

所別：會計研究所碩士班 不分組(一般生) 科目：審計學 共 3 頁 第 1 頁

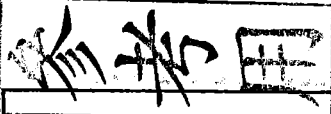
本科考試禁用計算器

*請在試卷答案卷(卡)內作答

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. (2%*50=100%) (請在答案卡內作答)

1. Which of the following procedures ordinarily should be applied when an independent accountant conducts a review of interim financial information of a publicly held entity? (a)Verify changes in key account balances. (b)Inspect the open purchase order file.(c)Perform cut-off tests for cash receipts and disbursements.(d)Recalculate important estimates.(e)Read the minutes of the board of directors' meetings.
2. Forensic accounting stands apart from other career tracks in accounting and auditing because of its: (a)current enthusiasm.(b)unique aspects.(c)head start. (d)places to go.(e)evidence evaluation.
3. A proof of cash consists of which of the following: (a)transfers per books.(b)bank adjustments.(c)bank debit memos.(d)All of the above.
4. Tests of controls over the authorization assertion for long-term debt would include: (a)reviewing the minutes of the board of directors meetings. (b)tracing new debt issuances to the appropriate ledger. (c)tracing cash received from debt to the cash receipts journal and general ledger. (d)All of the above.
5. Physical controls over inventory are typically tested for operating effectiveness by: (a)confirmation. (b)observation. (c)walkthrough. (d)reconciliation.
6. Which of the following is true regarding an auditor's assessment of management estimates for calculations related to inventory valuation in the land development and home building industry? (a)Greater uncertainty exists regarding estimates of future cash flows when development and construction are still in the early stages. (b)Since prospective buyers can cancel the contracts, management estimates expected cancellations using current engineering specifications. (c)If an auditor assessed the company's process and underlying assumptions in a prior period, the assessment does not need to be updated for subsequent audits unless there is a change in the underlying assumptions. (d)Auditors typically engage a specialist to perform detailed calculations of discounted cash flows expected from inventory.
7. Which of the following must the auditor consider when deciding whether to perform additional testing of a service provider in the presence of a SAS 70 report? (a)The time period covered in the SAS report. (b)The relationship of controls tested at the service provider to those at the client organization. (c)The quality of the audit report and firm conducting the SAS 70 report. (d)Both a and b only.
8. Payroll fraud can consist of: (a)paying employees more than agreed to.(b)paying employees less than agrees to.(c)paying employees vacation time. (d)All of the above.
9. How would you detect that accounts payable transactions had been omitted from the general ledger? (a)Reconcile the receiving reports to the subsidiary ledger.(b)Reconcile the subsidiary ledger to the general ledger.(c)Reconcile the cash disbursements journal to the subsidiary ledger.(d)Any of the above would detect the error.
10. Auditors normally test accounts payable balances by: (a)sending out negative confirmations. (b)sending out positive confirmations.(c)matching supplier invoices to receiving reports. (d)matching supplier invoices to cash disbursements.
11. If a client refuses to provide a management representation letter for an integrated audit, the auditor may: (a)withdraw from the engagement. (b)note the scope limitation and issue a qualified opinion. (c)issue a report explaining the limitation in the explanatory paragraph.(d)None of the above.
12. Company A hired Q to perform its year-end audit. Subsequent to year-end, A discovers that one of its customers has filed for bankruptcy protection. Q should: (a)perform additional audit work to satisfy itself that the amount receivable from the customer is properly stated. (b)dual-date the audit report, noting the bankruptcy filing as the reason for the second date.(c)change the date of the audit report to include the time needed for additional testing.(d)Impossible to determine given lack of specifics.
13. Typical transaction activities for sales, billing, and cash receipts include all of the following except: (a)cash receipts.(b)sales returns and allowances.(c)cash disbursements.(d)estimating bad debt expense.(e)accounts receivable.
14. The confirmation of customers' accounts receivable rarely provides reliable evidence about the completeness assertion because: (a)many customers merely sign and return the confirmation without verifying its details. (b)customers may not be inclined to report understatement errors in their accounts. (c)recipients usually respond only if they disagree with the information on the request.(d)auditors typically select many accounts with low recorded balances to be confirmed.(e)auditors typically select few accounts with low recorded balances to be confirmed.
15. The auditor selects 25 invoices for testing and detects no errors. As a result, she concludes that the expense account is fairly stated. Unbeknown to the auditor, the client has altered some of the invoices to reduce the amount reported as expense. This is an example of: (a)an efficiency problem.(b)incorrect acceptance. (c)a sampling error.(d)Both b and c.
16. The tolerable misstatement affects: (a)whether or not an unadjusted balance is recorded.(b)the determination of materiality.(c)the amount of the unadjusted balance to record.(d)All of the above.
17. Which of the following procedures would you perform for an audit of cash and cash equivalents at year-end? (a)Obtain the cut-off bank statement from the client.(b)Trace deposits in transit to the bank statement and to the books for proper recording.(c)Perform the bank reconciliation.(d)All of the above.
18. Use of benchmarking allows the auditor to: (a)test the application controls only when changes are made to the application program.(b)test the general controls only when changes are made to the operating system.(c)reduce the scope of testing for general controls.(d)All of the above.
19. Client A has equity interests in several affiliates. In addition, Client A sits on the Board of Directors for Company B, one of the affiliates. If Client A decides to appoint his spouse as the managing director at Company B, then which of the following would be

