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ACFE Certified Fraud Examiner Sample Questions (Q31-

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The ACFE CFE-Law certification exam is an industrial-recognized Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE-Law) certificate that is designed to validate candidates' skills, experience, and knowledge quickly. The Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE-Law) certification exam has been inspiring ACFE professionals since its beginning. Now this CFE-Law certification exam has become solid proof of certain skills set and knowledge.

The CFE-Law Exam covers a broad range of topics related to fraud investigation, including legal and ethical issues, criminal and civil law, and evidence collection and preservation. CFE-Law exam is designed to test a candidate's ability to identify and prevent fraud, as well as their understanding of the legal framework that underpins fraud investigations. Candidates must pass the CFE-Law Exam in addition to the standard CFE Exam to earn the CFE-Law credential. Certified Fraud Examiner certification is particularly valuable for professionals who work in legal, regulatory, or compliance roles, as well as those who work in fraud investigation or risk management.

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The CFE-Law Exam is designed for legal professionals who want to specialize in fraud prevention and detection. CFE-Law exam covers a range of topics, including fraud schemes and scams, ethics and professional responsibility, legal elements of fraud, and financial transactions and fraud schemes. The CFE-Law Exam is a rigorous exam that requires candidates to have a deep understanding of fraud prevention and detection.

The Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) CFE-Law (Certified Fraud Examiner) Certification Exam is a globally recognized credential for professionals who specialize in detecting, preventing, and investigating fraud. Certified Fraud Examiner certification is designed to provide assurance to employers and clients that the individual has the knowledge and skills required to identify and prevent fraudulent activities. CFE-Law Exam covers a range of topics, including fraud prevention and deterrence, financial transactions and fraud schemes, investigation, and law.

ACFE Certified Fraud Examiner Sample Questions (Q154-Q159):

NEW QUESTION # 154

Which of the following statements concerning the selection of expert witnesses during trial is MOST ACCURATE?

- A. Generally, the parties select expert witnesses in inquisitorial jurisdictions but not in adversarial jurisdictions.
- B. Generally, the court selects the primary expert witnesses in inquisitorial jurisdictions and the parties do not hire them directly.
- C. Generally, the court selects the primary expert witnesses in adversarial jurisdictions and the parties do not participate in the selection.
- **D. Generally, the parties select the expert witnesses in both inquisitorial and adversarial jurisdictions.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of Domain 1.

In the context of Overview of the Legal System, specifically relating to adversarial, inquisitorial, the question asks about MOST ACCURATE, the selection of expert witnesses during trial is MOST ACCURATE.

The correct answer is B: Generally, the parties select the expert witnesses in both inquisitorial and adversarial jurisdictions..

This question relates to the legal system framework. Understanding the distinction between different legal systems and processes is crucial for fraud examiners. The correct answer accurately describes the relationship between different legal entities and their jurisdictions. Expert witnesses provide specialized knowledge to help the fact finder understand complex issues. Their testimony must be relevant, reliable, and based on sufficient facts or data.

References:

- CFE Exam Content Outline: Domain 1: Overview of the Legal System
- adversarial
- inquisitorial
- Fraud Examiners Manual, Law Section

NEW QUESTION # 155

Which of the following is the MOST ACCURATE statement about the different types of alternative dispute resolution!?

- A. In an arbitration proceeding the arbitrator acts as a judge or jury by deciding the dispute at issue on its merits
- B. The agreements reached in mediations are generally nonbinding.
- C. In a mediation session, the mediator decides who should win the dispute at issue
- **D. The decisions reached in all arbitrations are always binding**

Answer: D

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of Domain 9.

In the context of Civil Actions, specifically relating to alternative dispute, the question asks about MOST ACCURATE, the different types of alternative dispute resolution!.

The correct answer is C: The decisions reached in all arbitrations are always binding.

This question focuses on civil action processes. The correct answer accurately describes civil litigation procedures, evidence preservation, or remedies available to fraud victims. Civil recovery is often an important component of fraud resolution.

NEW QUESTION # 156

Which of the following statements concerning judgments involving parties that are in multiple jurisdictions is MOST ACCURATE?

- A. Whether a foreign judgment is enforceable always depends on where the defendant's assets are located.
- B. If a party obtains a judgment in one jurisdiction, then that party will automatically be able to enforce the judgment wherever the defendant resides.
- C. Whether a foreign judgment is enforceable might depend on whether the two jurisdictions have an enforcement treaty.
- D. If a party obtains a judgment in one jurisdiction, then that party will automatically be able to enforce the judgment in any jurisdiction.

Answer: C

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of Uncategorized.

the question asks about MOST ACCURATE, judgments involving parties that are in multiple jurisdictions is MOST ACCURATE.

The correct answer is D: Whether a foreign judgment is enforceable might depend on whether the two jurisdictions have an enforcement treaty..

This question tests your understanding of key fraud examination concepts and legal principles.

References:

- CFE Exam Content Outline: Uncategorized
- Fraud Examiners Manual, Law Section

NEW QUESTION # 157

According to the best practices regarding large cash transactions with customers as provided by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations, which of the following transactions would require a report to be filed with the government?

- A. A single cash purchase of restaurant supplies for a sum that is above the jurisdiction's designated threshold.
- B. A domestic cash deposit into a bank of a sum that is below the jurisdiction's designated threshold.
- C. All of the above.
- D. A single cash purchase of casino credits for a sum that is above the jurisdiction's designated threshold.

Answer: D

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of Domain 5.

In the context of Money Laundering, specifically relating to FATF, the question asks about large cash transactions with customers as provided by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendations, which of the following transactions would require a report to be filed with the government, FATF.

The correct answer is C: A single cash purchase of casino credits for a sum that is above the jurisdiction's designated threshold..

This question addresses money laundering concepts. The correct answer correctly identifies the stage, method, or regulatory framework related to money laundering or anti-money laundering efforts. Understanding these processes is critical for fraud examiners working to detect and prevent financial crimes.

NEW QUESTION # 158

Which of the following is NOT an element that must be proven to establish a perjury offense?

- A. The defendant made the statement with knowledge of its falsity
- B. The defendant made a false statement while under oath.
- C. The defendant made a false statement in a court of law.
- D. The defendant made a false statement that was material

Answer: C

