TAC

For the USCPA Exam

USCPA

Auditing and Attestation (AUD) Vol.1



U.S. CPA

Auditing and Attestation Vol.1

問題集

Contents

1. Overview (1) \sim (6)	1
7. Risk-Approach ····································	15
8. Engagement ······· ;	31
9. Audit Planning 9	51
10. Fraud and Noncompliance 8	85
11. Audit Procedures 10	01
12. Test of Controls and Substantive Tests 総論1	35
13. Revenue Cycle19	57
14. Expenditure Cycle19	91
15. Other Transaction Cycle22	25
AICPA Released MCQs (Ver.7.0)20	63

Auditing and Attestation

1. Overview (1)

5

6. Overview (6)

CORE : AUD Q 1.~ Q16.

問題 ランク表

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	В	Α	Α	Α	В	Α	Α	Α	Α	В
16														
Α														

[MEMO]

Which of the following is true about auditing guidance?

- a. SAS Interpretations have no authoritative status but may be helpful to the auditor.
- b. SAS Interpretations are a type of auditing standard.
- c. Auditing articles published in the Journal of Accountancy have the same authoritative status as AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides.
- d. SAS Interpretations have the same authoritative status as AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides.
- 2.

Which of the following accurately depicts the auditor's responsibility with respect to Statements on Auditing Standards?

- The auditor is required to follow the guidance provided by the Standards, without exception.
- b. The auditor is generally required to follow the guidance provided by Standards with which he or she is familiar, but will not be held responsible for departing from provisions of which he or she was unaware.
- c. The auditor is generally required to follow the guidance provided by the Standards, unless following such guidance would result in an audit that is not cost-effective.
- d. The auditor is generally required to follow the guidance provided by the Standards, and should be able to justify any departures.

1. (d)

SAS Interpretations と AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides は interpretive publications と よばれ、SAS をある特別な状況に適用する場合に、どのようにすべきかの提案 (recommendations)を記したものです。

監査の際に準拠すべきガイダンスーauditing guidanceーには三つの階層(レベル)があり、interpretive publications はこの auditing guidance の二番目の階層に位置するものです。

GAAS Hierarchy (summary)

SASs

I. PCAOB stand	ards / SASs
PCAOB standa	ards (→ Issuer および任意の Non-issuer に該当)

II. Interpretive publications

SAS Interpretations

AICPA Audit and Accounting Guides

AICPA Auditing Statements of Position

Ⅲ. Other auditing publications (論文など)

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

2. (d)

Auditor は Statements on Auditing Standards で示されているガイダンスにどの程度、従わなければならないかが問われています。

通常、auditor は Standards に従わなければなりません。たとえ Auditor がよく知らない基準 (選択肢 b) であったり、費用対効果が低い場合 (選択肢 c) であっても、基準には従うべきです。しかし非常にまれなケースとして、基準に沿うことが適さないような場合には、auditor がその根拠を正当化できる場合に限り、基準に準拠しない処理も認められます。よって選択肢 d が正解です。

Choice "a" is incorrect. On rare occasions, the auditor may depart from the guidance provided by the SASs, but he or she must justify such departures.

Choice "b" is incorrect. Lack of familiarity with a SAS is not a valid reason for departing from its guidance. The auditor is expected to have sufficient knowledge of the SASs to identify those that are applicable to a given audit engagement.

Choice "c" is incorrect. The cost associated with following the guidance provided by a SAS is not an acceptable reason for departing from its guidance.

Which of the following types of audit evidence is the most persuasive?

- a. Prenumbered client purchase order forms.
- b. Client work sheets supporting cost allocations.
- c. Bank statements obtained from the client.
- d. Client representation letter.

4.

Which of the following presumptions is correct about the reliability of audit evidence?

- Information obtained indirectly from outside sources is the most reliable audit evidence.
- b. To be reliable, audit evidence should be conclusive rather than persuasive.
- Reliability of audit evidence refers to the amount corroborative evidence obtained.
- d. An effective internal control structure provides more assurance about the reliability of audit evidence.

5.

Which of the following procedures would yield the most reliable evidence?

- a. A scanning of trial balances.
- b. An inquiry of client personnel.
- c. A comparison of beginning and ending retained earnings.
- d. A recalculation of bad debt expense.

