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會計學系

科目: 審計學

(共9頁,第1頁)

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一、選擇題(48%)

- 1. Which of the following statements is most correct about an auditor's required communication with management and those charged with corporate governance?
- (A) The auditor is required to inform those charged with governance about significant errors discovered and subsequently corrected by management.
- (B) Any significant matter reported to those charged with governance must also be communicated to management.
- (C) Communication is required before the audit report is issued.
- (D) The auditor does not have any requirement to communicate with anyone other than the company's senior management.
- 2. A client has a calendar year-end. Listed below are four events that occurred after December 31. Which one of these subsequent events might result in adjustment of the December 31 financial statements?
- (A) sale of a major subsidiary
- (B) adoption of accelerated depreciation methods
- (C) write-off of a substantial portion of inventory as obsolete
- (D) collection of 90% of the accounts receivable existing at December 31
- 3. Auditors, as part of completing the audit, will request the client to send a standard inquiry to the client's attorney letter to those attorneys the company has been consulting with during the year under audit regarding legal matters of concern to the company. The primary reason the auditor requests this information is to
- (A) determine the range of probable loss for asserted claims.
- (B) obtain a professional opinion about the expected outcome of existing lawsuits and the likely amount of the liability, including court costs.
- (C) obtain an outside opinion of the probability of losses in determining accruals for contingencies.
- (D) obtain an outside opinion of the probability of losses in determining the proper footnote disclosure.
- 4. If the auditor concludes that there are contingent liabilities, he or she must evaluate the significance of the potential liability and the nature of the disclosure needed in the financial statements. Which of the following statements is **not** true?

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- (A) The potential liability is sufficiently well known in some instances to be included in the financial statements as an actual liability.
- (B) Disclosure may be unnecessary if the contingency is highly remote or immaterial.
- (C) A CPA firm often obtains a separate evaluation of the potential liability from its own legal counsel rather than relying on management or management's attorneys.
- (D) The client's attorneys must remain independent when evaluating the likelihood of losing the lawsuit.
- 5. The most reliable evidence from confirmations is obtained when they are sent
- (A) as close to the balance sheet date as possible.
- (B) at various times throughout the year to different segments of the sample, so that the entire sample is representative of account balances scattered throughout the year.
- (C) several months before the year-end, so the auditor will have adequate time to perform alternate procedures if they are required.
- (D) at various times throughout the year to the same group in the sample, so that the sample will not have a time bias.
- 6. Which document or record is used in the write-off of uncollectible accounts classes of transactions?
- (A) general journal
- (B) remittance advice
- (C) sales transaction file
- (D) sales order
- 7. When assessing control risk,
- (A) many auditors use actuarial tables to assist in the control risk assessment process.
- (B) each control can be used to satisfy only one audit objective.
- (C) many auditors use a control risk matrix to assist in the control risk assessment process.
- (D) all controls, including key controls, should be considered.
- 8. Proper segregation of functional responsibilities calls for separation of
- (A) authorization, execution, and payment.
- (B) authorization, recording, and custody.
- (C) custody, execution, and reporting.

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	青作答於答案卷)
(D) authorization, payment, and recording.	
9. Which of the following is an accurate statement regard	ding assets and fraud risk?
(A) Companies will often capitalize repairs as fixed asse	ts.
(B) Since fixed assets are often large, there is little theft	of fixed assets.
(C) Intangible assets are recorded at cost and valuation is	
(D) Since companies have few fixed assets, there is no n	
 10. Based on audit evidence gathered and evaluated, an a level of control risk from that originally planned. To ach substantially the same as the planned audit risk level, the (A) increase materiality levels. (B) decrease detection risk. (C) decrease substantive testing. (D) increase inherent risk. 	ieve an overall audit risk level that is
11. When allocating materiality, most practitioners choose	se to allocate to
(A) the income statement accounts because they are mor	
(B) the balance sheet accounts because most audits focus	*
(C) both balance sheet and income statement accounts be	
(D) all of the financial statements because it is required by	
12 is the auditor's examination of the client's	documents and records to substantiate that
the information is included in the financial statements.	
(A) Inspection	
(B) Recalculation	
(C) Observation	
(D) Verification	
13 deals with potential overstatement and	deals with understatements
(unrecorded transactions).	
(A) Occurrence; completeness	
(B) Completeness; occurrence	
(C) Accuracy; classification	

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k.

subsequent events

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a. Adjust the December 31, 2016 financial statements.

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sales invoice

d.

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4. Below are 12 audit procedures. Classify each procedure according to the following types of audit

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evidence: (1) physical examination, (2) confirmation, (3) documentation, (4) observation, (5) inquiry of the client, (6) reperformance, and (7) analytical procedure. (12%)

Type of Evidence	Audit Procedures
	1. Watch client employees count inventory to determine
	whether company procedures are being followed.
	2. Count inventory items and record the amount in the audit
	files.
	3. Trace postings from the sales journal to the general
	ledger accounts.
	4. Calculate the ratio of cost of goods sold to sales as a test
	of overall reasonableness of gross margin relative to the
	preceding year.
	5. Obtain information about the client's internal controls by
	asking questions of client personnel.
	6. Trace column totals from the cash disbursements journal
	to the general ledger.
	7. Examine a piece of equipment to make sure a recent
	purchase of equipment was actually received and is in
	operation.
	8. Review the total of repairs and maintenance for each
	month to determine whether any month's total was
	unusually large.
	9. Compare vendor names and amounts on purchase
	invoices with entries in the purchases journal.
	10. Foot entries in the sales journal to determine whether
	they were correctly totaled by the client.
	11. Make a surprise count of petty cash to verify that the
	amount of the petty cash fund is intact.
	12. Obtain a written statement from the client's bank stating
	the client's year-end balance on deposit.

5.我國審計準則公報第60號規定,一旦會計師認為有需要溝通強調事項,則應於查核報告中增加「強調事項段」,並於該段中溝通該等事項。會計師可能認為須於「強調事項段」溝通

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之事項請分別以條列式舉出五種可能之情況。(10%)

6.我國審計準則公報第 60 號規定,一旦會計師認為有需要溝通其他事項,則應於查核報告中增加「其他事項段」,並於該段中溝通該等事項。會計師可能認為須於「其他事項段」溝通之事項請分別以條列式舉出三種可能之情況。(6%)