

# 100% Pass ACFE - Efficient CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes - Exam Certified Fraud Examiner - Financial Transactions and Fraud Schemes Exam Material

CFE Financial Transactions and Fraud Schemes Free Practice Questions: The ACFE CFE (Certified Fraud Examiner) Exam is a rigorous examination that tests the knowledge and skills of professionals in the anti-fraud profession. The exam consists of four parts, with one part focusing on financial transactions and fraud schemes. To pass this part of the exam, candidates must have a solid understanding of financial transactions and the different types of fraud schemes that exist. [CFE Financial Transactions and Fraud Schemes Free Practice Questions](#) will provide free practice questions for this section of the exam and outline the benefits of using practice questions to help you prepare for the CFE exam.

## Benefits of Using Practice Questions

- Assess Your Knowledge - Practice questions allow you to assess your knowledge of the subject matter and identify areas where you need to improve.
- Familiarize Yourself with the Exam Format - Practice questions provide an opportunity to become familiar with the format and structure of the exam.
- Increase Your Confidence - Consistent practice with practice questions can help boost your confidence and reduce exam anxiety.

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One of the four parts of the CFE exam is the Financial Transactions and Fraud Schemes section. This section covers a range of topics related to financial transactions, including cash receipts and disbursements, accounts receivable and payable, inventory, and payroll. It also covers various types of fraud schemes, such as skinning, larceny, and embezzlement, as well as the methods used to detect and prevent these schemes.

**>> Exam CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes Material <<**

## CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes Study Guide Practice Materials and CFE-Financial-Transactions-and-Fraud-Schemes Actual Dumps and Torrent - VCE4Plus

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### ACFE Certified Fraud Examiner - Financial Transactions and Fraud Schemes Exam Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

#### NEW QUESTION # 44

Which of the following is MOST ACCURATE concerning common methods that identity thieves use to steal information?

- A. Baiting involves leaving flash drives or similar items that have been infected with malware in places where people are likely to find them.
- B. Shoulder surfing is the practice of exploiting another person's access capability to gain access to restricted areas.
- C. Pharming is the practice of changing a victim's email or mailing address so that the identity thief receives the victim's mail.
- D. Dumpster diving involves searching for sensitive personal information on used computers that have been purchased from a reseller.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

\* Rationale for Correct Answer: Baiting is a social engineering tactic where fraudsters leave infected flash drives or storage media in public areas, hoping victims will plug them in, unknowingly installing malware. This is an accurate description.

\* Analysis of Incorrect Options:

\* A. Pharming - Involves redirecting users from legitimate websites to fraudulent ones, not mail redirection.

\* B. Dumpster diving - Searching physical trash for sensitive information, not computers from resellers.

\* C. Shoulder surfing - Observing someone's screen or keystrokes, not access exploitation.

\* Key Concept: Identity theft techniques.

Reference: ACFE Fraud Examiners Manual (2020), Corruption: Identity Theft and Social Engineering.

#### NEW QUESTION # 45

Skimming cases can more likely be detected by:

- A. Internal audits
- B. Occupational frauds
- C. Internal controls
- D. Accidents

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

\* Rationale for Correct Answer: Skimming is difficult to detect because the stolen cash is never recorded ("off-book"). Therefore, it is often discovered by accident - such as customer complaints, discovery of missing deposits, or unexpected reconciliations - rather than through audits or routine controls.

\* Analysis of Incorrect Options:

\* A. Internal audits - Effective for many frauds but weak at uncovering skimming because records appear normal.

\* C. Internal controls - Preventive controls may deter but cannot detect unrecorded theft.

\* D. Occupational frauds - Too broad and not a detection method.

\* Key Concept: Detection of Skimming - most often accidental.

Reference: ACFE Fraud Examiners Manual (2020 International Edition), Cash Receipts - Skimming Schemes and Detection.

#### NEW QUESTION # 46

When an incorrect total is carried from the journal to the ledger or from the ledger to the financial statements, this method is called:

- **A. False balance**
- B. Out-of-balance
- C. Forced Balance
- D. None of all

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

\* Rationale for Correct Answer: A false balance occurs when incorrect totals are intentionally carried forward from the journal to the ledger or from the ledger to the financial statements. This is often used as a concealment technique in fraud to make the books appear balanced while hiding irregularities.

\* Analysis of Incorrect Options:

\* A. Forced Balance - Involves adding fictitious entries to force accounts into balance.

\* B. Out-of-balance - Results when entries don't match, but not specifically from carried totals.

\* D. None of all - Incorrect since "false balance" is the precise term.

\* Key Concept: False balance entries as concealment techniques in fraudulent bookkeeping.

Reference: ACFE Fraud Examiners Manual (2020 International Edition), Accounting Concepts - Concealment by False Balances.

#### NEW QUESTION # 47

Which of the following can constitute a bribe, even if the illicit payment is never actually made?

- **A. Offering a payment**
- B. kickback payment
- C. Overbilling in payment
- D. Corruption in payment

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

Which of the following is NOT a distinguishing characteristic of a Ponzi scheme?

- A. Participants believe that they are making a legitimate investment.
- B. Promoters of Ponzi schemes promise investors uncommonly high returns.
- C. Promoters of Ponzi schemes engage in minimal amounts of valid commerce or investments.
- **D. Participants are paid based on the number of new investors that they recruit.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation:

\* Rationale for Correct Answer: Ponzi schemes differ from pyramid schemes. In Ponzi schemes, investors are paid returns from funds contributed by later investors, not based on recruiting new investors. Recruiting-based payouts are a characteristic of pyramid schemes, not Ponzi schemes.

\* Analysis of Incorrect Options:

\* A. Legitimate investment belief - True; victims believe the investment is genuine.

\* B. High returns promised - Classic Ponzi hallmark.

\* D. Minimal valid commerce - Ponzi promoters often fake or exaggerate legitimate investments.

\* Key Concept: Difference between Ponzi schemes and pyramid schemes.

Reference: ACFE Fraud Examiners Manual (2020), Financial Transactions: Ponzi Schemes.

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