

# 東吳大學 104 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 6 頁

系級	會計學系碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	審計學	本科總分	100 分

※請標明題號後，依序作答於答案卷上。

**I. (60%) Multiple-Choice: Select the appropriate answer from those presented. Please copy the following table on your answer and organize your solution into the table.**

1.		2.		3.		4.		5.	
6.		7.		8.		9.		10.	
11.		12.		13.		14.		15.	
16.		17.		18.		19.		20.	

- Which one of the following is **not** a potential problem with management's communication of financial information that causes third parties to desire the independent auditor's assessment of the financial statement presentation?
  - complexity of transactions affecting the financial statements
  - lack of criteria on which to base information
  - remoteness of the user from the organization
  - none of above
- The risk based approach to auditing is dependent upon the auditor's ability to understand the business sufficient to identify and adjust to the residual risk left in account balances. What is the effect upon the nature, extent and timing of audit evidence if the auditor assessment of internal controls of the client indicates that a higher degree of residual risk remains in account balances?
  - Gather less persuasive evidence.
  - Smaller sample sizes.
  - Gather more data at or after year end.
  - All of these effects on the nature, extent and timing of audit evidence are applicable.
- Which of the following would **not** affect an auditor's judgment concerning materiality?
  - Adjustments at individual transaction levels without consideration of offsets
  - The possibility of swings in accounting estimates from period-to-period
  - Recurring misstatements that are passed over each year under audit
  - All of the above must be considered in materiality decisions by auditors
- Which of the following best represents a walk-through?
  - The auditor traces three purchasing transactions from the purchase order to the financial statement for observation and understanding.
  - The auditor walks the production line to find inefficiencies in the inventory process and reports them to management.
  - The controller takes a sample of write-offs to ensure they have been adequately documented and recorded.
  - The controller reviews the bank reconciliation prepared by the accountant and its resulting journal entries.

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第 2 頁，共 6 頁

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5. An auditor's test of transaction processing whereby the auditor is evaluating both the operation and effectiveness of controls and the correctness and completeness of processing and posting to an account balance is
  - a. a test of controls.
  - b. a substantive test.
  - c. a dual-purpose test.
  - d. an analytical review procedure.
  
6. Planning procedures performed to develop an audit program consist of all of the following except:
  - a. determination of client company risks
  - b. determination of the audit opinion that will be rendered
  - c. development of a preliminary understanding of the quality of the client's internal control
  - d. anticipation of audit adjustments that will be required
  
7. Which one of the following procedures would be considered improper by the auditor in the process of confirming receivables?
  - a. The auditor allows the client's staff to prepare the confirmation letters after the auditor has chosen the items to be confirmed.
  - b. The auditor allows the client to sign the confirmations after they are prepared.
  - c. The auditor allows the client's staff to mail the confirmation letters after he or she has proofed the typing of the letters.
  - d. The auditor asks the addressee to return the confirmation to the audit firm's office.
  
8. Factors that the auditor should consider when choosing between nonstatistical and statistical sampling include
  - a. whether the audit staff is adequately trained to use statistical sampling.
  - b. whether the population lends itself to a random-based selection method.
  - c. whether the auditor wants an objective measure of the risk of drawing a wrong conclusion.
  - d. all of the above.
  
9. Which of the following best describes the outcome of the auditor discovering fraud in the financial statements?
  - a. There will be no mention of the fraud in the financial statements because management will typically make required adjustments.
  - b. The auditor is required to disclose any such fraud directly in the footnotes rather than adjusting the financial statements.
  - c. The auditor is required to halt the audit and include a full description of the fraud in the audit report to the financial statements.
  - d. There is no bearing on the financial statements by fraud that is discovered by the auditor.

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第 3 頁，共 6 頁

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10. Kool Connections, Inc. requests that Wreath and Greenworth propose on audit services. Which of the following is a correct assumption surrounding the result of the proposal?
  - a. Greenworth is required to accept Kool Connections if selected as its auditors.
  - b. Greenworth should interview the prior audit firm prior to releasing the proposal to Kool Connections.
  - c. Greenworth may decide not to accept Kool Connections based upon the perceived risk of being associated with Kool.
  - d. Greenworth will contact the PCAOB or the AICPA and ask for a review of the proposal prior to acceptance.
  
11. A financial statement auditor concludes that internal controls over cash are not functioning as designed. She believes that material misstatements to the cash accounts are possible because of the deficiencies. What is the course of action that the auditor will most likely take?
  - a. Report the audit to the regulatory agencies of the IRS and SEC.
  - b. Develop specific tests for cash balances to determine the extent of misstatement.
  - c. Explain to the client that the audit firm will not be able to complete the audit.
  - d. Test the internal control over cash.
  
12. Non-sampling risk deals with
  - a. not carrying out the appropriate audit procedure.
  - b. drawing an incorrect inference from the sample results.
  - c. inappropriately diagnosing client's problems.
  - d. Both A and C.
  
13. If the auditor determines that beginning balances of fixed assets have not changed from previously audited amounts, much of the testing for existence can be accomplished by
  - a. sampling receiving reports.
  - b. inquiring of management.
  - c. vouching current period additions.
  - d. recomputing depreciation.
  
14. Which of the following evidences delivery of product to customers sufficient for company recording as revenues?
  - a. A bill of lading and tracking number with the shipper.
  - b. A check received from the customer.
  - c. An agreement to purchase product signed by the customer.
  - d. A pick ticket in the warehouse.

