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The CFE-Law exam consists of four sections: Legal Elements of Fraud, Fraud Investigation, Fraud Prevention and Deterrence, and Legal Principles. Each section has a specific focus and covers a range of topics related to fraud and the legal system. CFE-Law Exam is computer-based and consists of multiple-choice questions, with a total of 125 questions. Candidates have four hours to complete the exam, and they must achieve a passing score of at least 75% to earn their CFE-Law certification.

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ACFE CFE-Law certification exam is comprised of four sections: Financial Transactions and Fraud Schemes, Law, Investigation, and Fraud Prevention and Deterrence. Each section of the exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and understanding of key concepts related to fraud examination and investigation. CFE-Law Exam consists of 500 multiple-choice questions, and candidates are given four hours to complete each section.

ACFE Certified Fraud Examiner Sample Questions (Q171-Q176):

NEW QUESTION # 171

Which of the following is TRUE in regard to authenticating evidence in most common law systems?

- A. Digital records cannot be authenticated by testimony from a witness with personal knowledge
- B. Exhibits that cannot be authenticated will not be admitted regardless of relevance

- C. For evidence to be authenticated it must be reviewed and voted on by a jury
- **D. The purpose of authentication is to ensure that hearsay is not admitted into evidence**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 172

Even if a government agent obtains consent to search by force duress or bribery, the consent will still constitute a valid waiver of the consenting party's right to be free from searches.

- A. true
- **B. False**

Answer: B

Explanation:

This question tests your knowledge of Domain 2.

In the context of The Law Related to Fraud, specifically relating to bribery, the question asks about the core concepts in this area.

The correct answer is B: False.

This question addresses fraud-related laws. The correct answer identifies the proper legal concept or violation that applies in the described scenario. Fraud examiners must understand these legal principles to properly identify and address fraudulent activities.

References:

- CFE Exam Content Outline: Domain 2: The Law Related to Fraud
- bribery
- Fraud Examiners Manual, Law Section

NEW QUESTION # 173

Each day, Rachel purchases \$14,500 in bearer instruments with cash from a bank where all currency transactions above \$15,000 must be reported to the government. Rachel's actions are a red flag of which of the following schemes'?

- **A. Structuring**
- B. Real estate laundering
- C. Channel stuffing
- D. Alternative remittance system

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 174

Felix is charged with violating a criminal law that prohibits making false statements to government agencies.

Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the elements the government must prove to establish a violation?

- A. The government must prove that the defendant knew the statement was false.
- **B. The government must prove that it suffered a loss for relying on the false statement.**
- C. The government must prove that the statement concerned a matter within the jurisdiction of a government agency.
- D. The government must prove that the statement was material.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because a false-statements offense generally does not require the government to prove that it suffered a financial loss by relying on the statement. Under 18 U.S.C. 1001, the key elements include that the statement concerned a matter within the jurisdiction of a government agency, that it was knowingly false, and that it was material. The Department of Justice and the statutory text both identify jurisdiction, knowledge, and materiality as core elements.

That means options A, B, and D all describe recognized elements of the offense. By contrast, actual loss to the government is not required. A defendant can violate the statute even if the agency detects the lie immediately and never changes its position or loses money. The law is designed to protect the integrity of governmental functions and decision-making, not merely to punish lies that cause measurable financial harm. So long as the false statement is material and knowingly made in a matter within agency jurisdiction, the offense can be established. Therefore, the statement saying the government must prove that it "suffered a loss for relying on the false statement" is the incorrect one, making C the right answer. (Department of Justice)

