Professional Development Programme for Teacher of Self-financing Tertiary Education in Hong Kong

Enabling Meaningful Learning of Students

Module IB

Designing a curriculum in IA context

- Models of learning: Tools for teaching

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Recap of Module IA

What is/are the indicator(s) that a student has learned something? Such as

- How to make a cup of coffee?
- How to show that two triangles are congruent?

Purposes of teaching???

Meaningful Learning (Def.) A learner:

- has mastered the essences of using the knowledge/skills
- has integrated the new knowledge/skills into his/her own cognitive system
- can recall that knowledge/skills automatically when needed

What we will do in this Programme

In Module !A:

- Conceptualize meaningful learning
- Explore the categories of knowledge a teacher should have to enable meaningful learning
- Choose one category of teacher knowledge and explore how this category of knowledge can contribute to enabling meaningful learning

What we will do in this Programme

- In Module IB, we will:
- Look at examples leading to meaningful learning
- Have hands on experiences in designing meaningful learning experiences
- Exchange views and experiences amongst colleagues

Teacher Knowledge

- for enabling *meaningful* learning
- I. Subject matter (content knowledge);
- 2. Knowledge of students;
 - Ss of different programs/background knowledge
 - Prior learning
 - Learning styles/abilities
- 3. General pedagogical knowledge (or teaching strategies, say lecturing, questioning skill, group discussion, etc.);

Teacher Knowledge

for enabling meaningful learning

4. Positioning of the subject:

- Curriculum knowledge Horizontal & Vertical
- 5. General pedagogical knowledge:
 - educational contexts,
 - the governance of colleges,
 - the character of communities and cultures, etc.

6. Purposes of education, in particular the learning of the said content; and

>pedagogical content knowledge (PCK).

PH teaching demonstration for illustration of PCK applied

- Background: a compulsory subject, Intermediate Accounting, of AD in Business (Accounting) Program
- 2. Subject Intended Learning Outcomes
 - Core of Financial Reporting output
- 3. Major topics in the subject
- 4. Topic: Ch. I 2 Investment
- 5. Move on to my additional lecture notes for demonstration

IA Intended Learning Outcomes

- demonstrate a sound understanding of the conceptual framework (Ch.1) of financial reporting, concepts and techniques of accounting,
- 2. evaluate current accounting practice in light of the accounting principles and standards,
- 3. apply GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles) to situations, and
- 4. solve problems and issues in relation to corporate financial accounting.

1-9

4 F/S + Notes

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Income Statement

- Expenses Net Income	\$ 3,300
Expanses	34,136
Revenues	\$ 37,436

Statement of Ca	ash Flows
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+/- Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$ 1,069
☆-⊞ash Flows from Investing 曇 条ctivities	(1,625)
Activities	400
器 Bhange in Cash	(156)
費 Gash at the Beginning 资 Period	5,051
Cash at End of Period	\$ 4,895

Statement of Retained Earnings				
Beginning Retained Earnings	\$	6,805		
+ Net Income		3,300		
- Dividends		(1,000)		
Ending Retained Earnings	\$	9,105 -		

	Balance Sheet	
	Çash	\$ 4,895
1	Other Assets	22,366
/	Total Assets	\$27,261
	Liabilities	\$16,156
	Contributed Capital	2,000
	Retained Earnings	9,105-
	Total Liabilities &	
	Stockholders' Equity	\$27,261

CCN2121 IA Major Topics

- Ch.1 Conceptual Framework
- □ Ch.2 A/Cing Cycle
- Ch.3 B/S, Ch.4A I/S, Ch.4B Cash Flow Statement
- Ch.5 Instalment Sales, LT construction contract
- Ch.8 & 9 Inventory I & II (Perpetual Vs. Periodic inventory system, LCM, Inventory errors)
- Ch.12 Investment (HTM, Trading Securities, Available-forsale Approaches & FV or Equity Method)
- Ch.13 Contingencies (product warranties, premiums, litigation claims, subsequent events)
- Ch.15 Lease (Operating Vs. Capital Lease for both lessee and lessor, Direct Financing Lease Vs. Sales-type Lease)
- Ch.19 EPS (Basic & Diluted EPS, Anti-dilutive securities: Options, Warrants, Rights, Convertible securities)
 - => Level 3 subject before!