3. (c)

Prenumbered client purchase orders と client work sheets、client representation letter は、ともに企業内部で作成されたものであり、c のように企業外部者から入手したもの(正確には、企業外部者が作成し、企業が保有しているもの)ではありませんので、c の方が強力な evidence といえます。

「本問は Becker にある問題です。]

4. (d)

監査証拠の信頼性について、正しい記述を選択する問題です。正解は選択肢 d で、十分かつ適切な内部統制構造は監査証拠の信頼性を補完すると考えられています。

選択肢aは誤りで、外部からの情報に関しては、直接入手した(directly)情報のほうが、間接的に入手した(indirectly)情報よりも信頼性が高いとされています。

選択肢 b も誤りで、監査証拠は conclusive (結論的)、あるいは convincing (確信的)であるよりも、Persuasive (説得的)である方が、信頼性が高いとされています。

選択肢 c も誤りで、corroborative evidence(裏付けとなる証拠)の量は、信頼性ではなく、sufficiency(十分さ)に関する事柄です。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

5. (d)

選択肢のいずれも監査手続として用いられるものですが、このうちで最も信頼性の高い証拠となるものを選択する問題です。

正解は選択肢 d で、recalculation や examination、inspection 等、auditor 自身が収集した 監査証拠は最も信頼性が高いとされています。

選択肢 a の scanning of trial balances は監査証拠に信頼性を与えるというよりも、試算表上のどこに注意を向けるべきか(例えば異常な残高の勘定や、残高ゼロの勘定等)を判断する手続きです。

選択肢 b の inquiry of client personnel は client が作成、又は陳述するものなので、信頼性が高いとはいえず、通常、裏付けとなる他の証拠を必要とします。

選択肢 c の comparison of beginning and ending retained earnings は配当や利益等、特定の transaction や event を示す情報となり得ますが、監査証拠にはなりません。

All other things being equal,

- a. Detective controls are superior to preventive controls.
- b. Corrective controls are superior to preventive controls.
- c. Preventive controls are equivalent to detective controls.
- d. Preventive controls are superior to detective controls.

7.

Of the following statements about internal control, which one is *not* valid?

- One person should not be responsible for the custody and the recording of an asset.
- b. Transactions must be properly authorized before such transactions are processed.
- c. Because of the cost-benefit relationship, a client may apply controls on a test basis.
- d. Controls reasonably ensure that collusion among employees cannot occur.

8.

In an audit of financial statements, an auditor's primary consideration regarding internal control is whether the control:

- a. Reflects management's philosophy and operating style.
- b. Affects management's financial statement assertions.
- c. Provides adequate safeguards over access to assets.
- d. Enhances management's decision-making processes.

6. (d)

Preventive control は、問題が発生する前に予防できるので、問題が発生していることを発見する detective control よりも優れているといえます。

7. (d)

Internal control の限界として、従業員による共謀があります。

8. (b)

Financial statements audit の第一の目的は、financial statements の fairness に対する意見表明をすることにあります。そこで Internal control の目的のうち、auditor にとって特に重要だと思われることは、reliability of reporting(報告の信頼性)であるといえます。従ってAuditorがinternal controlのcontrolでiskを評価する際に重点を置くのは、clientのinternal controlが報告上の重要な誤りを発見する、あるいは未然に防ぐ上で有効であるかどうか(effectiveness)に関する評価です。

Choice "a" is incorrect. Management's philosophy and operating style are considered a part of the control environment. They are not the primary consideration in evaluating an internal control.

Choice "c" is incorrect. Providing adequate safeguards over access to assets is a type of control activity, but it is not the auditor's primary consideration regarding internal control.

Choice "d" is incorrect. Policies and procedures concerning the effectiveness, economy, and efficiency of certain management decision-making processes are not relevant to the auditor's consideration of internal control.

Proper segregation of duties reduces the opportunities to allow any employee to be in a position to both:

- Journalize cash receipts and disbursements and prepare the financial statements.
- b. Monitor internal controls and evaluate whether the controls are operating as intended.
- Adopt new accounting pronouncements and authorize the recording of transactions.
- d. Record and conceal fraudulent transactions in the normal course of assigned tasks.

10.

Objectives of an entity include:

li	nformation and	Reliable	Effective and		
C	Communication	of	Efficient		
	<u>Systems</u>	<u>Reporting</u>	<u>Operations</u>		
a.	Yes	Yes	Yes		
b.	No	Yes	No		
C.	Yes	No	No		
d.	No	Yes	Yes		

9. (d)

Segregation of duties (職務分掌・職務の分離) は、以下の3つの業務をそれぞれ別の人物が行わなければならないというもので、この control によって、不正行為や不正行為の隠ぺいを減らすことができるとされています。

- ◆ Authorizing transactions (承認)
- ◆ Recording transactions (記録)
- ◆ Custody of related assets (資産管理)

選択肢 d は、segregation of duties を正しく導入・運用することで、記録を行う者と不正 取引を隠ぺいする (conceal) 者の両者に対し、不正を行う機会を減らすことができる、 とあるので正解です。

Choice "a" is incorrect. Since journalizing cash receipts and disbursements and preparing the financial statements are both recordkeeping functions, this would not be a violation of proper segregation of duties.

Choice "b" is incorrect. Monitoring internal controls and evaluating whether those controls are operating as intended would properly be performed by one person. Combining these functions does not violate the concept of proper segregation of duties, since it does not encompass an inappropriate combination of authorization, recordkeeping, and custodial functions.

Choice "c" is incorrect. Since adopting new accounting pronouncements and authorizing the recording of transactions are both authorization functions, this would not be a violation of proper segregation of duties.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

10. (d) No - Yes - Yes.

