

# ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING THEORY

## CHAPTER – I : AN INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. The branch of knowledge which tells us how to keep record of business transaction
  - a) Posting
  - b) Book keeping
  - c) Balancing
  - d) Accounting
2. Transfer of money or goods or services between two persons or two accounts
  - a) Assets
  - b) Goods
  - c) Transactions
  - d) Capital
3. A person who gives a benefit without receiving money or money's worth immediately but to claim in future
  - a) Creditor
  - b) Debtor
  - c) Proprietor
  - d) Consignor
4. Amount spent in order to produce and sell goods and services
  - a) Revenue
  - b) Expenses
  - c) Income
  - d) None of these
5. Amount of goods bought for resale or use in production
  - a) Purchase
  - b) Sales returns
  - c) Sales
  - d) Purchases
6. Each transaction when closely analysed reveals
  - a) 1 aspect
  - b) 2 aspects
  - c) 3 aspects
  - d) 4 aspects
7. Main book of account
  - a) Journal
  - b) Ledger
  - c) Trial balance
  - d) Balance sheet
8. A written document in support of a transaction
  - a) Invoice
  - b) Receipt
  - c) Voucher
  - d) Account

**Answer :** 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (a) 4 (b) 5 (d) 6 (b) 7 (b) 8 (c)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

1. Name the two types of transactions
2. Which is the book of prime entry?
3. Name the imaginary and temporary account to which difference in trial balance is transferred
4. Which is an incomplete record where only personal and cash accounts are maintained?
5. Name the two aspects of double entry.
6. Name the financial obligation of business other than owner's fund

7. Amount of cash or value of goods with drawn by the proprietor for his personal use is called as what?
8. Name the process of transferring entries recorded in journal or subsidiary books to the respective ledger accounts.

**Answer :**

- 1 (a) Cash transactions (b) Credit transactions,
2. Journal, 3. Suspense account 4. Single entry,
5. Debit aspect
- b) Credit aspect, 6. Liabilities, 7. Drawings, 8. Posting.

**PART – B**

1. Define book keeping
2. What is ledger? Give format
3. What is Narration?
4. What are transactions? Give example
5. What is suspense account?
6. What is invoice?

**PART – C**

1. Bring out the difference between journal and ledger.
2. What is single entry? Explain the defects of single entry.

**PART – D**

1. Bring out the difference between double entry system of accounting and single entry system of accounting.

## CHAPTER – II : DEPRECIATION AND BILL OF EXCHANGE

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Same amount of depreciation is charged every year throughout the life of the asset  
a) Diminishing value method    b) Straight line method  
c) Insurance policy method    d) Revaluation method
2. Number of days added to the bill as grace days  
a) 2                    b) 4                    c) 3                    d) 5
3. Non payment of bill when it is presented for payment  
a) Acceptance                    b) Endorsements  
c) Retiring                        d) Dishonour
4. The bill which is drawn and accepted for helping a person.  
a) Accommodation bill    b) Demand bill  
c) Time bill                        d) Trade bill

#### II. Answer in one or two words

1. Name the process of spreading the cost of fixed assets over it's useful life
2. Name the method in which amount spent on purchase of an asset is regarded as an investment
3. Name the method in which the amount equal to annual depreciation of asset is paid to an insurance company by taking an endowment policy
4. Name the parties to a bill of exchange.
5. Payment of bill before due date and discharge his liability is called as what?
6. Name the lawyer performing the work of noting.

#### Answer :

1. Depreciation, 2. Annuity method, 3. Insurance Policy Method, 4. Drawer, Drawee, Payee 5. Retirement of bill; 6. Notary public.

### PART – B

1. Define Depreciation.
2. Define Bills of exchange.
3. What is acceptance?
4. Write note on grace days.
5. What is discounting of bill?
6. What is endorsement?

**PART – C**

1. Explain the causes of depreciation.
2. Explain the reasons for depreciation.
3. What are the special features of bills of exchange?
4. Explain the various parties in bills of exchange.
5. Explain different types of bill.

**PART – D**

1. Explain the various methods of depreciation.
2. Write short notes on
  - (a) Dishonour of bill
  - (b) Renewal of bill
  - (c) Retirement of bill.

