

銘傳大學 101 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

會計學系碩士班

第四節

「審計學」試題

(第 1 頁共 5 頁) (限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機 不可使用計算機

Part 1 Multiple-Choice Questions (每題 2 分，共 60 分)

注意：請依下列格式作答，否則不予計分。

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案										
題號	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案										
題號	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
答案										

1. The auditor's judgment concerning the overall fairness of presentation of financial position, results of operations, and changes in cash flow is applied within the framework of:
 - a. quality control.
 - b. generally accepted auditing standards which include the concept of materiality.
 - c. the auditor's evaluation of the audited company's internal control.
 - d. generally accepted accounting principles.

2. Hansen Corporation's stock is listed on a national stock exchange and registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Hansen's management hires a CPA to perform an independent audit of Hansen's financial statements. The primary objective of this audit is to provide assurance to the:
 - a. investors in Hansen Corporation's stock.
 - b. stock exchange.
 - c. Securities and Exchange Commission.
 - d. management of Hansen Corporation.

3. To emphasize the fact that the auditor is independent, a typical addressee of the audit report could be:

	<u>Company Controller</u>	<u>Shareholders</u>	<u>Board of Directors</u>
a.	No	Yes	Yes
b.	No	No	Yes
c.	Yes	Yes	No
d.	Yes	No	No

4. An auditor who issues a qualified opinion because sufficient appropriate evidence was not obtained should describe the limitations in an explanatory paragraph. The auditor should also refer to the limitation in the:

	<u>Scope</u>	<u>Opinion</u>	<u>Notes to the</u>
	<u>paragraph</u>	<u>paragraph</u>	<u>financial statements</u>
a.	Yes	No	Yes
b.	No	Yes	Yes
c.	No	Yes	No
d.	Yes	Yes	No

5. Whenever an auditor issues a qualified opinion, the implication is that the auditor:
 - a. does not know if the financial statements are presented fairly.
 - b. does not believe the financial statements are presented fairly.
 - c. believes the financial statements are presented fairly.
 - d. believes the financial statements are presented fairly "except for" a specific aspect of them.

6. A common way for a CPA firm to demonstrate its lack of duty to perform is by use of a(n):
 - a. expert witness' testimony.
 - b. audit contract, or engagement letter.
 - c. management representation letter.
 - d. confirmation letter.

7. Generally, loans between a CPA firm or its members and an audit client are prohibited because it is a financial relationship. Which of the following, made under normal lending procedures, is not an exception to this rule?
 - a. Immaterial loans.
 - b. Home mortgages.

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- c. Material loans.
d. Secured loans.
8. The auditor's evaluation of the likelihood of material employee fraud is normally done initially as a part of:
a. tests of controls.
b. tests of transactions.
c. understanding the entity's internal control.
d. the assessment of whether to accept the audit engagement.
9. Which of the following statements about the existence and completeness assertions is not true?
a. The existence and completeness assertions emphasize different audit concerns.
b. Existence deals with overstatements and completeness deals with understatements.
c. Existence deals with understatements and completeness deals with overstatements.
d. The completeness assertion deals with unrecorded transactions.
10. "Physical examination" is the inspection or count by the auditor of items such as:
a. cash, inventory, and payroll timecards.
b. cash, inventory, canceled checks, and sales documents.
c. cash, inventory, canceled checks, and tangible fixed assets.
d. cash, inventory, securities, notes receivable, and tangible fixed assets.
11. Which of the following statements regarding analytical procedures is not correct?
a. Analytical tests emphasize a comparison of client internal controls to GAAP.
b. Analytical procedures are required on all audits.
c. Analytical procedures can be used as substantive tests.
d. For certain accounts with small balances, analytical procedures alone may be sufficient evidence.
12. The major concern when using nonfinancial data in analytical procedures is the:
a. accuracy of the nonfinancial data.
b. source of the nonfinancial data.
c. type of nonfinancial data.
d. presence of multiple sources of nonfinancial data.
13. An auditor searching for related party transactions should obtain an understanding of each subsidiary's relationship to the total entity because:
a. the business structure may be deliberately designed to obscure related party transactions.
b. this may reveal whether transactions would have taken place if the parties had been unrelated.
c. transactions may have been consummated on terms equivalent to arm's-length transactions.
d. this may permit the audit of intercompany account balances to be performed as of concurrent dates.
14. Tolerable misstatement as set by the auditor:
a. decreases acceptable audit risk.
b. increases inherent risk and control risk.
c. affects planned detection risk.
d. does not affect any of the four risks.
15. After considering a client's internal controls, an auditor has concluded that it is well designed and is functioning as intended. Under these circumstances the auditor would most likely:
a. perform tests of controls to the extent outlined in the audit program.
b. determine the control procedures that should prevent or detect errors and irregularities.
c. not increase the extent of predetermined substantive tests.
d. determine whether transactions are recorded to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
16. Which of the following is not a likely source of information to assess fraud risks?
a. Communications among audit team members.
b. Inquiries of management.
c. Analytical procedures.
d. Consideration of fraud risks discovered during recent audits of other clients.
17. For inquiry to be effective, auditors need to be skilled at listening and _____ an interviewee's response to questions.
a. evaluating