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第 4 頁，共 6 頁

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15. Once a related entity transaction is identified, the audit team will
  - a. ask the client to record the transaction differently.
  - b. call a board meeting to discuss the fraud.
  - c. require that the transaction be excluded from the financial statements.
  - d. ensure that the transaction is properly disclosed.
  
16. Which one of the following management assertions about the cash account of a company which only holds the local currency of that country requires the least amount of audit procedures?
  - a. existence
  - b. valuation
  - c. completeness
  - d. presentation
  
17. A common accounts receivable fraud is lapping. More sophisticated accounts receivable frauds involve
  - a. using journal entries to write off accounts against the allowance for doubtful accounts.
  - b. applying cash from one customer's receivable to that of another to cover the earlier deficit.
  - c. recording large discounts for the clients.
  - d. Both A and C.
  
18. During the audit of EmpireAge, Inc., the auditor notes a large series of checks that does not clear for an unusually long time after period end. What may the auditor suspect from this observation?
  - a. Vendors are eager to get their payments.
  - b. The reconciliation is accurate.
  - c. Cash does not exist.
  - d. The presence of held-checks at period-end.
  
19. Which one of the following accounts would an auditor most likely test by performing analytical procedures?
  - a. Sales commissions expense.
  - b. Legal expenses.
  - c. Repairs and maintenance expense.
  - d. Travel expense.
  
20. The auditor is most concerned with which of the following?
  - a. Risk of incorrect rejection
  - b. Risk of incorrect acceptance
  - c. Risk of excess sample size
  - d. Risk of errors in the population

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第 5 頁，共 6 頁

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**II. (16%)** All of the situations below are those relate to the audit of financial statements of nonpublic companies.

1. A company has departed from GAAP for what the auditor considers to be unjustified reasons. The departure does overshadow the whole financial statement.
2. A company's inventory records were deficient and the auditor was required to satisfy herself that the inventory was properly stated using alternative procedures. She is satisfied with the results of those procedures.
3. In auditing a client, an auditor has determined that substantial doubt exists about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern.
4. A principal auditor decides not to take responsibility for the work of another CPA who audited a 70% owned subsidiary and issued an unqualified opinion. The total assets and revenues of the subsidiary are 5% and 8%, respectively, of the total assets and revenues of the entity being audited.
5. A company changes from FIFO to Average and auditor concurs with the change. The change has a material effect on the consistency of the entity's financial statements this year, but is expected to have an immaterial effect in the future.
6. A client is issuing two years of comparative financial statements. The first year was audited by another auditor who, after performing the appropriate procedures, has updated and reissued her audit report.
7. A company has included incorrect other information in a client prepared document containing audited statements. The financial statements are correct, but the president's letter is incorrect.
8. A client has changed its estimate of likely doubtful accounts from 2% of credit sales to 3%. The auditor believes the change to be reasonable.

Assume the following

- Otherwise stated, The auditor is independent and conducts the audit in accordance with GAAS.
- Otherwise stated, an unqualified opinion is expressed on the prior-year financial statements.
- The conditions for a standard unqualified opinion exist unless contradicted in the factual situations.
- Otherwise stated, the conditions stated in the factual situations are material.

Under the current GAAS of Taiwan, reply as to the following two factors, type of opinion and placement of explanatory paragraph, relating to the appropriate audit report(s) for each of the situations. Only a opinion and placement of explanatory paragraph reply are appropriate for each situation.

Code	Types of Opinion
A.	Standard unqualified
B.	Unqualified with an explanatory paragraph
C.	Unqualified with explanatory language, but no explanatory paragraph
D.	Qualified
E.	Disclaimer
F.	Adverse
Code	Placement of explanatory paragraph
X.	before opinion paragraph
Y.	after opinion paragraph
Z.	either before or after the opinion paragraph
NA	not applicable since there is no explanatory paragraph

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第 6 頁，共 6 頁

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科目	審計學	本科總分	100 分

Please copy the following table on your answer and organize your solution into the table.

	Types of Opinion	Placement of explanatory paragraph
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

III. (14%) 根據我國審計準則公報，回答下列小題，並以下表格式彙總答案於答案卷：

1.~4.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5.					

1. 與下列與期後事項查核相關之日期中，最先發生者為(1)，第二發生者為(2)，第三發生者為(3)，第四發生者為(4)，第五發生者為(5)，最末發生者為(6)。(1)~(6)中適當之日期代碼為何?(6%)

代碼	日期
A.	查核報告日
B.	查核報告交付日
C.	財務報表核准日期
D.	財務報表發布日
E.	財務報導期間結束日
F.	股東會承認財務報表日

2. 沿用第 1 小題代碼。查核人員於(7)後，並無對財務報表執行任何查核程序之義務。(7)中適當之日期代碼為何?(1%)
3. 沿用第 1 小題代碼。若查核人員於(8)至(9)獲悉某事實，且經討論管理階層修改財務報表，則查核人員須更新或修改查核報告，並在不違反法令與準則的情況下，得選擇於更新或修改之查核報告增列說明段。(8)~(9)中適當之日期代碼為何?(2%)
4. 沿用第 1 小題代碼。若查核人員於(10)後獲悉某事實，且經討論管理階層修改財務報表，則查核人員須更新或修改查核報告，並須於更新或修改之查核報告增列說明段。(10)中適當之日期代碼為何?(1%)
5. 試比較第 3 小題與第 4 小題所述之兩種情況中，查核人員應有作為之差異？(4%)

IV. (10%) 根據我國審計準則公報，在哪三種情況下，查核人員得選擇不執行控制測試？