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## CHAPTER – III : BRANCH ACCOUNTS, ACCOUNT CURRENT AVERAGE DUE DATE

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. The date on which payment is made by one instalment instead of several payment due on different dates.
  - a) Account current      b) Average due date
  - c) Red ink interest      d) None of these.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a statement in the form of ledger account showing the transactions between two parties.
  - a) Red ink interest      b) Average due date
  - c) Account current      d) None of these

Answer : 1. (b) 2. (c)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

1. Name the branch that is located in a foreign country.
2. When goods or services are transferred from one branch to another branch, it is known as what?
3. Average due date = Base date  $\pm$   $\frac{?}{\text{Total amount}}$

Answer : 1. Foreign branch, 2. Inter branch transaction,

$$3. \text{Basedate} \pm \frac{\text{Total Products}}{\text{Total Amounts}}$$

### PART – B

1. Write a note on inter branch transaction.
2. What is account current?
3. What is red ink interest?

### PART – C

1. Explain various types of branches.
2. Write a note on (a) cash in transit (b) Goods in transit.
3. What is meant by average due date? How it is obtained?

## CHAPTER – IV : FINAL ACCOUNTS

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Gross profit is transferred to
  - a) Trading account      b) Profit and loss account
  - c) Trial balance          d) Balance sheet
2. Final accounts of business concern generally includes.
  - a) 2 parts                  b) 3 Parts
  - c) 1 Parts                  d) 4 Parts
3. Assets which have no physical existence and cannot be seen or felt.
  - a) Fixed assets          b) Current assets
  - c) Intangible assets      d) Fictitious assets
4. Liability Arising for bills discounted.
  - a) Current liability      b) Contingent liability
  - c) Long term liability    d) None of these
5. Balance sheet is a statement prepared to ascertain the
  - a) Gross profit          b) Net profit
  - c) Capital                  d) Financial position
6. Closing stock is valued at
  - a) Cost price
  - b) Market price
  - c) Cost market or Price which ever is less
  - d) Cost market or Price which ever is high
7. Trial balance is prepared to know the
  - a) Financial position      b) Arithmetical accuracy
  - c) Gross Profit            d) Net profit
8. Balance sheet equation is
  - a) Assets = Liabilities + capital
  - b) Capital = assets + liabilities
  - c) Liabilities = assets + capital
  - d) None of these

**Answer :** 1(b), 2(a), 3(c), 4(b), 5(c), 6(c), 7(b), 8(a)

**II. Answer in one or two words**

1. Write any two direct expenses.
2. Name the expense relates to the maintenance of assets
3. Give the name of the account to which net profit is transferred.
4. Name the liability which may or may not arise in future.
5. Give the name of the assets that are nothing but the un written off losses.
6. Debts which cannot be recovered are called as what?
7. In which side of the balance sheet prepaid expenses are shown?
8. In which side of the balance sheet out- standing expenses are shown?

**Answer :**

1. Wages, Carriage, Carriage inwards(any 2)
2. Repairs and maintenance expenses
3. Capital
4. Contingent liability
5. Fictitious assets, Bad debts,
7. Asset side,
8. Liability side

**PART – B**

1. What are direct expenses? Give any two examples.
2. What is Gross Profit?
3. Give Balance sheet – equation.
4. What is Bad debt?
5. Write a note on Provision for discount on creditors.

**PART – C**

1. Give the items shown on debit side and credit side of the profit and loss account.
2. Write a short notes on
  - (a) Interest on capital
  - (b) Interest on drawings

**PART – D**

1. Distinguish the Trial balance from Balance sheet.
2. Explain any five adjustments appearing in final accounts with examples.