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- b. recording
c. transcribing
d. remembering
18. Which of the following types of evidence is not available when using substantive tests of transactions?
a. Documentation.
b. Confirmation.
c. Inquiries of the client.
d. Re-performance.
19. An exception in a test of control indicates the _____ of misstatements.
a. the amount
b. the likelihood
c. the amount, likelihood, and classification
d. the amount and the classification
20. When designing substantive tests of transactions for sales, the auditor is concerned with the possibility of several types of misstatements. Which of the following is not one of the types of these misstatements?
a. Sales being included in the journal for which no shipment was made.
b. Sales to related parties, such as officers and subsidiaries.
c. Sales recorded more than once.
d. Shipments being made to nonexistent customers and recorded as sales.
21. In the evaluation of the results of an attributes sample, the fact that the exception rate in the sample was 2% rather than the estimated population exception rate of 4% would cause the computed upper exception rate to:
a. be less than the tolerable exception rate.
b. equal the tolerable exception rate.
c. exceed the tolerable exception rate.
d. cannot be determined from the information given.
22. An advantage of using statistical sampling techniques is that such techniques:
a. mathematically measure risk.
b. eliminate the need for judgmental decisions.
c. define the values of precision and reliability required to provide audit satisfaction.
d. have been established in the courts to be superior to judgmental sampling.
23. Using statistical sampling to assist in verifying the year-end accounts payable balance, an auditor has accumulated the following data:

	Number of account	Book balance	Balance determined the auditor
Population:	4,100	\$5,000,000	?
Sample:	200	\$250,000	\$300,000

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- Using the ratio estimation technique, the auditor's estimate of year-end accounts payable balance would be:
a. \$5,050,000.
b. \$5,125,000.
c. \$6,000,000.
d. \$6,150,000.
24. An auditor performs a test to determine whether all merchandise for which the client was billed was received. The population for this test consists of all:
a. merchandise received.
b. vendors' invoices.
c. canceled checks.
d. receiving reports.
25. The failure to capitalize a permanent asset, or the recording of an asset acquisition at the improper amount, affects the balance sheet:
a. forever.
b. for the current period.

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- c. for the depreciable life of the asset.
d. until the firm disposes of the asset.
26. To best ascertain that a company has properly included merchandise that it owns in its ending inventory, the auditor should review and test the:
a. terms of the open purchase orders.
b. purchase cutoff procedures.
c. contractual commitments made by the purchasing department.
d. purchase invoices received on or around year-end.
27. The financial statements are not likely to correctly reflect GAAP if the:
a. controls affecting the reliability of financial reporting are inadequate.
b. company's controls do not promote efficiency.
c. company's controls do not promote effectiveness.
d. company's control do not promote compliance with applicable rules and regulations.
28. Which of the following is not a problem with monetary-unit selection?
a. Population items with a zero recorded balance.
b. Population items that should have a zero balance but do not.
c. Accounts with negative balances.
d. Accounts with small recorded balances that are significantly understated.
29. Which of the following types of audit tests is usually emphasized due to a lack of independent third-party evidence related to payroll transactions?
a. Analytical procedures
b. Tests of details of balances
c. Tests of controls
d. Each of the above is emphasized.
30. Which of the following balance-related audit objectives is not applicable to the audit of notes payable?
a. Realizable value.
b. Detail tie-in.
c. Cutoff.
d. Classification.

Part 2 Problem (請依照題號順序及格式作答，否則不予計分)

- 一. Below are five audit procedures, all of which are tests of transactions associated with the audit of the acquisition and payment cycle. Also below are the six general transaction-related audit objectives and the five management assertions. For each audit procedure, indicate (1) its audit objective, and (2) the management assertion being tested. (5 分)

Audit Objectives

- A. Occurrence
B. Completeness
C. Accuracy
D. Posting and summarization
E. Classification
F. Timing

Assertions

- V. Occurrence
W. Completeness
X. Accuracy
Y. Classification
Z. Cutoff

請依下列格式將代碼填入作答，同一小題須全對才計分，未依格式作答不予計分。

	(1) Audit Objectives	(2) Assertions
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

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1. Foot the purchases journal and trace the totals to the related general ledger accounts.
2. Recompute the cash discounts taken by the client.
3. Compare dates on cancelled checks with the bank cancellation date.
4. Trace from a sample of cancelled checks to the cash disbursements journal.
5. Examine supporting documentation for a sample of transactions for authorized payee and amount and to determine services or goods were received.

二. Match nine of the terms (a-i) with the definitions provided below (1-9): (9 分)

- a. Business risk
- b. Preliminary judgment about materiality
- c. Inherent risk
- d. Planned detection risk
- e. Audit assurance
- f. Acceptable audit risk
- g. Tolerable misstatement
- h. Control risk
- i. Materiality

請依下列格式依照題號順序將代碼填入，否則不予計分

題號	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
代碼									

- _____ 1. A measure of the risk that audit evidence for a segment will fail to detect misstatements exceeding a tolerable amount, should such misstatements exist.
- _____ 2. The risk that the auditor or audit firm will suffer harm because of a client relationship, even though the audit report rendered for the client was correct.
- _____ 3. A measure of the auditor's assessment of the likelihood that misstatements exceeding a tolerable amount in a segment will not be prevented or detected by the client's internal controls.
- _____ 4. A measure of how much risk the auditor is willing to take that the financial statements may be materially misstated after the audit is completed and an unqualified audit opinion has been issued.
- _____ 5. The materiality allocated to any given account balance.
- _____ 6. The maximum amount by which the auditor believes that the statements could be misstated and still not affect the decisions of reasonable users.
- _____ 7. This term is synonymous with acceptable audit risk.
- _____ 8. The magnitude of an omission or misstatement of accounting information that makes it probable that the judgment of a reasonable person would have been changed.
- _____ 9. A measure of the auditor's assessment of the likelihood that there are material misstatements before considering the effectiveness of internal control.

三、What types of exceptions are auditors most concerned with when evaluating populations of accounting data? (6 分)

四、Discuss the four primary purposes of analytical procedures performed during the planning phase of an audit. (8 分)

五、List and briefly describe examples of risk factors for each condition of fraud for fraudulent financial reporting. (12 分)

試題完
End of exam