

Exam Questions CFE-Fraud-Prevention-and-Deterrence

Certified Fraud Examiner - Fraud Prevention and Deterrence Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1

The internal auditor's fraud-related responsibilities include which of the following?

- A. Evaluating whether management is actively retaining responsibility for oversight of the fraud risk management program
- B. Attesting that the organization's financial statements are free of material misstatements caused by fraud
- C. Reporting to regulators regarding the entity's vulnerability to fraud
- D. Overseeing management's actions to manage fraud risks

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following is NOT included in the five fraud risk management principles described

- A. Communicating the expectations of those governing the fraud risk management program
- B. Deploying preventive and detective fraud control activities to mitigate fraud risk
- C. Performing comprehensive fraud risk assessments to identify specific fraud schemes
- D. Developing one-time evaluations for each fraud risk management principle

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3

According to the differential reinforcement theory, behavior is weakened when positive rewards are gained or punishment is avoided

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4

Fraud risks related to corruption include all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Espionage by competitor
- B. Aiding and abetting vendor fraud
- C. Payment of bribes
- D. Receipt of kickbacks

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5

White, a Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), was hired to conduct a fraud examination. She did not find fraud, but, in White's opinion, there were several internal control deficiencies that, if not remediated, could facilitate the occurrence of fraud. Under the ACFE Code of Professional Ethics, White may include her opinion on the controls in her report to management

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

Which of the following statements regarding white-collar defendants is TRUE?

- A. The lower the offenders' social status, the more likely they are to be imprisoned
- B. They are more likely to be fined than to face prison terms as punishment
- C. They are less likely to insist on a trial than other offenders
- D. All of the above

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7

Which of the following is NOT a way that an organization's fraud risk assessment should be incorporated into the audit process?

- A. It should be used to replace the auditor's own identification and assessment of fraud risks.
- B. It should be used to assess whether there is a moderate-to-high risk of management override of internal controls within the moderate-to-high fraud risk areas
- C. It should be used to increase awareness in the development of audit programs for areas that have been identified as having a moderate-to-high risk of fraud.
- D. It should be used to design audit tests to evaluate whether the controls are operating effectively

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 240 establishes auditors as being primarily responsible for the prevention and detection of fraud within an organization

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

According to G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance (the Principles):

- A. Governments should have in place a corporate governance framework that promotes transparent and fair markets
- B. Companies should disclose all financial information to investors, regardless of the cost burden of the disclosure
- C. A corporate governance framework should focus on the rights of shareholders but does not need to include the rights of other organizational stakeholders
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

In developing a corporate governance framework for an organization, directors and management must consider which of the following?

- A. The organization's cultural environment
- B. The organization's legal and regulatory environment
- C. The organization's ethical environment
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

The existence of many specialized departments within a company generally decreases the overall risk of fraud within the organization

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 14

Glenda, an internal auditor, and Bridgette, an accounts receivable clerk, have had several heated disagreements over accounting procedures and policies. Glenda has just been told that she will be the lead on the company's fraud risk assessment. During the fraud risk assessment, Glenda should:

- A. Include her disagreements with Bridgette as a factor when assessing the risk of fraud in the accounts receivable department
- B. Automatically designate the accounts receivable department as a high-risk area
- C. Confront Bridgette about the disagreements and discuss how they increase the department's risk of fraud
- D. Have someone else perform the fraud risk assessment work related to the accounts receivable department's activities

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 18

In response to a risk identified during a fraud risk assessment, management decides to purchase fidelity insurance to help protect the company against the associated risk of loss. This response is known as:

- A. Mitigating the risk
- B. Assuming the risk
- C. Avoiding the risk
- D. Transferring the risk

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 23

According to the 2018 Report to the Nations, schemes are the most common form of occupational fraud, while schemes are the costliest form of occupational fraud

- A. Financial statement fraud, corruption
- B. Asset misappropriation; financial statement fraud
- C. Asset misappropriation; corruption
- D. Corruption; asset misappropriation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 25

Employee anti-fraud education should:

- A. Include examples of prior employee misconduct and how those situations were handled
- B. Include descriptions of the procedures that management uses to detect fraud.
- C. Be restricted to formal educational mechanisms to reinforce the importance of the message
- D. Be presented by organizational executives or anti-fraud professionals only

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26

Open-door management policies are a fraud prevention mechanism that addresses which leg of the Fraud Triangle?