## CHAPTER – V :

### CONSIGNMENT AND JOINT VENTURE

#### PART – A

##### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Account sales statement is prepared in
  - a) Joint venture
  - b) Consignment
  - c) Sale
  - d) Partnership
2. This commission is allowed to the consignee in order to cover the risk and loss due to bad debits.
  - a) Normal commission
  - b) Over riding commission
  - c) Delcre dere commission
  - d) None of these
3. When goods are consigned consignor will prepare a statement called.
  - a) Proforma invoice
  - b) Account sales statement
  - c) Consignment invoice
  - d) Consignment statement
4. A Temporary partnership between two or more persons confined to a particular business.
  - a) Consignment
  - b) Partner ship
  - c) Joint venture
  - d) None of these
5. Joint bank account is opened under
  - a) Records in the books of one venture
  - b) Separate set of books
  - c) Memo randum Joint venture
  - d) Consignment

**Answer :** 1.(b), 2.(c), 3.(a),4.(c), 5.(b)

##### II. Answer in one or two words

1. Shipment of goods is given by a trader to an agent for sales on commission basis is called as what?
2. Name the parties of consignment.
3. Name the commission given by the consignor to the consignee for working hard to push a new line of product.
4. When loss on consignment is due to inherent characteristics of commodity it is called as what?
5. Persons agreeing to work in joint venture are called as what?
6. What s the relationship exist between consignor and consignee?

**Answer :** 1. Consignment, 2. Consignor and consignee,  
3.Over riding commission 4. Normal loss,  
5. Coventurers, 6. Principal –Agent

**PART – B**

1. Define consignment.
2. What is Del cre dere commission?
3. Write a note on Proforma invoice.
4. Normal Loss on Consignment – Make note.
5. What are non recurring expenses?
6. What is Joint venture?

**PART – C**

1. Describe the difference between consignment and Joint venture.
2. Explain the difference between consignment and sale.

**PART – D**

1. Describe the difference between Joint venture and Partnership.
2. Explain the methods of recording Joint venture transaction.

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## CHAPTER – VI : ACCOUNTS OF NON-TRADING CONCERNS

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Acquisition of fixed assets is a
  - a) Revenue expenditure
  - b) Capital expenditure
  - c) Deferred revenue expenditure
  - d) None of these.
2. Money received in normal course of business.
  - a) Capital receipt
  - b) Donation
  - c) Admission fees
  - d) Revenue receipt
3. Excess of income over expenditure is
  - a) Surplus
  - b) Deficit
  - c) Profit
  - d) Loss
4. Gift to a non profit organizations made by will
  - a) Donation received
  - b) Subscription
  - c) Legacy
  - d) Life member ship fee
5. Voluntary payment for professional service.
  - a) Donation Paid
  - b) Honorarium
  - c) Subscription
  - d) None of these.

**Answer :** 1.(b) , 2 (d), 3 (a), 4 (c), 5 (b)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

1. Name the heavy expenditure of a revenue nature incurred for getting benefit over a number of years.
2. Name the expenditure incurred in the purchase of goods for resale or for conversion of raw material in to finished products.
3. Give one example for deferred revenue expenditure
4. What is excess of expenditure over income is called?
5. Amount invested in business for long period which is nonrecurring in nature is called as?

**Answer :** 1. Deferred revenue expenditure (b) Revenue expenditure 3. (c) Preliminary expense (b) Expenses in shifting the business or (c) expense incurred on research and development or advertisement expenses, 4. Deficit 5. Capital receipt.

### PART – B

1. What is non trading organization?
2. What is capital expenditure?
3. What is revenue expenditure?
4. What is Honorarium?
5. What is legacy?
6. Write a note on life member ship fees.
7. What is surplus and deficit?

### PART – C

1. Differentiate the capital expenditure from revenue expenditure.
2. Explain deferred revenue expenditure with illustration.

### PART – D

1. Explain the difference between receipts and payments accounts and income and expenditure account.

## CHAPTER – VII : PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Partnership act was passed in the year  
a) 1956      b) 1932      c) 1881      d) 1949
2. Under this method good will is expressed to be the purchase of certain number of years profit based on the average of a given period.  
a) Revaluation                      b) Super profit Method  
c) Average Profit method d) Premium method
3. The balance in the capital account keeps on changing every time.  
a) Fixed capital account      b) Fluctuating Capital account  
c) Partner's current account d) None of these

**Answer :** 1. (b), 2. (c), 3(b)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

1. Name the method that is followed when the incoming partner brings in his share of good will in cash.
2. Name the two methods of treatment of good will at the time of admission of a new partner.

