

# 東吳大學 100 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 8 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

**【請依試題規定格式依序作答於答案卷上，不可書寫於試題紙】**

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

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

1. To obtain evidence that on-line access controls are properly functioning, an auditor most likely would
  - a. Create checkpoints at periodic intervals after live data processing to test for unauthorized use of the system.
  - b. Examine the transaction log to discover whether any transactions were lost or entered twice due to a system malfunction
  - c. Enter invalid identification numbers or passwords to ascertain whether the system rejects them.
  - d. Vouch a random sample of processed transactions to ensure proper authorization.
2. In considering materiality for planning purposes, an auditor believes that misstatements aggregating \$10,000 would have a material effect on an entity's income statement but that misstatements would have to aggregate \$20,000 to materially affect the balance sheet. Ordinarily, it would be appropriate to design auditing procedures that would be expected to detect misstatements that aggregate
  - a. \$10,000
  - b. \$15,000
  - c. \$20,000
  - d. \$30,000
3. What happens to the sufficiency of audit evidence collected if in the final review because of new information the engagement partner decides a lower materiality threshold is required and reduces planning materiality for the audit?
  - a. More evidence may be required.
  - b. Less evidence may be required.
  - c. The client may be asked to make adjusting entries.
  - d. Both A and C.
4. The management representation letter should be signed by the
  - a. members of the audit committee and board of directors.
  - b. chief executive officer and the chief financial officer.
  - c. chief financial officer and the treasurer.
  - d. controller and the auditor.

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第 2 頁，共 8 頁

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5. An auditor issued an audit report which is dual dated for a subsequent event occurring after the completion of field work but before issuance of the auditors' report. Under the GAAS of Taiwan, the event is a subsequent event that required:
  - a. an adjustment.
  - b. a disclosure.
  - c. an adjustment or a disclosure.
  - d. an adjustment and a disclosure.
  
6. Management has centralized purchasing and uses a model based upon previous year's sales with adjustments for trends in the market place, e.g., the trend to more casual shoes. A staff auditor has suggested that the centralized purchasing may be one of the reasons for the lower level of profitability in the Mid-Central Region. Which of the following would be the best single audit procedure to address the staff auditor's assertion?
  - a. Take a sample of receiving documents at stores and trace to purchase orders to determine the length of time between the purchase and delivery of the goods.
  - b. Interview store managers in the Mid-Central Region to determine their attitude toward centralized purchasing.
  - c. Perform an inventory count at selected stores in the Mid-Central Region and determine if adjustments are needed to the perpetual records.
  - d. Perform a product-line analysis of sales and purchases in the Mid-Central Region and compare with other regions.
  
7. Which of the following comes closest to outlining the auditors' responsibility for considering internal control in all financial statement audits?
  - a. An understanding of the control environment, information and communication, risk assessment and monitoring is necessary; an understanding of control activities is only necessary for areas in which the auditor is performing tests of controls.
  - b. The auditor must obtain an understanding of each of the five internal control components sufficient to assess the risks of material misstatement for the audit.
  - c. When tests of controls have been performed, control risk must be assessed at a level less than the maximum.
  - d. An understanding of the control environment is necessary, but no understanding of the other components is necessary unless control risk is to be assessed at a level less than the maximum.
  
8. Various factors influence the sample size for a substantive test of details of an account balance. All other factors being equal, which of the following would lead to a larger sample size?
  - I. Lower assessment of control risk.
  - II. Greater reliance on analytical procedures.
  - III. Smaller measure of tolerable misstatement.
  - a. I only.
  - b. III only.
  - c. I and III only.
  - d. II and III only.

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第 3 頁，共 8 頁

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9. It is sometimes impossible for the auditors to use normal accounts receivable confirmation procedures. In such situations the best alternative procedure the auditors might resort to would be:
  - a. Examining subsequent receipts of year-end accounts receivable.
  - b. Reviewing accounts receivable aging schedules prepared at the balance sheet date and at a subsequent date.
  - c. Requesting that management increase the allowance for uncollectible accounts by an amount equal to some percentage of the balance in those accounts that cannot be confirmed.
  - d. Applying analytical procedures to accounts receivable and sales on a year-to-year basis.
10. When auditing Vandalay Jewelry, auditors ask an expert in jewel valuation is to assist in the inventory valuation. Should auditors refer to the expert in the audit report?
  - a. The auditors' report should not mention the fact that a specialist was used, unless the specialist's findings affect the auditors' conclusions.
  - b. The auditors' report should only mention the use of the specialist when the specialist's findings affect the auditors' conclusions.
  - c. The auditors' report need not mention the use of a specialist if the auditors decide not to take responsibility for the specialist's findings.
  - d. The auditors' report should only mention the specialist if Vandalay does not agree with the specialist's findings, resulting in an opinion other than unqualified.
11. An internal control questionnaire indicates that an approved receiving report is required to accompany every check request for payment of merchandise. Which of the following procedures provides the greatest assurance that this control is operating effectively?
  - a. Select and examine receiving reports and ascertain that the related canceled checks are dated no earlier than the receiving reports.
  - b. Select and examine receiving reports and ascertain that the related canceled checks are dated no later than the receiving reports.
  - c. Select and examine canceled checks and ascertain that the related receiving reports are dated no earlier than the checks.
  - d. Select and examine canceled checks and ascertain that the related receiving reports are dated no later than the checks.
12. If sales were overstated by recording a false credit sale at the end of year, where could you find the false "dangling debit"?
  - a. Inventory.
  - b. Bad debt Expense.
  - c. Account Receivable.
  - d. Cost of Goods Sold.

