and outstanding checks of \$6200.

Required:

- (a) Prepare a bank reconciliation at July 31, 2011. (10%)
- (b) Journalize the adjusting entries to be made by Haverman Company at July 31, 2011. Assume that interest on the note has not been accrued. (10%)

4. Equity transactions. (15%)

Foley Corporation has the following capital structure at the beginning of the year:

Share capital—preference 6%, \$50 par value, 20,000 shares authorized, 6,000 shares issued and outstanding	\$ 300,000
Share capital—ordinary, \$10 par value, 60,000 shares authorized, 40,000 shares issued and outstanding	400,000
Share premium—ordinary	110,000
Retained earnings	440,000
Total equity	<u>\$1,250,000</u>

Required:

注意：背面有試題

(a) Record the following transactions which occurred consecutively (show all calculations).

1. A total cash dividend of \$90,000 was declared and payable to shareholders of record. Record dividends payable on ordinary and preference shares in separate accounts. (2%)
2. A 10% ordinary share dividend was declared. The average fair value of the ordinary shares is \$18 a share. (2%)
3. Assume that net income for the year was \$150,000 (record the closing entry) and the board of directors appropriated \$70,000 of retained earnings for plant expansion. (4%)

(b) Construct the equity section incorporating all the above information. (7%)

5. 忠孝公司 2009、2010、2011 三年帳列淨利分別為 \$100,000、\$120,000 及 \$150,000，經查發現下列各項錯誤：

	2009 年度	2010 年度	2011 年度
(1) 折舊費用	多提 \$4,000	少提 \$2,650	多提 \$3,140
(2) 應收佣金	漏列 \$5,000	漏列 \$3,600	漏列 \$2,700
(3) 預收租金誤 計租金收入	\$3,600	\$2,400	\$4,500

- (4) 2010 年 7 月 1 日購入機器一部，支付裝置費 \$8,000，誤列為修理費，該機器估計可用八年。

試作：根據上列資料分別計算忠孝公司 2009、2010、2011 正確淨利。(18%)

6. 一美公司採應收帳款百分比法提列壞帳，下列是 98 年之相關資料：(10%)

- (1) 98 年初應收帳款餘額為 \$115,000，備抵壞帳貸餘 \$3,640。
- (2) 98 年度銷貨 \$1,728,000，其中有 \$986,000 為賒銷，賒銷條件為 2/15，n/45。
- (3) 98 年中帳款收現數 \$940,800，其中有 50% 是在折扣期限內收到(不包括已沖銷之壞帳又收回款)
- (4) 沖銷壞帳 \$1,200。
- (5) 已沖銷之壞帳又收回 \$800。
- (6) 98 年底估計壞帳率為 5%。

計算 98 年底應提列之壞帳數。