**Answer :**

1. Premium method
2. i) Revaluation method  
ii) Premium method

### PART – B

1. Define partnership.
2. What is revaluation account?
3. What is fluctuating capital account?
4. Write short notes on – premium method of treatment of goodwill

### PART – C

1. Narrate the three methods of calculation of goodwill at the time of admission of partner
2. Explain how capital accounts of partners are maintained in partnership firm

### PART – D

1. Explain the accounting treatment at the time of admission of partner

## CHAPTER – VIII : COMPANY ACCOUNTS

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Companies are formed under a special act of parliament or state legislature
  - a) Registered companies
  - b) Government companies
  - c) Statutory companies
  - d) Public companies
2. When shares are issued at a price higher than the face value, it is called as
  - a) Issue of shares at par
  - b) Issue of shares at discount
  - c) Issue of shares at premium
  - d) None of these
3. These shares form a large part of the total shares of the company
  - a) Equity shares
  - b) Preference shares
  - c) Cumulative preference shares
  - d) Redeemable preference shares
4. One of the internal sources of finance for the company
  - a) Share capital
  - b) Debentures
  - c) Deposits from
  - d) Loans from commercial banks

**Answer :** 1 (c), 2 (c), 3 (a), 4 (a)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

1. Under which act companies are incorporated?
2. Write any two characteristics of a company.
3. Which company limits the maximum number of members to fifty excluding employee member?
4. Write the name of shares that are redeemed or repaid after a specified period.
5. When shares are forfeited?

**Answer :**

1. Companies act of 1956
2. Any two characteristics,
3. Private company,
4. Redeemable preference shares,
5. Non payment of call money

**PART – B**

1. Define company.
2. What are the external financial sources of a joint stock company.
3. Write a short note on ordinary share.
4. What is meant by minimum subscription?
5. What is meant by pro-rata allotment?
6. When shares are forfeited?

**PART – C**

1. Explain the features of a joint stock company.
2. Write a note on (a) Calls in arrears (b) Calls in advance

**PART – D**

1. Explain the different kinds of share capital of a joint stock company.

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## CHAPTER – IX : AN INTRODUCTION TO AUDITING

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Verification of accounting and financial records with a view to determine their accuracy and reliability is called.
  - a) Auditing      b) Vouching      c) Test checking      d) Routine checking
2. Transactions are not recorded according to generally accepted accounting principles – what error is this?
  - a) Error of principle      b) Compensating error
  - c) Error of Omission      d) Error of commission
3. An enquiry into the accounts and records of a business concern with some special purpose in view is called.
  - a) Book keeping      b) Accountancy      c) Auditing      d) Investigation
4. The wilful misrepresentation made with all intention of deceiving others is called
  - a) Error      b) Fraud      c) Verification      d) None of these

**Answer :** 1. (a), 2 (a), 3. (d), 4. (b)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

1. What are the subsidiary objects of auditing?
2. When a transaction is completely or partially omitted to be recorded in the book of accounts, what error is this?
3. Name the error which arises when only one aspect of the transaction is recorded?
4. Name the error which arise due to wrong recording, wrong posting etc of a transaction/

**Answer :**

- 1) Detection and prevention of errors & frauds.
- 2) Error of omission 3) Error of partial omission
- 4) Error of commission

### PART – B

1. Define auditing
2. Mention the primary objective of auditing.
3. What is investigation?
4. Explain the error of principle.
5. What is compensating error?
6. What is window dressing?

### PART – C

1. Differentiate auditing from investigation
2. Explain the following.
  - a) Error of commission      b) Error of omission

### PART – D

1. Explain the secondary objects of auditing
2. Describe the advantages of auditing.

## CHAPTER – X: CLASSIFICATION OF AUDIT

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. An audit made compulsory by the statute or law in some enterprise is called  
a) Private audit                      b) Statutory audit  
c) internal audit                      d) Government audit
2. Audit done in partnership firm /sole proprietor ship is called  
a) Private audit                      b) Statutory audit  
c) internal audit                      d) Government audit
3. Audit done at the close of financial year after the final accounts are prepared is called  
a) Continuous audit                  b) Annual audit  
c) Balance sheet audit              d) Interim audit
4. Audit concerned with checking of cost accounting records in called  
a) cash audit                          b) Management audit  
c) Cost audit                          d) Detailed audit
5. Audit done in the middle of the year to find out interim profit or loss of the concern is called  
a) Balance sheet audit              b) Interim Audit  
c) Complete audit                    d) Cash audit

