

銘傳大學 103 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 6 頁)(限用答案本作答)

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一. Multiple-Choice Questions (每題 2 分, 共 50 分)

注意：請依下列格式作答，否則不予計分。

(請依格式於答案本
上作答)

題號	答案
1~5	
6~10	
11~15	
16~20	
21-25	

- Which of the following factors most likely would cause an auditor not to accept a new audit engagement?
 - An inadequate understanding of the entity's internal controls.
 - The close proximity to the end of the entity's fiscal year.
 - Concluding that the entity's management probably lacks integrity.
 - The inability to perform preliminary analytical procedures before assessing control risk.
- Audit documentation does not normally include the
 - Specific assertions under audit.
 - Industry accounting guides.
 - Record of the procedures performed.
 - Decisions made in the course of the audit.
- The pre-engagement activities of an audit engagement for a public accounting firm do not include
 - Evaluating the public accounting firm's independence with regard to the audit engagement.
 - Obtaining predecessor audit documentation.
 - Obtaining an engagement letter.
 - Ensuring that there are sufficient firm resources to complete the engagement on a timely basis.
- During the initial planning phase of an audit, a CPA most likely would
 - Test specific internal control activities that are likely to prevent fraud.
 - Evaluate the reasonableness of the client's accounting estimates of inventory obsolescence.
 - Discuss the timing of the audit procedures with the client's management.
 - Inquire of the client's attorney as to whether any unrecorded claims are probable of assertion.
- For which of the following judgments may an independent auditor share responsibility with an entity's internal auditor who is assessed to be both competent and objective?
 - Assessment of inherent risk, yes; assessment of control risk, yes
 - Assessment of inherent risk, yes; assessment of control risk, no
 - Assessment of inherent risk, no; assessment of control risk, yes
 - Assessment of inherent risk, no; assessment of control risk, no
- According to auditing standards, external auditors' responsibilities for indirect noncompliance do

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not include

- A. Designing audit procedures to detect noncompliance in the absence of specific information brought to the auditors' attention.
 - B. Performing audit procedures when specific information indicates that possible noncompliance may have an indirect material effect on financial statements.
 - C. Considering the qualitative materiality of known and suspected noncompliance.
 - D. Obtaining written management representations concerning the absence of violations of laws and regulations.
7. **Independent auditors who consider fraud in the course of financial statement audits are well-advised to quantify "materiality" in terms of:**
- A. The maximum amount of asset overstatement that might mislead investors in relation to the latest financial statements under audit.
 - B. A maximum percentage of net income overstatement that might mislead investors in relation to the latest financial statements under audit.
 - C. A cumulative amount of misstatement of assets or income over several years past and current that might mislead investors in relation to the latest financial statements under audit.
 - D. Controversial accounting measurements that might mislead investors in relation to the latest financial statements under audit.
8. **When fraud risk is significant, and management cooperation is unsatisfactory, the auditors will most likely**
- A. Perform extended audit procedures.
 - B. Consult with fraud examiners.
 - C. Report directly to the Securities and Exchange Commission within one day.
 - D. Withdraw from the engagement.
9. **Which of the following statements concerning noncompliance by clients is correct?**
- A. An auditor's responsibility to detect noncompliance that has a direct and material effect on the financial statements is the same as that for errors and frauds.
 - B. An audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards normally includes audit procedures specifically designed to detect noncompliance that has an indirect but material effect on the financial statements.
 - C. An auditor considers noncompliance from the perspective of the reliability of management's representations rather than their relation to audit objectives derived from financial statement assertions.
 - D. An auditor has no responsibility for noncompliance that has an indirect effect on the financial statements.
10. **If fictitious credit sales were recorded and the fictitious accounts receivable were later directly written off as bad debt expense**
- A. Income would be overstated.
 - B. Income would be understated.
 - C. Income would not be misstated.
 - D. Accounts receivable would be understated.
11. **An auditor who discovers that client employees have committed an illegal act that has a material**

