G 3523

00003523

Reg. No.....

Name.....

B.Com. DEGREE (C.B.C.S.S.) EXAMINATION, JUNE 2026

Sixth Semester

Commerce

Core Course—PRACTICAL AUDITING

{Common for Co-operation, Finance and Taxation and Travel and Tourism}

(2014—2016 Admissions—Mercy Chance)

[For Private Registration Candidates]

Time : Three Hours Maximum Weight : 25

Instructions : *This question paper contains* **two sections**. *Answer* **Section I** *questions in the answer book provided.* **Section II Internal Examination** *questions must be answered in the* **question paper** *itself. Follow the detailed instructions given under* **Section II**.

Section I

PART A

Answer **all** *questions.*
Each bunch of **four** *questions carries a weight of* 1.

I. Choose the correct answer from the choices given below :

1 An audit conducted by employees of organization is known as ————————.

a) Statutory audit. b) Internal audit.

c) External audit. d) None of these.

2 An audit note book is useful in preparing the ————————.

a) Cash book. b) Purchase book.

c) Sales book. d) Audit report.

3 A purchase invoice is evidence of :

a) Purchase transaction. b) Sales transaction.

c) Cash payment. d) None of these.

Turn over

4 The appointment of an auditor is generally governed by ————————.

a) Income Tax Act 1961.
b) Sale of Goods Act.
c) Company's Act, 2013.
d) Department of Company Affairs.

II. Fill in the blanks :

5 The auditor has the right to attend the company's ———————— meetings.

6 Teeming and lading is associated with ————————.

7 The primary objective of management audit is to ————————.

8 Social audit promotes ————————.

III. State whether the following statements are True *or* False :

9 The main objective of performance audit is to assess tax payment.

10 Routine checking helps to detect clerical and arithmetical errors.

11 An audit conducted before the end of the accounting year is called final audit.

12 Balance Sheet is an example of a voucher.

IV. Match the following :

13 Payment Voucher	a) Investigation.
14 Cash Purchase	b) Verification.
15 First Auditor	c) Money paid.
16 Fraud	d) Central Government.
	e) Memo.
	f) Board of Directors.

(4 × 1 = 4)

Part B

Answer any **five** *questions.*
Each question carries a weight of 1.

17 What is meant by routine checking in auditing ?

18 Distinguish between vouching and verification.

19 What is meant by liability arising from negligence ?

20 State the objectives of valuation of assets.

21 How does an auditor verify debtors ?

22 What is meant by removal of company auditor ?

23 What is an investigative audit ?

24 State the advantages of tax audit.

(5 × 1 = 5)

Part C

Answer any **four** *questions.*
Each question carries a weight of 2.

25 Discuss the objectives and importance of auditing in modern business organizations.

26 Distinguish between the civil liability and criminal liability of an auditor.

27 Define internal check and explain its objectives and importance in auditing.

28 Discuss the various contents of an auditor report.

29 Explain how investigation helps management in detecting and preventing fraud and embezzlement ?

30 Define cost audit and discuss its scope and functions.

(4 × 2 = 8)

Part D

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries a weight of 4.

31 What are the rights and duties of a company auditor ? Explain them in detail.

32 "Vouching is the backbone of auditing." Discuss the statement.

33 What is management audit ? Discuss its advantages and limitations.

(2 × 4 = 8)