**Answer :** 1.(b), 2.(a),3(b),4.(c),5.(b)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

1. Name the audit done in cooperative societies.
2. What is the audit applicable to government department and departmental undertaking is called?
3. Name the audit consisting of complete verification of all the items contained in the balance sheet.
4. Name the audit which is confined to only certain account or certain period of accounts.
5. Name the audit concerned with the checking of cash transaction only.

**Answer :**

1. Statutory audit 2. Government audit 3. Balance sheet audit
4. Partial audit 5. Cash audit

**PART – B**

1. How audit is classified according to structure of business
2. What is statutory audit?
3. What is government audit?
4. What is interim audit?
5. What is cost audit?

**PART – C**

1. What are the advantage and disadvantage of continuous audit?
2. What are advantage and disadvantage of final audit?
3. Write a note on
  - a) Balance sheet audit
  - b) Management audit.

**PART – D**

1. Describe the various categories of audit from the practical point of view.

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## CHAPTER – XI : INTERNAL CONTROL AND INTERNAL CHECK

### PART – B

1. What is meant by internal control ?
2. Define internal check?
3. What are the objects of internal check?

### PART – C

1. Differentiate internal check and internal audit.
2. Explain the objects of internal control.
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of internal check?

### PART – D

1. Explain the internal check regarding cash receipt and cash payments.
2. Describe the internal check systems for wage payment.

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## CHAPTER – XII : VOUCHING

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Essence of auditing.
  - a) Test checking      b) Routine checking      c) Vouching      d) None of these
2. A written documents is support of a transaction.
  - a) Invoice      b) Voucher      c) Receipt      d) Account
3. Checking of arithmetical accuracy of books of original entry and ledger with a view to detect clerical errors or frauds of a very simple nature.
  - a) Test checking      b) Internal checking      c) Routine checking      d) None of these

**Answer :** 1.(c) 2.(b) 3.(c)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

1. Which is the back bone of auditing?
2. Name the two types of voucher.
3. Name any two voucher to check purchase returns?
4. Name any two voucher to check cash receipts?
5. How are transaction selected for test checking?
6. Name the checking in which few transaction are selected at random.

**Answer :** 1) Vouching 2. I) Primary voucher II) Secondary voucher 3. Purchase return book, letter of credit 4. Counterfoils, carbon copies of contracts made 5. At random, 6. Test checking

### PART – B

1. What is voucher?
2. Define vouching.
3. What is test checking?
4. Write a note on routine checking.
5. How do you vouch the following items :
  - a) Patent and copy right      b) Director's fee

### PART – C

1. What points should be noted by auditor while examining voucher?
2. Vouching is the back bone of auditing \_\_\_\_ Explain.
3. What are the precaution to be taken by auditor which test checking?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of routine checking?
5. How would you vouch bills receivable book?

### PART – D

1. How would you vouch debit side of cash book?
2. How would you vouch credit side of cash book?
3. How would you vouch the following book.
  - a) Purchases book      b) Sales book

## CHAPTER – XIII: VERIFICATION AND VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

- Current assets are valued at
  - Cost price
  - Market price
  - Cost price or market price whichever is less
  - None of these
- Fixed assets are valued at
  - Cost price
  - Market price
  - Cost price minus depreciation
  - None of these

Answer : 1.(c) , 2.(c)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

- What is the basic principle of valuing fixed assets?
- Name the liability which may or may not arise in the future?
- How contingent liability is shown in the balance sheet?

Answer : 1. Cost price minus depreciation 2. Contingent liability 3. As foot note

### PART – B

- What is verification?
- What you mean by valuation?
- How would you value fixed assets?
- Examine the duties of an auditor regarding contingent liability?

