1. According to the Related Group case in the article, “C-suite fraud options”:
   A. The real estate agent who received the call from a supposed UPS manager was ultimately indicted in the money-laundering scheme.
   B. The real estate agent who received the call from a supposed UPS manager knew the call was fishy, so she immediately contacted the authorities.
   C. Ultimately the UPS manager bought 10 more condos — all developed and sold by the Related Group.
   D. Several employees at the real estate agency had broken multiple laws and failed to comply with AML regulations.

2. David Long, J.D., CFE, in the article, “C-suite fraud options,” said:
   A. “Many people in the real estate industry are unconcerned about where the money in big deals comes from.”
   B. “At no time during my real estate career did I hear anyone mention money laundering or AML.”
   C. “When money laundering becomes a risk to a business’ own interests, it sets up a compliance office.”
   D. “If you address just one part of MLRE, you’re not being effective. The regulatory solution has to be comprehensive.”

3. According to the article, “Sorry, this fraud has been disconnected,” Dan Jackson:
   A. Had worked for NyTell for 12 years.
   B. Was exactly as he appeared — no sham.
   C. Was a troubled person behind the carefully crafted image.
   D. Took very few vacations.

4. According to the article, “Sorry, this fraud has been disconnected,” Dan used his famous salesmanship to get Chet to approve the engagement of Jake Marshall as a project consultant.
   A. True.
   B. False.

5. According to the case in “Lesson 1” in the article, “Finishing well”:
   A. In early 2000, a car dealer stole $568 million from one of America’s largest automobile manufacturing companies.
   B. The automobile manufacturing company asked the author to meet with its board of directors.
   C. The author told the CEO the company had a “business problem” not a fraud problem.
   D. The author asked the company CEO how many automobiles it had sold in 1999.

6. According to the case in “Lesson 2” in the article, “Finishing well”:
   A. A rogue commodities trader lost $3.6 billion for his company by entering into complex derivatives transactions.
   B. The fraud went on for 11 years with a $3.6 billion cumulative loss at the end of year 11.
   C. While the amount lost was large it decreased from year to year.
   D. The perpetrator had to cover up his past losses and make it appear he was continuing to be profitable, which both required fraudulent reporting of large and larger trades.

7. According to the article, “Tangled wires”:
   A. The primary target for this fraud is large hospitals.
   B. A wire transfer is sent through a clearinghouse.
   C. Some of the most common ways to commit this fraud are through phishing, account hijacking, ACH kiting and social engineering.
   D. ACH transactions are more expensive than wire transfers.

8. According to the article, “Tangled wires,” this fraud has become much simpler for fraudsters to commit over the years because all they need is an account number and a bank-routing number.
   A. True.
   B. False.

9. According to the case in the article, “Turning on a dime”:
   A. In March 2013, Bob Yes, the city attorney, contacted Ken Wilson.
   B. The city suspected that the former city manager, Frank Sweet, might have embezzled approximately $36,000.
   C. The city refused to write off the embezzled amount.
   D. Several city employees had seen Sweet destroy numerous documents during his last days with the city, which might hinder the fraud examination.

10. According to the case in the article, “Turning on a dime”:
    A. The city meant to focus the original investigation on the missing $24,000; however, it became clear to the authors that the more obvious crime was the destruction of public documents.
    B. When the authors interviewed city employees, most knew about the missing funds but few knew Sweet had been shredding documents.
    C. Mitchell identified 68 documents as last being accessed about the missing funds but few knew Sweet had been shredding documents.
    D. The authors continued the investigation into the embezzlement and found enough evidence to indict Ken Sweet on that fraud also.