Internal control (内部統制) は企業の目的 (entity's objectives) を達成するために設計・運用されるものですが、この企業の目的は以下の3つの項目に分類されることがあります。

- (1) Reliability of reporting.
- (2) Effectiveness and efficiency of operations.
- (3) Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

設問にある Information and communication systems は Internal control の一要素 (component)であって、企業の目的ではありません。

The responsibility to establish, maintain and monitor internal controls is that of the entity's:

- a. Accounting department.
- b. Internal auditor.
- c. Management.
- d. External auditor.

12.

Internal control is relevant to:

- a. An entire entity.
- b. An entity's operating units.
- c. An entity's business functions.
- d. All of the above.

13.

Which of the following controls is least likely to be relevant to a financial statement audit?

- a. Procedures that prevent the excess use of materials in production.
- b. Policies that relate to compliance with income tax regulations.
- c. Use of computer passwords to limit access to data files.
- d. Generation of production statistics used to evaluate variances.

11. (c)

企業の internal control の構築(establishing)、維持(maintaining)、そして監視(monitoring)は、auditor や accounting department ではなく、management の責任です。またここでは問われていませんが、internal control の構築は management にとって企業目標を達成する手段にすぎず、それ自体が目的ではないことにも留意しておきましょう。

Management は構築した control が想定した通りに運用されているかを監視し、状況の変化に応じて control を調整・修正していかなければなりません。

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

12. (d)

Internal control is relevant to the entity, its operating units, and its business functions. Choices "a", "b", and "c" are incorrect. Internal control is relevant to all parts of the entity, although not all controls may be relevant to a financial statement audit.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

13. (a)

Financial statements audit に関して、最も関連が薄いと思われる control を選択する問題です。Financial statements audit に関連するのは、特に reliability of reporting(報告の信頼性)に係わる control です。従って選択肢 a の生産ラインでの非効率性を少なくすることは、事業の運営目的(operational objectives)としては重要な control ですが、財務報告目的(financial reporting objectives)としては、関連が薄い control であるといえます。

Choices "b", "c", and "d" are incorrect. Compliance with income tax regulations, use of passwords to limit data access, and generation of reports to facilitate variance analysis are all important controls related to financial reporting.

Which of the following items is an example of an inherent limitation in an internal control system?

- a. Understaffed internal audit functions.
- b. Ineffective board of directors.
- c. Segregation of employee duties.
- d. Human error in decision making.

15.

The Treadway Commission was established to study factors that lead to fraudulent financial reporting. The Treadway Commission was established by:

- a. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- b. Securities and Exchange Commission.
- c. Private sponsoring organizations.
- d. Treadway Foundation.

16.

According to COSO, establishing, maintaining, and monitoring an effective internal control system can do each of the following, **except**:

- a. Ensure an entity's financial survival.
- b. Promote an entity's compliance with laws and regulations.
- c. Provide protection for an entity's resources.
- d. Help an entity achieve performance targets.

14. (d)

どんなに効果的な統制であっても、統制には以下のような固有の限界があります。

Human judgment in decision making (意思決定における人間の判断の誤り)

Simple error (誤謬)

Collusion of two or more people (共謀)

Management override (経営者による内部統制の無視)

Cost constraints (コストによる制約)

このような統制の限界により、auditor は内部統制システムについて絶対的な保証を提供することはできません。

Choice "A" is incorrect. Understaffed internal audit functions are not an inherent limitation of a system of internal control. Understaffed internal audit functions may be remediated by hiring more internal auditors.

Choice "B" is incorrect. An ineffective board of directors is not an inherent limitation of a system of internal control. An ineffective board of directors can be remediated in various ways, such as by recruiting new directors or educating the board of directors on effective governance practices.

Choice "C" is incorrect. Segregation of duties is not an inherent limitation in an internal control system. For example, smaller entities often have fewer employees, which may limit the extent to which segregation of duties is practicable. However, for key areas, even in a very small entity, it can be practicable to implement some degree of segregation of duties or other form of unsophisticated but effective controls. In addition, in a small owner-managed entity, the owner-manager may be able to exercise more effective oversight than in a larger entity. This oversight may compensate for the generally more limited opportunities for segregation of duties.

[本問は Becker にある問題です。]

15. (c)

The Committee on Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) は民間支援組織であり、もともとは財務報告の不正につながる要素を研究するため設立された組織でした。COSO はTreadway Commission(トレッドウェイ委員会)と呼ばれることもあります。

16. (a)

内部統制システムは組織の業務目的、報告目的、およびコンプライアンス目的の達成を与えるために設計されるプロセスですが、その達成に対する保証は合理的な保証 (reasonable assurance) にとどまります。たとえ内部統制が適切に設計・導入されたとしても、内部統制には人間の判断ミスや management による内部統制手続の無視 (override)、共謀 (collusion) など、限界 (limitations) など、フレームワークの限界が存在するからです。

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