### PART – C

- What are the objects of verification?
- Explain the verification and valuation of stock in trade.
- How would you verify the following assets
  - Bills payable
  - outstanding expense
- Explain the term contingent liability in detail

### PART – D

- How would you verify the various kinds of assets?
- How would you verify various kinds of liability?

## CHAPTER – XIV : RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

- Reserve created to strengthen the financial resources of the business  
a) Capital reserve      b) General reserve      c) Sinking fund      d) Secret reserve
- Reserve invested outside the business to meet an expected loss  
a) Specific Reserve      b) Capital Reserve      c) Reserve Fund      d) Secret Reserve
- Reserve which is created out of capital profit  
a) General Reserve      b) Specific Reserve      c) Secret Reserve      d) Capital Reserve
- Reserve not disclosed in the balance sheet  
a) General Reserve      b) Specific Reserve      c) Secret Reserve      d) Reserve Fund

#### Answer :

1(b), 2(c), 3(d), 4(c)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

- Name the reserve which is created whether there is profit or loss
- Name the reserve created out of capital profit.
- Give an example of capital profit

#### Answer :

- Provision or specific Reserve
- Capital Reserve
- Any one example

### PART – B

- What is reserve?
- List the various types of reserves.
- What is capital Reserve?
- Give the meaning of secret reserve?
- Write a note on sinking fund.
- What is meant by provision?

### PART – C

- What is capital reserve? What are the duties of an auditor regarding Capital Reserve?
- Examine the methods of creating Secret Reserve.
- Differentiate General Reserve from Specific Reserve.

### PART – D

- What are the difference between Reserve and Provision?
- Define Secret Reserve. Explain methods of creating Secret Reserve.



## CHAPTER – XVI : COMPANY AUDITOR

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Statutory report is prepared by  
a) Shareholder    b) Auditor    c) Registrar    d) Director
2. Statutory report must be certified by  
a) Shareholder    b) Auditor    c) Director    d) Registrar
3. Statutory report must be sent to the shareholders atleast \_\_\_\_\_ days before the statutory meeting of the company  
a) 7 days    b) 14 days    c) 21 days    d) 28 days
4. Companies Act was enacted in the year  
a) 1932    b) 1938    c) 1949    d) 1956

**Answer :** 1(c), 2(b), 3(c), 4(d)

#### II. Answer in one or two words

1. Who prepares statutory report?
2. Issue of shares at premium is dealt by which section of companies act?
3. Issue of shares at discount is dealt by which section of companies act?
4. Is audit of share transfer compulsory?

**Answer :**

1. Director    2. Sec 78    3. Sec 79    4. no, it is not compulsory

### PART – B

1. Explain the term statutory audit.
2. What is statutory report.
3. Explain briefly share capital audit?
4. What is share transfer audit?
5. Write a note on shares issued for consudation other than cash.

### PART – C

1. What are the contents of statutory report?
2. What are the duties of an auditor regarding statutory report?
3. List out the documents to be examined by an auditor during share capital audit.

### PART – D

1. Describe share transfer audit.
2. Examine the duties of an auditor when shares are issued.  
i) at premium    ii) at discount

## CHAPTER – XVII : PLANNING THE AUDIT

### PART – A

#### I. Choose the correct answer

1. Auditor's plan for proposed audit work is called what?
2. Name the book maintained to record all important matters while conducting audit.
3. Name the paper used by the auditor for Audit work.
4. What are the types of Auditor's Report.

#### Answer :

1. Audit programme, 2. Audit Note book
3. Audit working paper; 4. i) clean report ii) qualified report

### PART – B

1. What is an audit programme?
2. What is an audit note book?
3. Explain audit working paper.
4. What is an audit report.
5. Explain the importance of audit report
6. Clean report - explain

### PART – C

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of audit programme?
2. Describe the advantage and disadvantages of audit note book.
3. What are the contents of audit report? Give the specimen of clean report.

## CHAPTER – XVIII : MISCELLANEOUS AUDIT

### PART – D

1. Give an audit programme for an educational institution.
2. Give an audit programme for clubs
3. Give an audit programme for Hospitals.
4. Give an audit programme for charitable institutions.