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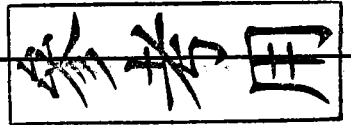
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- an example of a related-party transaction? (a)Sales between Client A and all of its affiliates.(b)Sales between Client A and Company B.(c)Sales from Company B to another of Client A's affiliates.(d)All of the above.
20. An auditor tests a sample of transactions for proper authorization. Assume the auditor performs test of transactions and concludes that the authorization control is operating effectively when in fact it is not, this is termed: (a)sampling error. (b)sampling risk. (c)detection error. (d)All of the above.
21. Which of the following would be a control deficiency? (a)The person assigned to implement the control does not understand how to do so.(b)The control does not allow management to detect or prevent a material misstatement.(c)The control does not operate as intended.(d)All of the above.
22. Which of the following is not one of the operating benefits provided by a strong system of internal controls? (a)Streamlining accounting and financial information systems.(b)Improving the company's financial activities.(c)Identifying procedures that are not cost effective.(d)Isolating transactions that generate significant profits or losses.
23. The management assertion that is concerned with the separation between fiscal years is the: (a)classification assertion.(b)valuation or allocation assertion.(c)completeness assertion.(d)cutoff assertion.
24. Each of the following represents a risk of relying on computerized information systems except: (a)unauthorized access.(b)inappropriate manual intervention.(c)reduction in circumvention of controls.(d)potential loss of data.
25. Independence issues that would preclude an audit firm from proposing on a potential audit client: (a)are only applicable on public company audit engagements.(b)are not affected by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.(c)cannot be determined until the audit planning process is complete.(d)may result from current business relationships of the audit firm's former employees.
26. An audit engagement letter: (a)is prepared by the client company and signed by a representative of the audit firm.(b)provides a guarantee that the auditor will express an opinion as a result of the audit.(c)is signed by management at the conclusion of the audit engagement.(d)specifies that management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective ICFR.
27. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX): (a)Sets auditor penalties in sections 104 and 105.(b)Requires the PCAOB to inspect public accounting firms that audit public companies.(c)Requires an annual audit for all publically traded companies.(d)Both a and b.
28. Which of the following is one of the levels of the structure of the AICPA Code of Conduct? (a)Membership in the AICPA.(b)Independence.(c)Interpretations of the Rules of Conduct.(d)Professional governance.
29. Assessing the design effectiveness of the internal control system involves: (a)determining if the controls are appropriate.(b)determining if the controls operate as designed.(c)determining who is responsible for internal control.(d)All of the above.
30. Which of the following assertions would not apply to short-term debt: (a)existence.(b)completeness.(c)right and obligations.(d)All of the above.
31. An attestation report should state that the use of the report is restricted to specified parties under all of the following circumstances except when: (a)The practitioner is not proficient enough to satisfy all users. (b)The report is an attest engagement to apply agreed-upon procedures. (c)A written assertion on the subject matter of the report has not been provided by the responsible party. (d)The criteria used to evaluate the subject matter are available only to specified parties.
32. Which of the following statements is correct regarding a CPA's working papers? The working papers must be: (a)Transferred to another accountant purchasing the CPA's practice even if the client hasn't given permission.(b)Transferred permanently to the client if demanded.(c)Turned over to any government agency that requests them.(d)Turned over pursuant to a valid federal court subpoena.
33. Under which of the following circumstances would the independence of a CPA be considered impaired if the CPA, who also is an attorney, serves as auditor and provides legal services to the same client? (a)When the CPA, as legal agent, consummates a business acquisition for the client. (b)When the CPA's audit fees and legal fees are not billed separately.(c)When the CPA uses legal expertise to research a question of income tax law.(d)When the legal services consist of an analysis of the terms of a lease agreement.
34. An auditor is about to commence a recurring annual audit engagement. The continuing auditor's independence would ordinarily be considered to be impaired if the prior year's audit fee: (a)Was only partially paid and the balance is being disputed.(b)Has not been paid and will not be paid for at least twelve months. (c)Has not been paid and the client has filed a voluntary petition for bankruptcy. (d)Was settled by litigation.
35. When there has been a change in accounting principle that materially affects the comparability of the comparative financial statements presented and the auditor concurs with the change, the auditor should:

