

銘傳大學九十二學年度會計學系碩士班招生考試

第四節

審計學 試題

可使用計算機

一、Multiple-Choice Question(30%)

1. Which of the following is a conceptual difference between the attestation standards and generally accepted auditing standards?

- a. The attestation standards provide a framework for the attest function beyond historical financial statements.
- b. The requirement that the practitioner be independent in mental attitude is omitted from the attestation standards.
- c. The attestation standards do not permit an attest engagement to be part of a business acquisition study or a feasibility study.
- d. None of the standards of field work in generally accepted auditing standards are included in the attestation standards.

2. An auditor should design the written audit program so that

- a. All material transactions will be selected for substantive testing
- b. Substantive tests prior to the balance sheet date will be minimized.
- c. The audit procedures selected will achieve specific audit objectives.
- d. Each account balance will be tested under either tests of controls or tests of transactions.

3. In comparison with the detailed audit program of the independent auditor who is engaged to audit the financial statements of a large publicly held company, the audit client's comprehensive internal audit program is

- a. More detailed and covers areas that normally are not considered by the independent auditor.
- b. More detailed although it covers fewer areas than are normally covered by the independent auditor.
- c. Substantially identical to the audit program used by the independent auditor because both consider substantially identical areas.
- d. Less detailed and covers fewer areas than are normally considered by the independent auditor.

4. The primary purpose of establishing quality control policies and procedures for deciding

whether to accept a new client is to

- a. Enable the CPA firm to attest to the reliability of the client
- b. Satisfy the CPA firm's duty to the public concerning the acceptance of new client.
- c. Minimize the likelihood of association with clients whose management lacks integrity.
- d. Anticipate before performing any field work whether an unqualified opinion can be expressed.

5. In developing a preliminary audit strategy, an auditor should consider

- a. Whether the allowance for sampling risk exceeds the achieved upper precision limit.
- b. Findings from substantive tests performed at interim dates.
- c. Whether the inquiry of the client's attorney identifies any litigation, claims, or assessments not disclosed in the financial statements.
- e. The planned assessed level of control risk.

6. For audits of financial statements made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the use of analytical procedures is required to some extent

	<u>In the Planning Stage</u>	<u>As a Substantive Test</u>	<u>In the final Review Stage</u>
No	Yes	Yes	Yes
b.	Yes	Yes	No
c.	Yes	No	Yes
d.	No	No	No

7. The existence of audit risk is recognized by the statement in the auditor's standard report that the

- a. Auditor is responsible for expressing an opinion on the financial statements, which are the responsibility of management.
- b. Financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with GAAP,
- c. Audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- d. Auditor obtains reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

8. Which of the following factors most likely would heighten an auditor's concern about the risk of fraudulent financial reporting?

- a. Inability to generate cash flows from operations while reporting substantial earnings growth.
- b. Management's lack of interest in increasing the entity's stock price.
- c. Large amounts of liquid assets that are easily convertible into cash.
- d. Inability to borrow necessary capital without granting debt covenants.

9. When auditing related party transactions, an auditor places primary emphasis on

- a. Confirming the existence of the related parties.
- b. Verifying the valuation of the related party transactions.
- c. Evaluating the disclosure of the related party transactions.
- d. Ascertaining the rights and obligations of the related parties.

10. Which of the following factors are included in an entity's control environment?

	<u>Audit Committee Participation</u>	<u>Integrity and Ethical Values</u>	<u>Organizational Structure</u>
a.	yes	yes	no
b.	yes	no	yes
c.	no	yes	yes
d.	yes	yes	yes

11. Reportable conditions are matters that come to an auditor's attention that should be communicated to an entity's audit committee because they represent

- a. Disclosures of information that significantly contradict the auditor's going concern assumption.
- b. Material fraud or illegal acts perpetrated by high-level management.
- c. Significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal control.
- d. Manipulation or falsification of accounting records or documents from which financial statements are prepared.

