1. According to the article, “Revelatory robots,” Jeremy Clopton says:
   A. “AI will transform how CFEs conduct their fraud examinations.”
   B. “Machine learning will help discover evidence that no one can detect with everyday digital analysis.”
   C. “We’re not going to have fraud examiners who are also programmers and software developers in every organization in the world.”
   D. “Every fraud investigation team needs a member who’s well-versed in AI.”

2. According to the article, “Revelatory robots,” Heidi Stenberg says:
   A. “We establish a baseline for the typically culturally sensitive areas of the company.”
   B. “In investigations, we use AI and other analytics technologies to detect inherent meanings within data and reveal hidden relationships and patterns of behavior.”
   C. “That’s really what makes AI the more powerful capability because you don’t have to go back in and manually refresh it or change the model as we have typically done in the past.”
   D. “We are just scratching a new surface in the data transformation world.”

3. According to the article, Meridian Fleetware Inc. case in the article, “ ‘Meta-model of fraud’ “:
   A. Jake, the vice president of sales and marketing, embezzled more than $1.5 million.
   B. The CFO surreptitiously restated the earnings for the first quarter of 2008.
   C. The CEO knowingly signed off on erroneous numbers in the fourth quarter of 2008.
   D. Meridian Fleetware terminated the vice president of sales and marketing and required all salespersons to complete organizational ethics and compliance training.

4. According to the article, “ ‘Meta-model of fraud,’ ” the model:
   A. Provides a framework for examining issues associated with fraud and financially motivated crime.
   B. Was devised by Dr. Donald Cressey and Dr. Gil Geis to more fully explain fraudsters’ motivations.
   C. Explains more “why” and less “what.”
   D. Is used more by fraud examiners in Fortune 500 companies than the Fraud Triangle alone.

5. According to the article, “A doping dichotomy,” Bryan Fogel says:
   A. “Lance Armstrong, the most-tested athlete on planet earth, could get away with 600 tests clean without ever testing positive.”
   B. “I set out to tell a story using my personal doping plan but came upon a fraud of huge proportions.”
   C. “Grigory Rodchenkov is a flawed man, yes, but he’s exposed a decades-long doping program.”
   D. “Clearly this [anti-doping] system, which is being paraded around the world as working, is a fraud.”

6. According to the article, “A doping dichotomy”:
   A. Fogel met Grigory Rodchenkov during a track and field competition in Portland, Oregon.
   B. The Russian government had decided to use performance-enhancing drugs not just before but during the 2014 Sochi Olympics so they could be at their top levels.
   C. Fogel’s doping regimen pays off as he places third in his second Haute Route bicycle race.
   D. Grigory’s favorite book was Ray Bradbury’s “Fahrenheit 451.”

7. According to the article, “Hook, line and sinker”:
   A. Because they’re so successful and lucrative, phishing attacks are responsible for most data breaches.
   B. Only 39 percent of phishing attacks occur via the directed email method.
   C. Most phishing attacks originate in Estonia.

8. According to the article, “Hook, line and sinker,” hackers are becoming even more sophisticated in continuing to develop fraudulent scams that might seem to be very complex but are, in reality, very simple to design.
   A. True.
   B. False.

9. According to the article, “Are you going to make a federal case out of it?”:
   A. The greatest risk of embezzlement or theft is trusting longtime employees.
   B. Almost all public entities receive federal funds, and when they do, the federal government has a right to know how those entities do business.
   C. Municipalities should be most suspicious of employees who never take vacations and work overtime.
   D. Most small towns send their embezzlement cases to the FBI.

10. According to the article, “Are you going to make a federal case out of it?” Lack of internal controls, poor separation of duties and little professional skepticism cost taxpayers millions in small towns around the globe.
    A. True.
    B. False.