Learning Pyramid



Source: National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine



CCN2113 Financial Management - Ch. 6

Prepared by Dr. Pauline Ho

Teaching demonstration and discussion

 Topic: Intermediate Accounting Ch. I2 Investment

Move on to my additional lecture notes for illustration and discussion

Please write down what specific PCK I have been applied

CHAPTER 12 – Investments – Part I

erview¹

In this chapter we cover various <u>investments</u> that companies make <u>in the debt and equity (shares or stock) of other companies</u>. In the <u>first part</u> of this chapter, we discuss investments for which the investor cannot "significantly influence" the <u>operating and financial policies</u> of the investee. Some of these investments are accounted for at fair value (*trading securities*), with changes in fair values reported on the income statement. Others ignore most fair value changes (e.g., *held-to-maturity* investments) or include fair value changes *only in* other comprehensive income (e.g., *available for sale* investments).

In the <u>second part</u> of this chapter we cover the *equity method* – a completely different way to record and report investments in stock when the investor can "significantly influence" the operating and financial policies of the investee. The equity method ignores fair value changes but includes in the investor's income statement their share of the investee's income.

Expected Learning Outcomes

- 1. Demonstrate how to identify and account for investments classified as held-to-maturity.
- 2. Demonstrate how to identify and account for investments classified as trading securities.
- 3. Demonstrate how to identify and account for investments classified as available-for-sale securities.
- 4. Demonstrate how to account for investments accounted for under the equity method.
- 5. Explain the adjustments made in the equity method when the fair value of the net assets underlying the investment exceeds their book value.

<u>CHAPTER 12 – Part I</u>

If the investor CANNOT *"significantly influence"* (i.e. < ???%) the operating and financial policies of the investee, the investment can be accounted for as:

- 1) Held-to-maturity
- 2) Trading securities
- 3) Securities available-for-sale

¹ PH note: An investor may choose to account for their debt or equity investments using measurement bases prescribed under IAS No. 39, or they may choose to be early adopters of the new IFRS No. 9 which will become mandatory for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

Part A: Accounting for Investment Securities for which the Investor Lacks Significant Influence 1. Securities to be Held-to-Maturity (HTM)

- A. Only investment in a **bond** or other **debt security**, that have a fixed **maturity** date, and they are typically quoted (listed) or publicly traded to be classified as HTM investments.
- B. Changes in fair value of HTM investments are not relevant to an investor <u>who will hold to its</u> <u>maturity</u>.
- C. If an investor has the "positive intent and ability" to hold to maturity, investments in debt securities are reported at <u>amortized *cost*</u> on the B/S.
 - All investment securities are <u>initially recorded at cost</u>, and adjusted by unamortized discount/premium:
 - \Rightarrow Amortized cost = Face value (- unamortized Discount, or + unamortized Premium).

Example

On July 1, 2009, Ocean, Inc. purchased a bond for investment at \$666,633 (cash price paid or PV for bond) which will be held to maturity. The bond has a face (= par) value 票面值 of \$700,000, at stated interest rate (= fixed coupon rate 票息率) of 12% bonds. Interest is payable *semi-annually* (\$42,000 = \$700,000 x 12% x $\frac{1}{2}$) on June 30 and December 31. The bonds mature in three years (maturity date). The market yield for bonds <u>of similar risk and maturity</u> is 14% (market interest rate, i.e. YTM).

Note: If market interest rate (YTM: 14%) > coupon rate (12%) => buy at a "Discount", which in effect an additional revenue (apart from cash interest revenue) to the co. in future years. Vs. [If coupon rate (offer by bond) > market interest rate (requested by Mkt.) => "Premium bond", which in effect an additional expense to the co. and will decrease interest income during future receipt of cash interest.]

Calculation of the "Bond Price":

				Present Values
Interest	\$42,000 x	4.76654 *	=	\$200,195
	\$700,000 x		=	466,438
Present value (pric	e/value) of the	bonds		<u>\$<mark>666,633</mark></u>

present value of an ordinary annuity of \$1: n=6 (paid semi-annually in 3 years), i=7%
present value of \$1: n=6, i=7% (YTM/2)

Ordinary annuity: paid/received at the ending of the period Annuity due: paid/received at the beginning of the period

Required

Prepare journal entries for recording:

- (i) the acquisition; and
- (ii) the receipt of the first two interest incomes.
- (iii) What are the items and amounts to be reported on the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2010?

i) Purchase recording: July 1, 2009

Discount on bond investment (Diff./Bal. fig. – contra investment A/C) 33,367

(2) Cash (price calculated above).....