12. How do the scope, procedures, and purpose of an engagement to report on the effectiveness of an entity's internal control compare with those for the consideration of internal control in a financial statement audit?

	Scope	Procedure	Purpose
a.	Similar	Different	Similar
b.	Different	Similar	Similar
c.	Different	Different	Different
d.	Different	Similar	Different

13. Samples to test internal controls are intended to provide a basis for an auditor to

conclude whether

- a. the control activities are operating effectively.
- b. The financial statements are materially misstated
- c. The risk of incorrect acceptance is too high
- d. Materiality for planning purposes is at a sufficiently low level.

14. Which of the following pairs of accounts would an auditor most likely analyze on the same working paper?

- a. Notes receivable and interest income.
- b. Accrued interest receivable and accrued interest payable.
- c. Notes payable and notes receivable.
- d. Interest income and interest expense.

15. The risk of incorrect acceptance and the likelihood of assessing control risk too low relate to the A. Effectiveness of the audit.

- a. Effectiveness of the audit
- b. Efficiency of the audit.
- c. Preliminary estimates of materiality levels
- d. Tolerable misstatement

二、填充題：(20%)

會計師對業經查核之財務報表，應根據查核結果提出適當類型之查核報告，下面所列示者為無保留意見之查核報告，請將空格處依序號填寫最適切的答案。

會計師查核報告

甲公司公鑒：

甲公司民國九十一年十二月三十一日及民國九十年十二月三十一日之資產負債表，暨民國九十一年一月一日至十二月三十一日及民國九十一年一月一日至十二月三十一日之損益表、股東權益變動表及現金流量表，業經本會師 1. 竣事，上開財務報表之編製係 2. 之責任，本會計師之責任則為根據查核結果對上開財務報表 3.。

本會計師係依照 4. 規劃並執行查核工作，以 5. 財務報表有無 6. 不實表達，此項查核工作，包括 7. 方式獲取財務報表所列金額及所揭露事項之查核證據、評估管理階層編製財務報表所採用之會計原則及所作之重大會計估計，暨評估財務報表整體之表達，本會計師相信此項查核工作可對所表示之意見提供 8. 之依據。

依本會會計師之意見，第一段所述則務報表在所有 9. 係依照 10. 編製，足

以允當表達甲公司民國九十一年十二月三十一日及民國九十年十二月三十一日之財務狀況，暨民國九十一年一月一日至十二月三十一日及民國九十年一月一日至十二月三十一日之經營成果與現金流量。

x x x 會計師事務所

會計師：(簽名及蓋章)

中華民國九十二年 x 月 x 日

三、計算題：(10%)

1.張會計師在查核某客戶的應收帳款餘額，係採 PPS(Probability Proportional to Size)法抽樣設計，若執行抽查程序時發現下列三個錯誤，請計算總推估錯誤金額為何？

	<u>帳列數</u>	<u>查核數</u>	<u>抽樣區間</u>
第一個錯誤	\$400	\$320	\$1,000
第二個錯誤	500	0	1,000
第三個錯誤	3,000	2,500	1,000

四、簡答題：(40%)

- 1.何謂審計失敗(Audit Failure)? 與企業失敗(Business Failure)有何關聯?
- 2.何謂期後事項(Subsequent events)? 在何種情況下，會計師可能簽發具有雙重日期之查核報告?
- 3.何謂電腦審計(Computer Audit)? 其可採用之查核策略為何?
- 4.隨著美國的恩龍症候群(Enronitis)與該國政府後續所推動一系列的改革措施，可清楚看出企圖挽回被受重創的投資人信心; 和企業與會計師之形象，有人說，這些接二連三的企業醜聞，對於投資大眾、資本市場、甚至於經濟的健全發展，都存在著巨大與無形的負面影響，甚至稱恩龍與世界通訊為企業的雙子星慘案。請就內稽、外稽與公司治理三者，簡述您的看法。

試題完