

- 1) Internal audit is a part of _____ system
(External control, legal control, internal control, auditor's control)
- 2) Routine checking is suitable for _____
(small sized organisation, large size organisation, bulk transactions, none of the above)
- 3) _____ is alternative to random sampling.
(sample size, systematic selection, haphazard selection, interval sampling)
- 4) _____ are the internal controls that are other than accounting controls
(shareholders control, government control, statutory control, administrative control)
- 5) _____ the application of audit procedure to less than 100% of the items within an account balance or class of transactions, to enable the auditor to obtain and evaluate evidence.
(Internal control, Audit sampling, internal check, internal audit)
- 6) Internal check is instituted by _____
(the auditor, management, government, All of the above)
- 7) In the internal check, the work is divided in such a way that no employee has _____ control over any transactions.
(exclusive, inclusive, accounting, administrative)
- 8) Most of the controls of the internal control system, do not apply to _____ transactions.
(usual, regular, unusual, common)
- 9) Credit notes are issued when goods are returned _____.
(from suppliers, to suppliers, to customers, by customers)
- 10) _____ are the controls that are related to the accounting system.
(managerial control, administrative control, accounting control, audit control)
- 11) The Auditor has to maintain _____ of the important matter of the work done by him
(Engagement letter, working papers, investigation report, internal control)
- 12) In the _____ audit, the auditor does the audit work only once
(final, internal, concurrent, continuous)
- 13) _____ is one of the limitation of audit.
(test check, check on employees, evidence in court, listing of shares of the company)
- 14) Audit plan should be based on the knowledge of the client's _____
(reputation, business, profit, none)
- 15) The file which contains papers of continuing importance affecting the company and the audit is known as _____
(Current file, permanent file, temporary file, registrar file)
- 16) _____ is the compulsory under law
(statutory audit, investigation, internal audit, management audit)
- 17) it is the prime responsibility of the _____ to detect and prevent errors and frauds in the books of accounts
(auditor, branch auditor, management, investigator)

18) Misappropriation of goods is conducted by _____.

(auditor, employees, director, shareholders)

19) The term audit has been derived from the word " Audire" which means to _____

(speak, examine, hear, present)

20) _____ means the auditor should not disclose the information of the client anywhere outside

(manipulation, investigation, confidentiality, window dressing)

21) Give the name of the audit where the auditor, or his staff, is constantly engaged in checking the accounts during the whole period

(Continuous audit, Concurrent audit, Balance sheet audit, Continuity audit)

22) what refers to a written record kept by the auditor as regards evidence accumulated during the course of the audit

(Working papers, Audit report, vouching, sampling)

23) give the alternate name of the audit which is also known as the periodic or annual audit

(First audit, Year audit, management audit final audit)

24) what is a deliberate and mala fide mistake?

(Mistake, Fraud, Misfraud, Fake practice)

25) what means part of the profit secretly kept aside for future use.

(Secret gain, provision for contingency, secrete reserve, provision for doubtful debts)