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- effect on the client's financial statements most likely would withdraw from the engagement if**
- A. The noncompliance is a violation of generally accepted accounting principles.
 - B. The client does not take the remedial action that the auditor considers necessary.
 - C. The illegal act was committed during a prior year that was not audited.
 - D. The auditor has already assessed control risk at the maximum level.
12. **Analytical procedures are audit methods of evaluating financial statement accounts by studying and comparing relationships among financial and nonfinancial data. The primary purpose of analytical procedures conducted during the planning stages is to**
- A. Identify the appropriate schedules to be prepared by the client.
 - B. Identify the types of errors or frauds that can occur in transactions.
 - C. Identify unusual conditions that deserve additional audit effort.
 - D. Determine the existence of unrecorded liabilities or overstated assets.
13. **An auditor who increases the planned assessed level of control risk because certain control activities were determined to be ineffective would most likely increase the**
- A. Extent of substantive tests of details.
 - B. Level of inherent risk.
 - C. Extent of tests of controls.
 - D. Level of detection risk.
14. **If tests of controls induce the auditor to change the assessed level of control risk for property plant & equipment from 50 percent to 100 percent and audit risk (6 percent) and inherent risk remain constant, the acceptable level of detection risk**
- A. Would most likely change from 10 percent to 5 percent.
 - B. Would most likely change from 20 percent to 40 percent.
 - C. Would most likely change from 30 percent to 15 percent.
 - D. Would be unchanged because the auditor has control over detection risk.
 - E. Cannot be determined because inherent risk is not given.
15. **The ultimate purpose of assessing control risk is to contribute to the auditor's evaluation of the**
- A. Factors that raise doubts about the auditability of the financial statements.
 - B. Operating effectiveness of internal control policies and procedures.
 - C. Risk that material misstatements exist in the financial statements.
 - D. Possibility that the nature and extent of substantive tests may be reduced.
16. **In an audit of financial statements, an auditor's primary consideration regarding an internal control policy or activity is whether the policy or activity**
- A. Reflects management's philosophy and operating style.
 - B. Affects management's financial statement assertions.
 - C. Provides adequate safeguards over access to assets.
 - D. Enhances management's decision making processes.

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17. **The ultimate purpose of assessing control risk is to contribute to the auditor's evaluation of the**
- A. Factors that raise doubts about the auditability of the financial statements.
 - B. Operating effectiveness of internal control policies and procedures.
 - C. Risk that material misstatements exist in the financial statements.
 - D. Possibility that the nature and extent of substantive tests may be reduced.
18. **Generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) give auditors considerable discretion to decide the amount of work required to satisfy auditing standards guiding internal control evaluation and related audit planning. Which of the following descriptions best expresses the minimum amount of work permitted by GAAS for nonpublic companies?**
- A. Do not obtain an understanding of client environment, accounting, or control activities. Do not document the decision to assess control risk at maximum. Perform 100% substantive audit on all financial statement transactions and balances.
 - B. Obtain an understanding of client environment, accounting, and control activities. Document the decision to assess control risk at maximum. Perform an extensive but not 100% substantive audit on financial statement transactions and balances.
 - C. Obtain an understanding of client environment, accounting, and control activities, and perform detail tests of controls. Document the decision to assess control risk below the maximum. Perform restricted substantive audit on financial statement transactions and balances, considering the control risk assessment.
 - D. Obtain an understanding of client environment, accounting, and control activities, and perform detail tests of controls. Document the decision to assess control risk at zero. Perform no substantive audit on financial statement transactions and balances because zero control risk means that no errors or fraud can affect the accounts.
19. **As part of understanding the internal control, an auditor is not required to**
- A. Consider factors that affect the risk of material misstatement.
 - B. Ascertain whether internal control policies and activities have been placed in operation.
 - C. Identify the types of potential misstatements that can occur.
 - D. Obtain knowledge about the operating effectiveness of the client's internal control activities.
20. **Management's report on internal controls must include each of the following except**
- A. A statement that management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting.
 - B. A statement identifying the framework management uses to evaluate the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
 - C. A statement providing management's assessment of the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
 - D. A statement providing management's evaluation of the company's control environment.
21. **Select the description that best illustrates sampling risk.**
- A. Applying audit procedures that are inappropriate for the audit objectives.
 - B. Failing to recognize misstatements or deviations in the documents examined.
 - C. Arriving at incorrect statistical conclusions due to computational errors.
 - D. Choosing a sample that has proportionately more errors than the population.
22. **Which of the following statements best describes nonstatistical sampling?**