666,633

ii) <u>Recording Interest</u> (use effective interest method: interest is recorded each period as the effective market rate of interest (YTM) multiplied by the outstanding balance of the investment)

Bond Amortization Table				
*Outstanding	Cash	Effectiv	<mark>7e</mark> (i.e. Actual)	Increase in
Balance	Interest receive	ed Intere	<u>st Revenue</u>	Balance
	6% x <mark>700,000</mark>	YT	M 7% x	Discount
(3 years)	(= Face valu	<mark>e) (*</mark> Outsta	nding Balance)	Reduction/Amort.
	(2)		(1)	(1) - (2)
666,633	<mark>42,000</mark>	.07(666,633)	= <mark>46,664</mark>	<mark>4,664</mark>
671,297	42,000	.07(671,297)	= <mark>46,991</mark>	<mark>4,991</mark>
676,288	42,000	.07(676,288)	= 47,340	5,340
681,628	42,000	.07(681,628)	= 47,714	5,714
687,342	42,000	.07(687,342)	= 48,114	6,114
693,456	42,000	.07(693,456)	= <u>48,544</u>	<u>6,544 (rounded)</u>
700,000	252,000		285,367	33,367 (Total discount)

Outstanding Balance = Beginning Bal. + Discount amortization => Ending Bal.

December 31, 2009	: Receipt of bond interest	(use effective interest method)

(1) Cash (stated interest/coupon rate: 6% x face value).42,000=> Discount on bond investment (Bal. fig.- i.e. @Amortized discount)4,664

(2) Interest revenue - I/S (market rate 7% x ^{*}outstanding balance) (Cash int.+Dis. Amort.)46,664

@Amortization of bond discount = Interest revenue – Cash (interest) received

June 30, 2010: Receipt of bond interest (if int. not yet rec'd at y.e.=> accrual for "Int. Receivable")

Cash (stated rate x face amount)42,000(... as int. is an obligation to pay)Discount on bond investment (Bal. fig.)4,991

Interest revenue – I/S item (market rate 7% x *outstanding balance)

<mark>46,991</mark>

iii) <u>December 31, 2010</u> (Statement of financial position- extract)

Investment in bonds (at cost/par/face value initially)	700,000
Less: Discount on bond investment (a contra A/C to reduce bond asset)	
$($33,367 - \frac{4,664}{4,991} - 5,340) = $18,372$ unamortized discount)	<u>(18,372)</u>
Investment in bonds, NBV/Carrying amt./Outstanding bal. for bond	<u>681,628</u>
interest computation (i.e. at "Amortized cost")	(up to \$700k at maturity date)

<u>Recording Sale of HTM Investments</u> (Due to IAS No. 39 sanctioned unforeseen circumstances) January 15, 2010: (Sell all the bonds at \$725,000)

((1)	Cash	<mark>725,000</mark>	1) Dr. cash
((3)	Discount on bond investment $(33,367 - 4,664)$	28,703	3) w/o unamort. Dis.=>Realized gain
		(2) Investment in Masterwear bonds	700,000 2) Rem	nove Investment
		=> Gain on sale of investments (Bal. Fig.= 25,000	+ <mark>28,703</mark>) 53,703 =	> (4) Gain/Loss

Try must-do TQ. Exercise 12-1



Your turn

- I. Form into groups of 5 to 6
- 2. Select one topic in your own discipline area
- 3. Demonstrate how to apply the PCK just learnt to enable/engage a "meaningful learning"

Your turn - designing a module curriculum

- List indicator(s) students have learned
- List what knowledge and skills about the topic that should have (i.e. prerequisite knowledge) in order to facilitate the effective learning.
- In a diagram (or knowledge schema), show how the indicators of student learning are connected for the intended meaningful learning.



Conclusion

- There is no panacea for teaching
 - Different or specific to different context

• Key factor is ???