- A. Opportunity
- B. Willingness
- C. Lack of integrity
- D. Pressure

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 27

Effectively documenting and communicating organizational hierarchies, including the proper flow of information, can be a helpful tool in preventing fraud

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32

The theory of differential association is used frequently to explain white-collar criminality Which of the following is NOT one of the assertions or principles of differential association?

- A. Criminal behavior is learned from other people in a process of communication
- B. Criminal behavior is learned using the same mechanisms as other learning
- C. Criminal behavior is acquired through participation with intimate personal groups
- D. The process of learning criminal behavior Is the same as pure imitation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 36

According to International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 31000 2018. an organization's risk management program should be proportionate to the organization s specific operations and objectives.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 38

The Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) is the global body responsible for establishing international corporate governance standards.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 42

Which of the following is TRUE regarding the reporting of the fraud risk assessment results?

- A. A fraud risk assessment report should reflect the assessment team's subjective perspective regarding the risks identified
- B. The fraud risk assessment report should be delivered in a style most suited to the language of the business
- C. The fraud risk assessment report should contain a detailed, comprehensive list of every assessment finding
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 46

The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) defines as "a process, effected by an entity s board of directors management. and other personnel designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives relating to operations, reporting, and compliance."

- A. Fraud risk management
- B. Corporate compliance
- C. Internal control
- D. Risk assessment

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48

Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the organization s board of directors?

- A. Acting as guardians of the organization s resources and assets
- B. Managing the performance of employees charged with carrying out business activities
- C. Assessing the strategy and underlying purpose of management's decisions and actions
- D. Serving as the middlemen between shareholders and management

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 50

Which of the following is TRUE regarding an organization's ethics program?

- A. To be most effective, access to the organization's ethics policy should be restricted to employees and other internal parties only
- B. In designing the ethics program, management should consider whether the organization currently has any ethical leadership issues
- C. An effective written ethics policy alone is sufficient to communicate management's ethical philosophy and serve as a comprehensive ethics program
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 54

Which of the following is FALSE regarding corporate governance?

- A. Effective corporate governance practices are most necessary in an organization in which the owners are not also the individuals responsible for setting and executing the business strategy
- B. Effective corporate governance practices are considered to be the foundation of fraud risk management.
- C. Corporate governance's primary purpose is to ensure the accuracy of the organization's financial reports
- D. An entity's corporate governance structure specifies the distribution of rights and responsibilities among the different participants in the organization.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 56

Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding how fraud examiners should exercise professional skepticism during a fraud examination engagement?

- A. Professional skepticism involves maintaining a mindset that no fraud has occurred
- B. Fraud examiners should not relax their skeptical attitudes even if there are no signs of fraudulent activity.
- C. Fraud examiners should form the engagement hypothesis without regard to the available preliminary information
- D. Professional skepticism means beginning all assignments with the belief that something is amiss

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 58

Smith, a retail sales manager, wants to decrease the level of cash register over-and-short discrepancies among his sales team. According to behaviorist theories, which of the following options would be the most effective way for Smith to encourage his team members to keep their cash drawers in balance?

- A. Offer a bonus to anyone whose drawer reconciles perfectly for sixty days.
- B. Take away an hour of paid time off for each time the drawer is over or short.
- C. Publicly call out and criticize employees whose cash drawers are over or short
- D. Demote employees who continue to have reconciliation discrepancies

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 62

A report by a fraud examiner is privileged from disclosure by anyone other than the client

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 67

Which of the following is NOT one of the three general approaches used to control corporate crime?

- A. Consumer action to force change
- B. Voluntary changes in corporate attitudes and structure
- C. Media blacklisting of the organization
- D. Strong intervention of the government

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 70

Which of the following is FALSE regarding the discussion about the financial statements susceptibility to fraud that auditors are required to have under International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 240?

- A. The audit team should discuss how management could conceal fraud
- B. The audit team should consider factors that provide the opportunity for fraud.
- C. The audit team should focus solely on how the company's assets could be misappropriated
- D. The audit team should consider whether the organizational culture might enable the rationalization of fraud

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 75

Which of the following is NOT a purpose served by a professional organization's code of conduct?

- A. It provides more direct solutions to professional ethical dilemmas than might exist under general ethical principles
- B. It serves as a reference and benchmark for ethical guidance
- C. It provides clear answers to all ethical dilemmas the organization s members might face
- D. It facilitates practical enforcement and profession-wide internal discipline

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 76

Professional auditing standards suggest that auditors incorporate an "element of predictability" in the selection of auditing procedures to be performed so that they ensure the same areas are tested in the same manner during each audit.

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 78

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