

ESCUELA SUPERIOR POLITÉCNICA DEL LITORAL
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES Y HUMANÍSTICAS

AÑO: 2023 - 2024	PERÍODO ACADÉMICO: Ordinario 1
MATERIA: Auditoría Financiera I	PROFESOR: CPA. Yessenia González M.
EVALUACIÓN: Primera	FECHA: Julio 06 del 2023
ALUMNO:	

Se elabora banco de 18 preguntas de opción múltiple y se programa para que el sistema aula virtual seleccione 12 preguntas por alumno, mezcle aleatoriamente las respuestas, no permita múltiples intentos, muestre una pregunta a la vez y bloquee las preguntas después de responderlas.

QUIZ - OBJECTIVES AND PROCEDURES IN THE AUDIT OF CASH AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS. SELECT THE CORRECT OR BEST ANSWER FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS.

- a. The auditors' count of the client's cash should be coordinated to coincide with the:
 - 1 Consideration of the internal controls with respect to cash.
 - 2 Close of business on the balance sheet date.
 - 2 Count of investment securities.
 - 4 Count of inventories.

- b. To achieve the objective that the company has a legal right over the investments, which of the following procedures will be applied by the auditor?
 - 1 Verify the marketable securities.
 - 2 Review the draft Financial Statements
 - 3 Review supplier invoices.
 - 4 Analyze the fair value of investments in relation to the financial market.

- c. Which procedure is an auditor most likely to use to detect a check outstanding at year-end that was *not* recorded as outstanding on the year-end bank reconciliation?
 - 1 Prepare a bank transfer schedule using the client's cash receipts and cash disbursements journal.
 - 2 Receive a cutoff statement directly from the client's bank.
 - 3 Prepare a four column bank reconciliation using the year-end bank statement.
 - 4 Confirm the year end balance using the standard form to confirm account balance information with financial institutions.

- d. Which of the following is the best audit procedure for the detection of lapping?
 - 1 Comparison of postings of cash receipts to accounts with the details of cash deposits.
 - 2 Confirmation of the cash balance.
 - 2 Reconciliation of the cash account balances.
 - 4 Preparing a proof of cash.

- e. To gather evidence regarding the balance per bank in a bank reconciliation, an auditor could examine all of the following *except*
- 1 Cutoff bank statement.
 - 2 Year-end bank statement.
 - 2 Bank confirmation.
 - 4 General ledger.
- f. The auditors compare information on canceled checks with information contained in the cash disbursement journal. The objective of this test is to determine that:
- 1 Recorded cash disbursement transactions are properly authorized.
 - 2 Proper cash purchase discounts have been recorded.
 - 2 Cash disbursements are for goods and services actually received.
 - 4 No discrepancies exist between the data on the checks and the data in the journal.
- g. Which of the following is one of the better auditing techniques that might be used by an auditor to detect kiting?
- 1 Review composition of authenticated deposit slips.
 - 2 Review subsequent bank statements and canceled checks received directly from the banks.
 - 2 Prepare a schedule of bank transfers.
 - 4 Prepare year-end bank reconciliations.
- h. Who must sign the count of cash on hand (assume it was done by an independent person or area)? "
- 1 The Cashier
 - 2 The Auditor
 - 2 The Auditor and the Cashier.
 - 4 The supervisor
 - 5 The Financial Manager
- i. The auditors suspect that a client's cashier is misappropriating cash receipts for personal use by lapping customer checks received in the mail. In attempting to uncover this embezzlement scheme, the auditors most likely would compare the:
- 1 Details of bank deposit slips and bank statements with details of credits to customer accounts.
 - 2 Daily cash summaries with the sums of the cash receipts journal entries.
 - 3 Individual bank deposit slips with the details of the monthly bank statements.
 - 4 Dates uncollectible accounts are authorized to be written off with the dates the writeoffs are actually recorded.
- j. Jones embezzled \$10,000 from his company's account in Bank A. At year-end he hid the shortage by making a deposit on December 31 in Bank A, drawn on Bank B. He has *not* recorded the transaction on the books. This is an example of:

- 1 Lapping.
 - 2 Kiting.
 - 2 Effective cash management.
 - 4 Related party transactions.
- k. Your client left the cash receipts journal open after year-end for an extra day and included January 1, 20X2 cash receipts in the 12/31/X1 totals. All of those cash receipts were due to *cash sales*. Assuming the client uses a periodic inventory system with a 12/31/X1 count of the physical inventory, which of the following is most likely to be true relating to the year X1 financial statements?
- 1 Sales are understated.
 - 2 Accounts receivable are understated.
 - 3 Inventory is overstated.
 - 4 Net income is overstated.
- l. The Audit procedure of review the drafts of the Financial Statements is more closely related to the following assertion of the Financial Statements:
- 1 Completeness.
 - 2 Existence.
 - 3 Presentation and disclosure.
 - 4 Rights and obligations.
 - 5 Valuation.