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- A. Nonstatistical sampling does not allow the auditor to measure the exposure to sampling risk.
- B. Nonstatistical sampling selects only very large dollar items for examination.
- C. Nonstatistical sampling should be used only in situations in which the auditor anticipates issuing a qualified or adverse opinion on the client's financial statements.
- D. Nonstatistical sampling should be used when the auditor selects a substantive audit approach.
23. **The probability that an auditor's conclusion based on a sample might be different from the conclusion based on the entire population identifies the concept of:**
- A. Confidence levels.
- B. Nonsampling risk.
- C. Nonstatistical sampling.
- D. Sampling risk.
24. **In which of the following situations would the use of sampling be most appropriate?**
- A. The need for precise information is less important.
- B. The number of items comprising the population is smaller.
- C. The likelihood of selecting a representative sample is relatively low.
- D. The use of sampling would be appropriate in all of the above situations.
25. **Which of the following allows the auditor to limit the exposure to sampling risk?**
- A. Determining an appropriate sample size, yes; performing an appropriate audit procedure, yes.
- B. Determining an appropriate sample size, yes; performing an appropriate audit procedure, no.
- C. Determining an appropriate sample size, no; performing an appropriate audit procedure, yes.
- D. Determining an appropriate sample size, no; performing an appropriate audit procedure, no.
- 二. For each of the following situations, indicate by letter the type of report most likely to be issued. (10 分)
- A. Unqualified opinion, no modification.
- B. Unqualified opinion, explanatory paragraph for consistency.
- C. Unqualified opinion, explanatory paragraph for Rule 203.
- D. Unqualified opinion, explanatory paragraph for emphasis of a matter.
- E. Unqualified opinion, explanatory paragraph for a going-concern uncertainty.
- F. Qualified opinion.
- G. Disclaimer of opinion
- ___ 1. The entity has a lawsuit pending against it. There is significant uncertainty about the outcome of the lawsuit, which could have a highly material impact on the viability of the entity. Management has provided adequate disclosure of the lawsuit in the footnotes accompanying the financial statements.
- ___ 2. The entity has a lawsuit pending against it and it is probable that the entity will lose the suit. Management has accrued the best estimate of the loss and provided adequate disclosure. It is not expected that this lawsuit will have a significant effect on the entity's ability to continue as a going

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concern.

- ___ 3. The entity has a lawsuit pending against it and it is probable that the entity will lose the suit. Management has not accrued the best estimate of the loss but has provided information in the footnotes. It is not expected that this lawsuit will have a significant effect on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.
- ___ 4. Based on recent analysis of usage, the entity has changed the useful life of its office equipment from five to four years. This change is reflected in the depreciation amounts computed for the current year.
- ___ 5. The entity uses an accounting principle for a class of transactions that is not acceptable under current GAAP. The entity believes and the auditors concur that the financial statements would be misleading if GAAP were to be followed.
- 三. The internal control framework developed by COSO includes five so-called "components" of internal control. Discuss each of these five components. (15 分)
- 四. Discuss each of the six possible courses of action the auditor can take when he or she has concluded that the population is misstated by more than a tolerable amount. (25 分)

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End of exam