1. According to the opening case in the article, “The truth about the dark web fraud trade”:
   - A. “daydogger,” looking for a hitman, approached a site on the dark web ostensibly run by Lithuanian gangsters.
   - B. The site, Besa Mafia, said the hit would cost $10,000.
   - C. The Lithuanian gangsters carried out the hit, as promised.
   - D. In May 2017, a hacker published Besa Mafia’s customer hit list and revealed the site as a fraud.

2. According to the article, “The truth about the dark web fraud trade,” the Tor network:
   - A. Is short for “the omniscient router.”
   - B. Allows users to access the dark web with encrypted routing technology.
   - C. Allows only one encryption per request to visit the website.
   - D. Is accessible via the Bing browser only.

3. According to the article, “Con artists hack your brain … with your permission”:
   - A. Three areas of the brain undergo abnormal activity during emotional trauma: the amygdala, hippocampus and cerebellum.
   - B. To ply their craft, the most notorious con artists have exhibited behaviors congruent with three destructive personality disorders.
   - C. Psychology recognizes five groups of people with personality disorders that fall into what it calls the Dark Pentagon.
   - D. Narcissists are so highly self-centered that they manipulate, deceive and exploit others to achieve their goals.

4. According to the article, “Con artists hack your brain … with your permission,” con artists are unwitting masters at manipulating brain chemistry — all without knowing the molecular formula for a single cerebral neuropeptide.
   - A. True.
   - B. False.

5. According to the article, “Learning the art of fraud examination,” Jala Attia, CFE, said:
   - A. “Clients often want us to focus on that particular ‘rabbit hole.’”
   - B. “Requesting information directly from the subject is difficult at times because usually in a fraud investigation you want to gather as much evidence as possible without notifying the subject that they are under investigation.”
   - C. “Always obtain the evidence directly from the source.”
   - D. “There is a lot I know, but there is a lot more I do not know.”

6. According to the article, “Learning the art of fraud examination,” Jennifer Weber, CFE, said:
   - A. “I almost missed a huge fraud scheme once because I was so focused on the first scheme found by the client — a fraudulent disbursement scheme.”
   - B. “We undertake initial evidence collection in a manner not to arouse suspicion.”
   - C. “In the health care field, we deal a lot with providers of medical services and supplies.”
   - D. “Developing a fraud-theory approach for a case is important, but it isn’t a one-time process.”

7. According to the article, “Igniting anti-fraud research via ACFE Foundation”:
   - B. The Research Institute will award two kinds of grants: 1) monetary support awards 2) database grants.
   - C. The ACFE Foundation also works with COSO in anti-fraud efforts.
   - D. The Research Institute intends to award 26 researchers in 2020, 2021 and 2022.

8. According to the article, “Igniting anti-fraud research via ACFE Foundation,” the Institute encourages targeted industry or threat-based research sponsored and funded by corporate organizations and government agencies.
   - A. True.
   - B. False.
9. According to the article, “Using future anti-fraud tech tools wisely”:
   
   A. Nearly 75% of survey respondents use the traditional, longtime methods of exception reporting or anomaly detection in their fraud-related initiatives.
   
   B. Only 13% of organizations, according to the study, are currently applying artificial intelligence and machine learning to their anti-fraud efforts.
   
   C. Sixty-seven percent aren’t using digital forensics/e-discovery software.
   
   D. Only 26% of organizations use internal unstructured data.

10. According to the article, “Using future anti-fraud tech tools wisely,” data visualization and predictive analytics/predictive modeling are comparatively newer types of analytics techniques that have been or are expected to be adopted by a significant portion of organizations.

A. True.
B. False.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 67

Prior to joining Huntington, Smart spent 20 years in a variety of roles with JPMorgan Chase Global Security & Investigations, including as an investigator and a manager with internal, check fraud, fraud recovery and electronic crimes investigation teams. She began her fraud-fighting career as a criminal investigator for the state of Ohio.

Smart is the president emeritus of the ACFE Central Ohio Chapter and has been an active chapter member for more than 15 years.

She holds a Bachelor of Arts in Criminology from The Ohio State University and a Master of Science in Financial Crime and Compliance Management from Utica College. She says her graduate capstone project, “Improving Remote Identity Authentication for Consumers and Financial Institutions,” was based on her passion for understanding how technology, which has become a primary driver of growth in the business sector, also creates new and evolving challenges for anti-fraud professionals.

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