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13. Which of the following responses to an account receivable confirmation at December 31 would cause an audit team the most concern?
  - a. "This amount was paid on December 30."
  - b. "We received this shipment on January 2."
  - c. "These goods were returned for credit on November 15."
  - d. "This balance doesn't reflect our sales discount for paying by January 5."
14. The purpose of separating the duties of hiring personnel and distributing payroll checks is to separate the
  - a. Authorization of transactions from the custody of related assets.
  - b. Operational responsibility from the record-keeping responsibility.
  - c. Human resources function from the controllership function.
  - d. Administrative controls from the internal accounting controls.
15. Which of the following communications is most likely to be written before the balance-sheet date?
  - a. Confirmation letters to customers confirming the amounts the client owe to them.
  - b. An engagement letter.
  - c. An attorney's letter regarding contingent liabilities.
  - d. All of the above.
16. Which of the following procedures for detecting unrecorded transactions at the client's December 31 year-end is least likely to result in discovery of an unrecorded year-end account payable?
  - a. Examination of invoices received after year-end.
  - b. Examination of vouchers payable entered in the January voucher register.
  - c. Examination of January receiving reports prepared for goods shipped FOB destination in December to the client.
  - d. Confirmation of year-end accounts payable.
17. Which of the following is the best audit procedure for the detection of lapping?
  - a. Comparison of postings of cash receipts to accounts with the details of cash deposits.
  - b. Confirmation of the cash balance.
  - c. Reconciliation of the cash account balances.
  - d. Preparing a proof of cash.
18. Which of the following is likely to be of least importance to a financial statement auditor in considering the internal control in a company with computer processing?
  - a. The segregation of duties within the computer center.
  - b. The control over source documents.
  - c. The documentation maintained for accounting applications.
  - d. The cost/benefit of data processing operations.
19. Which of the following would be least likely to be regarded as a test of a control?
  - a. Tests of the additions to property by physical inspection.
  - b. Comparisons of the signatures on cancelled checks to the authorized check signer list.
  - c. Tests of signatures on purchase orders.
  - d. Recalculation of payroll deductions.

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第 5 頁，共 8 頁

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20. Management is concerned about the lower level of profitability in the Mid-Central Region. Which of the following would be a reasonable possible explanation(s) of the lower profitability for the Mid-Central Region?

- I. The lower number of stores in the Mid-Central Region.
  - II. Sales employees are not as productive in generating sales as those in other regions.
  - III. The Mid-Central Region has a lower gross margin.
- a. I only.
  - b. II only.
  - c. II and III only.
  - d. I, II and III.

**II. (12%)** Audit situations 1 through 6 present various independent factual situations an auditor might encounter in conducting an audit. 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.
- The conditions stated in the factual situations are material.

Under the current GAAS of Taiwan, for each independent condition through 1 through 6, use the following table to indicate the appropriate composition of audit report should be issued.

Introductory Paragraph		Scope Paragraph		Opinion Paragraph		Explanatory Paragraph			Audit Report Date		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
standard	modified	standard	modified	Standard	modified	added before opinion paragraph	added after opinion paragraph	none	original field work date	new field work date	dual date

For example, when the condition states that "The auditor accumulated sufficient and competent evidences and expressed the standard unqualified opinion", your answer should be (1), (3), (5), (9), (10). **Please organize your answers into the following table.**

Situation	The Composition of Audit Report
1	
:	
6	

- The financial statements contain material uncertainty due to the estimation of the realizable value of a significant receivable. The auditor has gathered sufficient evidences and the financial statements disclose the uncertainty adequately.
- The principal auditor relies upon other CPA firm to perform part of the audit. He decides to issue an unqualified opinion. However, he doesn't want to take full responsibility.
- The auditor determines that a material subsequent event occurred after the filed work was completed, but before the audit report was issued. He wants to extend his review to all subsequent events.