Concur Explicitly In the Change	Issue an "Except for" Qualified Opinion	Refer to the Change in an Explanatory Paragraph
(a) No	No	Yes
(b) Yes	No	Yes
(c) Yes	Yes	No
(d) No	Yes	No

36. When an examination is made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the auditor should always: (a)Document the auditor's understanding of the client's internal accounting control system.(b)Employ analytical review procedures.(c)Obtain certain written representations from management.(d)Observe the taking of physical inventory on the balance sheet date.
37. Which of the following statements is correct concerning an auditor's required communication with an entity's audit committee? (a)This communication is required to occur before the auditor's report on the financial statements is issued. (b)This

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- communication should include management changes in the application of significant accounting policies. (c) Any significant matter communicated to the audit committee also should be communicated to management. (d) Significant audit adjustments proposed by the auditor and recorded by management need not be communicated to the audit committee.
38. Which of the following controls would a company most likely use to safeguard marketable securities when an independent trust agent is not employed? (a) The investment committee of the board of directors periodically reviews the investment decisions delegated to the treasurer. (b) Two company officials have joint control of marketable securities, which are kept in a bank safe-deposit box. (c) The internal auditor and the controller independently trace all purchases and sales of marketable securities from the subsidiary ledgers to the general ledger. (d) The chairman of the board verifies the marketable securities, which are kept in a bank safe-deposit box, each year on the balance sheet date.
39. Which of the following internal control procedures would an entity most likely use to assist in satisfying the completeness assertion related to long-term investments? (a) Senior management verifies that securities in the bank safe deposit box are registered in the entity's name. (b) The internal auditor compares the securities in the bank safe deposit box with recorded investments. (c) The treasurer vouches the acquisition of securities by comparing brokers' advices with canceled checks. (d) The controller compares the current market prices of recorded investments with the brokers' advices on file.
40. Which of the following is the most important consideration of an auditor when examining the stockholders' equity section of a client's balance sheet? (a) Changes in the capital stock account are verified by an independent stock transfer agent. (b) Stock dividends and/or stock splits during the year under audit were approved by the stockholders. (c) Stock dividends are capitalized at par or stated value on the dividend declaration date. (d) Entries in the capital stock account can be traced to a resolution in the minutes of the board of directors' meetings.
41. If the ratio of repairs and maintenance expense to property, plant, and equipment is too high, which of the following is a plausible explanation? (a) Routine maintenance on an important piece of machinery was charged to repairs and maintenance expense. (b) An addition to a building was charged to repairs and maintenance expense. (c) The company forgot to depreciate all of its equipment. (d) The company purchased an unusual amount of new equipment.
42. In order to efficiently establish the correctness of the accounts payable cutoff, an auditor will be most likely to: (a) Coordinate cutoff tests with physical inventory observation. (b) Compare cutoff reports with purchase orders. (c) Compare vendors' invoices with vendors' statements. (d) Coordinate mailing of confirmations with cutoff tests.
