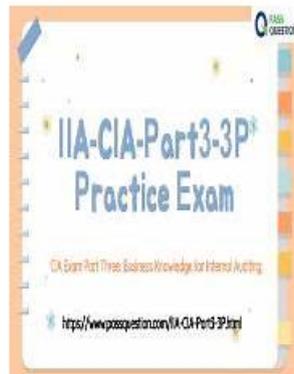


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IIA Business Knowledge for Internal Auditing Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following is true regarding the use of remote wipe for smart devices?

- A. It can delete data backed up to a desktop for complete protection if required.
- **B. It enables the erasure and reformatting of secure digital (SD) cards.**
- C. It can wipe data that is backed up via cloud computing
- D. It can restore default settings and lock encrypted data when necessary.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 30

At December 31, Year 2, an entity had the following obligations that were expected to be refinanced:

□ The 17% note payable was issued on October 1, Year 1, and matures on July 1, Year 3.

No loan agreement existing at the balance sheet date provides for refinancing. The 15% note payable was issued on May 1, Year 1, and matures on May 1, Year 3. On February 1, Year 3, the entire US \$140,000 balance of the 17% note payable was refinanced by issuance of a long-term debt instrument. On February 7, Year 3, the entity entered into a noncancelable agreement with a lender to refinance the 15% note payable on a long-term basis. The financial statements were authorized to be issued on March 1, Year 3. The total amount of obligations that may be properly excluded from current liabilities on the entity's December 31, Year 2, balance sheet is:

- **A. US \$0**
- B. US \$340,000
- C. US \$200,000
- D. US \$140,000

Answer: A

Explanation:

Financial liabilities are current if they are due within 12 months even if 1) the original term was for more than 12 months and 2) an agreement to refinance on a long-term basis was completed after the balance sheet and before the issuance of the financial statements. Thus, both are current. The amount excluded from current liabilities is US \$0.

NEW QUESTION # 31

According to IIA guidance on IT, which of the following plans would pair the identification of critical business processes with recovery time objectives?

- A. The business case for business continuity planning
- B. The business continuity management charter
- C. The business continuity risk assessment plan
- **D. The business impact analysis plan**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference: IIA Business Knowledge for Internal Auditing, Business Continuity Planning section.

NEW QUESTION # 32

An organization has 10,000 units of a defect item in stock, per unit, market price is \$10; production cost is \$4; and defect selling price is \$5. What is the carrying amount (inventory value) of defects at your end?

- A. \$10,000
- B. \$0
- C. \$5,000
- D. \$4,000

Answer: C

Explanation:

The carrying amount (inventory value) of defective items is calculated based on the lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV) principle under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Given data:

- * Market price (normal selling price): \$10 per unit
- * Production cost: \$4 per unit
- * Defect selling price (NRV): \$5 per unit
- * Total defective units: 10,000

Step 1: Determine the valuation rule

According to IAS 2 (Inventories), inventory should be valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV):

- * Cost per unit = \$4
- * NRV per unit = \$5

Since \$4 (cost) < \$5 (NRV), the cost per unit (\$4) is used for valuation.

Step 2: Calculate total carrying amount

$$10,000 \text{ units} \times 4 \text{ (cost per unit)} = 40,000$$

$$10,000 \text{ units} \times 4 \text{ (cost per unit)} = 40,000$$

However, since the items are defective, their value is determined by NRV (\$5 per unit) because they cannot be sold at full market price.

$$10,000 \times 5 = 50,000$$

Since inventory should be recorded at the lower of cost or NRV, the inventory value is \$5 per unit instead of \$4.

$$10,000 \times 5 = 50,000$$

Thus, the verified answer is C. \$5,000.

NEW QUESTION # 33

Butteco has the following cost components for 100,000 units of product for the year just ended:

All costs are variable except for US \$100,000 of manufacturing overhead and US \$100,000 of selling and administrative expenses. The total costs to produce and sell 110,000 units during the year are:

- A. US \$650,000
- B. US \$540,000
- C. US \$695,000
- D. US \$715,000

Answer: C

Explanation:

Raw materials unit costs are strictly variable at US \$2 (200,000 / 100,000 units). Similarly, direct labor has a variable unit cost of US \$1 (100,000 / 100,000 units). The US \$200,000 of manufacturing overhead for 100,000 units is 50%. The variable unit cost is US \$1. Selling costs are US \$100,000 fixed and US variable for production. Fixed costs are US \$200,000. At a production level of 110,000 units, variable costs are US \$495,000 (110,000 units x \$4.50). Hence, total costs are US \$ 695,000 (\$495,000 + \$200,000).

NEW QUESTION # 34

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