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第 6 頁，共 8 頁

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4. The auditor now reports on comparative financial statements of last period with that of current period for a public company. As a continuing auditor, he finds that the departure from GAAP in prior-period statements are corrected in the current year by restating those statements and the adverse opinion on the prior-period statements is no longer appropriate. He decides to revise his prior opinion.
5. As a predecessor auditor of prior-period statements, the CPA accepts the request to reissue his report. After performing the necessary procedures, he determines that the original standard unqualified opinion is still appropriate.
6. The auditor now reports on comparative financial statements of last period with that of current period for a public company. However, the prior-year statements are not audited by anyone. For initial audit engagements, the auditor find that the opening balances do contain misstatements that materially affect the current year financial statements. The auditor decides to qualify the current year financial statements.

**III. (10%)** Your client is Bernard Appliance Company, an appliance wholesaler. For the specific audit objective 1 through 10, select the most appropriate audit procedures from the list below. An audit procedure may be selected once, more than once, or not at all.

Audit Procedure:

- A. Review of drafts of the financial statements.
- B. Review of bank confirmations and loan agreements.
- C. Selection of a sample of revenue transactions and determination that they have been included in the sales journal and accounts receivable subsidiary ledger.
- D. Comparison of selected amounts from the accounts payable listing with the voucher and supporting documents.
- E. Selection of a sample of shipping documents for a few days before and after year-end.
- F. Selection of a sample of receiving documents for a few days before and after year-end.
- G. Search for unrecorded liabilities.
- H. Confirmation of accounts receivable.
- I. Confirmation of accounts payable.
- J. Review of aging of accounts receivable with the credit manager.
- K. Obtaining of a listing of the accounting payable and agreement of total to general ledger control account.
- L. Obtaining a representation letter.

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第 7 頁，共 8 頁

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Please organize your answers into the following table.

Specific Audit Objective	Audit Procedure
1	
:	
10	

1. Verify that recorded accounts receivable include all amounts owed to the client.
2. Verify that recorded accounts payable include all amounts owed to the vendors.
3. Verify that all accounts receivable are recorded in the correct period.
4. Verify that all accounts payable are recorded in the correct period.
5. Determine whether recorded accounts receivable are valid.
6. Determine whether recorded accounts payable are valid.
7. Confirm that the allowance for uncollectible accounts is properly stated.
8. Determine whether all accounts payable are properly valued.
9. Determine whether accounts payable have been properly accumulated from the journal to the general ledger.
10. Ensure that the entity has legal title to accounts receivable.

**IV. (12%)** The attribute sampling is used to test the internal control. Answer the following two question:

1. For the following two independent cases, use the attached AICPA sample evaluation table using attribute sampling to identify the missing value (a) through (e).

	Control 1	Control 2
Sample Size	40	50
Actual Number of Exception Found	2	2
Sample Exception Rate	(a)	(d)
Acceptable Risk of Assessing the Control Risk too Low	5%	5%
Computed Upper Exception Rate	(b)	(e)
Allowance for Sampling Risk	(c)	8.1%

5% Acceptable Risk of Assessing the Control Risk too Low				
Sample Size	Actual Number of Exceptions Found			
	0	1	2	3
30	9.5%	14.9%	19.6%	>20.0%
40	7.3%	11.4%	15.0%	18.3%

2. If the ARACR(Acceptable Risk of Assessing the Control Risk too Low) change from 5% to 10% in the test of Control, how the Allowance for Sampling Risk will change? Choose the appropriate description among the following three statements: (i) Bigger than 8.1% (ii) Smaller than 8.1% (iii) There are no sufficient data to support the judgment.

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第 8 頁，共 8 頁

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**Please organize your answers into the following table.**

<b>1.</b>	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(c)</b>	<b>(d)</b>	<b>(e)</b>
<b>2.</b>					

**V. (6%)** You are the internal auditor for Main Electricity in Taipei. During your audit, you came across the invoice shown as the following.

September 15, 2008	Best Office Supply P. O. Box 887 Taipei	Invoice#0082	
Bill to: Main Electricity 506 Hsinyi Street, Taipei 02-23111555			
Product	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
Pens	10Boxes	\$3.65	\$36.50
Copy Paper	15Cases	\$15.76	\$236.40
Toner Cartridges	8Units	\$22.56	\$180.48
Total			\$453.38

Payment is due immediately upon receipt

The invoice is in almost pristine condition with few marks and no creases. The invoice was properly filed in a vendor folder marked Best Office Supply. Best Office Supply is on the approved vendor list, but the vendor review sheet, which is required to place a vendor on the approved vendor list, is missing from the file. There are other three invoices in the file:

June 14, 2008	Invoice#0076	\$238.99
July 17, 2008	Invoice#0079	\$324.55
August 16, 2008	Invoice#0081	\$386.82

You suspect that this invoice may indicate a fraud. Answer the following two question:

1. Identify two characteristics of this invoice that might lead you to suspect that there exists a fraud.
2. What type of fraud might this indicate most likely?