43. The accuracy of perpetual inventory records may be established, in part, by comparing perpetual inventory records with: (a) Purchase requisitions. (b) Receiving reports. (c) Purchase orders. (d) Vendor payments.
44. It would be appropriate for the payroll accounting department to be responsible for which of the following functions? (a) Approval of employee time records. (b) Maintenance of records of employment, discharges, and pay increases. (c) Preparation of periodic governmental reports as to employees' earnings and withholding taxes. (d) Distribution of paychecks to employees.
45. If payables turnover has increased significantly since the prior year, this is an indication that which of the following assertions for accounts payable might be violated? (a) Existence or occurrence. (b) Completeness. (c) Rights and obligations. (d) Presentation and disclosure.
46. Some firms which dispose of only a small part of their total output by consignment shipments fail to make any distinction between consignment shipments and regular sales. Which of the following would suggest that goods have been shipped on consignment? (a) Numerous shipments of small quantities. (b) Numerous shipments of large quantities and few returns. (c) Large debits to accounts receivable and small periodic credits. (d) Large debits to accounts receivable and large periodic credits.
47. In confirming accounts receivable, an auditor decided to confirm customers' account balances rather than individual invoices. Which of the following most likely would be included with the client's confirmation letter? (a) An auditor-prepared letter explaining that a nonresponse may cause an inference that the account balance is correct. (b) A client-prepared letter reminding the customer that a nonresponse will cause a second request to be sent. (c) An auditor-prepared letter requesting the customer to supply missing and incorrect information directly to the auditor. (d) A client-prepared statement of account showing the details of the customer's account balance.
48. Stratified mean per unit (MPU) sampling is a statistical technique that may be more efficient than unstratified MPU because it usually: (a) May be applied to populations where many monetary misstatements are expected to occur. (b) Produces an estimate having a desired level of precision with a smaller sample size. (c) Increases the variability among items in a stratum by grouping sampling units with similar characteristics. (d) Yields a weighted sum of the strata standard deviations that is greater than the standard deviation of the group.
49. When assessing the tolerable deviation rate, the auditor should consider that, while deviations from control procedures increase the risk of material misstatements, such deviations do not necessarily result in misstatements. This explains why: (a) A recorded disbursement that does not show evidence of required approval may nevertheless be a transaction that is properly authorized and recorded. (b) Deviations would result in errors in the accounting records only if the deviations and the misstatements occurred on different transactions. (c) Deviations from pertinent control procedures at a given rate ordinarily would be expected to result in misstatements at a higher rate. (d) A recorded disbursement that is properly authorized may nevertheless be a transaction that contains a material misstatement.
50. The following statements were made in a discussion of audit evidence between two CPAs. Which statement is not valid concerning evidential matter? (a) "I am seldom convinced beyond all doubt with respect to all aspects of the statements being examined." (b) "I would not undertake that procedure because at best the results would only be persuasive and I'm looking for convincing evidence." (c) "I evaluate the degree of risk involved in deciding the kind of evidence I will gather." (d) "I evaluate the usefulness of the evidence I can obtain against the cost of obtaining it."

