

# 中原大學 100 學年度 碩士班 入學考試

3 月 19 日 15:30~17:00 會計學系甲組

誠實是我們珍視的美德，  
我們喜愛「拒絕作弊，堅守正直」的你！  
(共 3 頁第 1 頁)

科目：審計學

可使用計算機，惟僅限不具可程式及多重記憶者

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## 一、選擇題(30%)

- Which of the following statements is correct concerning statistical sampling in test of controls?
  - For a given tolerable rate, a larger sample size should be selected as the expected population deviation rate decreases.
  - In determining tolerable rate, an auditor considers detection risk and the sample size.
  - The expected population deviation rate has little or no effect on determining sample size except for very small population.
  - The population size has little or no effect on determining sample size except for very small population.
- Which is usually included in the engagement letter?  
List of audit procedures to be used in  
inventory observation

	inventory observation	The auditors' assessment of Audit Risk
a.	Yes	Yes
b.	No	No
c.	Yes	No
d.	No	Yes

- The starting point for the verification of the balance in the general bank account is to obtain:
  - the client's year-end bank statement and reconcile it.
  - the client's cash account from the general ledger.
  - a cutoff bank statement directly from the bank.
  - a bank reconciliation from the client.
- Which of the following statements is FALSE?
  - To issue an unqualified opinion on internal control over financial reporting, there must be no identified material weaknesses and no restrictions on the scope of the audit.
  - Procedures used to obtain an understanding of internal control are normally performed on fewer transactions than procedures used to test controls.
  - Auditing standards prohibit reliance on the work of internal auditors due to the lack of independence of the internal auditors.
  - In an audit of a non-public company, the less control risk there is, the smaller the amount of planned substantive evidence that is required.
- Which of the following is the least important consideration in determining the sample size of confirmations?
  - The types of confirmations being sent; that is, positive or negative.
  - The results of related analytical procedures.
  - Total annual credit sales.
  - The auditor's assessment of detection risk.
- In testing for unrecorded retirements of equipment, an auditor most likely will
  - compare depreciation journal entries with similar prior-year entries in search of fully depreciated equipment.
  - inspect items of equipment observed during the plant tour and then trace them to the equipment master file.
  - select items of equipment from the accounting records and then locate them during the plant tour.
  - scan the general journal for unusual equipment additions and excessive debits to repairs and maintenance expense.
- Which of the following controls may prevent the failure to bill customers for some shipments?
  - Sales journal entries should be reconciled to daily sales summaries.
  - Each sales order should be approved by authorized personnel.
  - Each sales invoice should be supported by a shipping document.
  - Each shipment should be supported by a prenumbered sales invoice.
- A client erroneously recorded a purchase twice. Which of the following internal control measures would be most likely to detect this error?
  - Footing the purchase journal and reconcile with subsidiary payable ledger accounts.
  - Reconciling vendors' monthly statements with subsidiary payable ledger accounts.

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- c. Tracing totals from the purchases journal to the ledger accounts.
  - d. Sending written quarterly confirmation to all vendors and tracing to the ledger accounts.
9. Which of the following is not a factor that relates to opportunities to commit fraudulent financial reporting?
- a. High turnover of accounting, internal audit, and information technology staff.
  - b. Management's practice of making overly aggressive forecasts.
  - c. Ineffective oversight of financial reporting by the board of directors.
  - d. Lack of controls related to the calculation and approval of accounting estimates.
10. A client maintains a large data center where access is limited to authorized employees. How may an auditor best determine the effectiveness of this control activity?
- a. Observe whether the data center is monitored.
  - b. Ask the chief technology officer about known problems.
  - c. Inspect the policy manual establishing this control activity.
  - d. Obtain a list of current data center employees.

## 二、問答題

1. (10%)

- a. List the purposes of audit documentation.
- b. For how long does the Sarbanes-Oxley Act require auditors of public companies to retain audit documentation?

2. (20%)

- a. What matters related to their consideration of fraud must auditors document according to SAS No. 99?
- b. Auditors are required to perform certain procedures in every audit to address the risk of management override of internal controls. What are these procedures?

3. (20%)

Each of the following situations involves a possible violation of the rules. For each situation, (1) decide whether there is a violation of AICPA rules or SEC rules including Sarbanes-Oxley requirements, or the Code of Professional Conduct, and (2) briefly explain how the situation violates (or does not violate) the AICPA rules or SEC rules or the Code of Professional Conduct.

Example: a. (1) Violation: Yes or No (2) Explain: violates (or does not violate) ....rule ....

