

國立成功大學

112學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號：223

系 所：會計學系

科 目：審計學

日 期：0207

節 次：第 2 節

備 註：不可使用計算機

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

Part I: Multiple-Choice Questions: Select the best answer for each of the following questions (3 points for each question) (60 points)

1. Examine the cash receipts journal in the accounting system and compare the amounts received to the corresponding amounts invoiced in the revenue accounting system and to the bank statement evidencing the deposit. This is an example of which of the following?
 - a. audit objective
 - b. audit procedure
 - c. audit assertion
 - d. audit program

2. To obtain an understanding of an entity's control environment, an auditor should concentrate on the substance of management's policies and procedures rather than their form because
 - a. management may establish appropriate policies and procedures but not act on them.
 - b. the board of directors may not be aware of management's attitude toward the control environment.
 - c. the auditor may believe that the policies and procedures are inappropriate for that particular entity.
 - d. the policies and procedures may be so weak that no reliance is contemplated by the auditor.

3. Under the AICPA independence rules, the auditor
 - a. is prohibited from performing a company's audit and installing and designing the client's new information system.
 - b. does not need to document the understanding and willingness of the client to perform all management functions associated with the nonaudit service.
 - c. is prohibited from doing any bookkeeping services for the client if performing the audit.
 - d. must follow the more restrictive SEC independence rules when dealing with a public company.

4. When using the cycle approach to segmenting the audit, the reason for treating capital acquisition and repayment separately from the acquisition of goods and services is that
 - a. the transactions are related to financing a company rather than to its operations.
 - b. most capital acquisition and repayment cycle accounts involve few transactions, but each is often highly material and therefore should be audited extensively.

- c. Both A and B are correct.
 - d. Neither A nor B is correct.
5. An engagement letter sent to a publicly held audit client usually would not include a(n)
- a. reference to the auditor's responsibility for the detection of errors or irregularities.
 - b. estimation of the time to be spent on the audit work by audit staff and management.
 - c. statement that management advisory services would be made available upon request.
 - d. reference to management's responsibility for the financial statements.
6. Which of the following is **false** concerning the principal CPA firm's alternatives when issuing a report when another CPA firm performs part of the audit?
- a. Issue a joint report signed by both CPA firms.
 - b. Make no reference to the other CPA firm in the audit report, and issue the standard unqualified opinion.
 - c. Make reference to the other auditor in the report by using modified wording (a shared opinion or report).
 - d. A qualified opinion or disclaimer, depending on materiality, is required if the principal auditor is not willing to assume any responsibility for the work of the other auditor.
7. The test of transactions which requires one to "reconcile recorded cash disbursements with the cash disbursements on the bank statement" satisfies the objective of
- a. occurrence.
 - b. completeness.
 - c. accuracy.
 - d. posting and summarization.
8. 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.
9. Which of the following is **not** a likely source of information to assess fraud risks?
- a. communications among audit team members

- b. inquiries of management
 - c. analytical procedures
 - d. consideration of fraud risks discovered during recent audits of other clients
10. Cash receipts from sales on account have been misappropriated. Which of the following acts would conceal this fraud and be **least** likely to be detected by an auditor?
- a. understating the sales journal by not recording cash sales
 - b. overstating the accounts receivable control account by intentionally misstating prices charged for goods sold
 - c. overstating the accounts receivable subsidiary ledger by not recording payments made by customers
 - d. understating the cash receipts journal by purposely recording incorrect amounts
11. An attorney is aware of a violation of a patent agreement that could result in a significant loss to the client if it were known. This is an example of a(n)
- a. commitment.
 - b. unasserted claim.
 - c. pending litigation.
 - d. subsequent event.
12. Which of the following is **not** a primary consideration when assessing inherent risk?
- a. nature of client's business
 - b. existence of related parties
 - c. effectiveness of internal controls
 - d. susceptibility to misappropriation of assets
13. The purpose of establishing quality control policies and procedures to accept or continue a client relationship is to
- a. provide reasonable assurance that personnel are adequately trained to fulfill their responsibilities.
 - b. monitor the risk factors concerning misstatements that arise from the misappropriation of assets.
 - c. document objective criteria for the CPA firm's peer review.
 - d. minimize the likelihood of associating with a client whose management may lack integrity.

14. Tests of controls and substantive tests of transactions are an important determinant of the extent of the auditor's use of tests of details of balances. Which of the following is true?
- They are likely to be performed prior to the client's end of the fiscal year.
 - They are likely to eliminate the need for tests of details of balances.
 - They are likely to have no impact on the planned tests of details of balances.
 - They are likely to be used only in the audit of internal control.
15. Your accounting firm has accepted a compilation engagement from a client in which your firm is **not** independent. In that case you
- may not accept the engagement.
 - may accept the engagement and disclose the lack of independence.
 - may accept the engagement and not disclose the lack of independence.
 - may accept the engagement and disclose the lack of independence and the reason for the lack of independence.
16. Improperly classifying a fixed asset by recording the amount in the repairs and maintenance expense account will have an effect on which of the following financial statements until the asset would normally have been depreciated?
- the balance sheet
 - the income statement
 - the cash flow statement
 - both the income statement and the balance sheet
17. Which of the following audits can be regarded as generally being a compliance audit?
- IRS agents' examinations of taxpayer returns
 - GAO auditor's evaluation of the computer operations of governmental units
 - an internal auditor's review of a company's payroll authorization procedures
 - a CPA firm's audit of a public company
18. When conducting the audit of stockholders' equity, it is normal practice to verify all capital stock transactions
- only when the client is small.
 - that are in excess of a material amount.
 - if there aren't very many during the year.
 - regardless of the controls in existence, because of their materiality and permanence in the records.

19. Which of the following statements is **not** correct regarding probabilistic and nonprobabilistic sample selection?
- In probabilistic selection, every population item has a known chance of being selected.
 - It is acceptable to evaluate a nonprobabilistic sample using statistical methods.
 - Probabilistic selection is required for all statistical sampling methods.
 - Both probabilistic and nonprobabilistic methods are acceptable and commonly used.
20. Which of the following is **not** one of the major differences between financial and operational auditing?
- The financial audit is oriented to the past, but an operational audit concerns performance for the future.
 - The financial audit report has widespread distribution, but the operational audit report has limited distribution.
 - Financial audits deal with the information on the financial statements, but operational audits are concerned with the information in the ledgers.
 - Financial audits are limited to matters that directly affect the fairness of the financial statement presentation, but operational audits cover any aspect of efficiency and effectiveness.

Part II: Problems (40 points)

Please answer the following problems carefully in English. Your answers have to be clear and precise.

- Financial Supervisory Commission have promoted audit quality indicators (AQI) since 2021. In the early stage, Big 4 auditors voluntarily provide the AQI information to listed companies' audit committees for reference starting from the fourth quarter in 2022. Please explain what AQI is and the possible pros and cons of adopting AQI. (10%)
- Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, auditors might use video conferencing to attend inventory count remotely. Please discuss the possible limitation(s) that auditors should consider while using such technology. (15%)
- Recent studies find that investors do not react to key audit matters disclosed in extended audit reports, suggesting that investors may already be informed of the information before it is disclosed in the extended audit report. If that is the case, why do we still need an external auditor to disclose key audit matter(s) in the audit report? (15%)