- a. Providing internal audit services to a public company audit client with the preapproval of the audit committee.
- b. Laura Fly, CPA, is a member of the engagement team that performs the audit of Fela Corporation. Laura's five-year-old daughter, Jane, received ten shares of Fela Corporation's common stock for her fifth birthday. The stock was a gift from Jane's grandmother.
- c. Recommending a tax shelter to a client that is publicly held. The services were preapproved by the audit committee.
- d. Designing and implementing a financial information system for a private company.
- e. Providing booking services to a public company. The services were preapproved by the audit committee of the company.
- f. Ellen Harris, CPA, is a partner in the CPA firm that audits Writtech, Inc., a closely held corporation. Ellen's sister-in-law is the chief financial officer at Writtech, Inc.
- g. David Paul has a successful dentistry practice in Boston. David has recommended one of his patients to Lucy Walton, CPA. To show gratitude for the referral, Lucy has agreed to pay David a token gift of \$60. Lucy discloses the payment arrangement to her new clients.

4. (20%)

Items (1) through (10) represent possible errors and fraud that you suspect may be present at Chungyuan Company. The accompanying List of Auditing Procedures represents procedures that the auditor would

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consider performing to gather evidence concerning possible errors and fraud. For each item, select one procedure, that the auditor most likely would perform to gather evidence in support of that item. The procedures on the list may be selected once, more than once, or not at all.

## List of Auditing Procedures

- A. Prepare a bank transfer schedule.
- B. Inspect the entity's deeds to its real estate.
- C. Make inquiries of the entity's attorney concerning the details of real estate transactions.
- D. Confirm the terms of borrowing arrangements with the lender.
- E. Examine selected equipment repair orders and supporting documentation to determine the propriety of the charges.
- F. Send requests to confirm the entity's accounts receivable on a surprise basis at an interim date.
- G. Scan the debits to the fixed asset accounts and vouch selected amounts to vendors' invoice and management's authorization.
- H. Perform analytical procedures that compare documented authorized pay rates to the entity's budget and forecast.
- I. Obtain the cutoff bank statement and compare the cleared checks to the year-end bank reconciliation.
- J. Compare the cash receipts journal entries with the daily deposit slips.
- K. Vouch data in the payroll register to documented authorized pay rate in the human resources department's file.
- L. Reconcile the payroll checking accounts and determine if there were unusual time lags between the issuance and payment of payroll checks.
- M. Inspect the file of prenumbered vouchers for consecutive numbering and proper approval by an appropriate employee.
- N. Determine that the details of selected prenumbered vouchers match the related vendors' invoices.
- O. Examine the supporting purchase orders and receiving reports for selected paid vouchers.
- P. Inspect the entity's correspondence files for indications of customer disputes for evidence that certain shipments were on consignment.
- Q. Perform edit checks of data on the payroll transaction tapes.
- R. Inspect payroll check endorsements for similar handwriting.
- S. Observe payroll check distribution on a surprise basis.

## Possible misstatements due to errors and fraud

1. The auditor suspects that selected employees of the entity received unauthorized raises from the entity's payroll supervisor, who has access to payroll records.
2. The auditor suspects that vouchers were prepared and processed by an accounting department employee for merchandise that was neither ordered nor received by the entity.
3. The details of invoices for equipment repairs were not clearly identified or explained. The auditor suspects that the bookkeeper incorrectly recorded the repairs as fixed assets.
4. The auditor suspects that a lapping scheme exists because an accounting department employee who has access to cash receipts also maintains the accounts receivable ledger and refuses to take any vacation or sick days.
5. The auditor suspects that the entity is inappropriately increasing the cash reported on its balance sheet by drawing a check on one account and not recording it as an outstanding check on that account and simultaneously recording it as a deposit in a second account.
6. The auditor suspects that a kiting scheme exist because an accounting department employee who can issue and record checks seem to be leading an unusually luxurious lifestyle.
7. The auditor suspects that the controller wrote several checks and recorded the cash disbursements just before year-end but did not mail the checks until after the first week of the subsequent.
8. The auditor suspects that the entity's controller has overstated sales and accounts receivable by recording fictitious sales to regular customers in the entity's books.
9. The auditor suspects that the loan borrowed from a financial institution has created a lien on the entity's real estate that is not disclosed in its financial statements.
10. The auditor suspects that fictitious employees have been placed on the payroll by the entity's payroll supervisor, who has access to payroll records and to the paychecks.