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1. According to the article, “Flying the company jet too close to the sun”:
   A. The person with an Icarus complex never soars but immediately plummets.
   B. The Icarus complex shares many traits of personality disorders with “dark psychology.”
   C. Even a modicum of narcissism is unhealthy for leaders.
   D. A study found that destructive leadership behavior varied from 44.6% to 72%.

2. According to the Marvell case in the article, “Flying the company jet too close to the sun,” Marvell’s leaders used this classic type of rationalization:
   A. “Slippery slope.”
   B. “Everyone’s doing it.”
   C. “Hamm’s excuse.”
   D. All of the above.

3. According to the oil-and-gas company controller case in the article, “Ignore waving red flags? Pay the cost,” Bart, the controller:
   A. Co-directed the corporate bank account.
   B. Was gregarious and often socialized with staff members.
   C. Lived a secret life.
   D. Always kept his office door open for visitors.

4. In the article, “Ignore waving red flags? Pay the cost,” controller Bart’s rationalization was a strong desire to beat the system.
   A. True.
   B. False.

5. According to the survey results in the article, “Supply-chain fraud is alive and escalating”:
   A. 52% of the companies said they aren’t sure if they have a trusted network of backup suppliers or a backup inventory plan in place.
   B. 46% of the companies rely on two suppliers for 20% of their materials.
   C. 27% of companies have their primary supply located in an area prone to severe problems.
   D. 36% of companies don’t regularly check their main supply-chain avenues for fraud risks.

6. According to the article, “Supply-chain fraud is alive and escalating,” narrow-based supply-chain risks are factors or events that are within organizations’ direct control that normally cause fraudulent disruptions in supply chains.
   A. True.
   B. False.

7. According to the article, “Twisted rationalization”:
   A. Most fraudsters carefully consider the potential rewards against the consequences of capture.
   B. Denying injury isn’t a potent rationalization.
   C. Rationalization becomes that much easier when people perceive they have no choice but to act in certain ways to save their jobs.
   D. Most fraudsters believe they’re good persons who are trapped in inescapable circumstances.

8. According to the article, “Twisted rationalization,” organizations can help their employees be more responsible with some “ethical nudging.”
   A. True.
   B. False.

9. According to the opening case in the article, “Anti-fraud pros are best suited to assess organizational cultures,” which of these was not among Orange County’s self-diagnosed dysfunctions:
   A. Lack of transparency and oversight in decision making.
   B. Deviations from rules and policies.
   C. Management’s sabotage of the county’s hotline.
   D. Inconsistent treatment of employees.

10. According to the article, “Anti-fraud pros are best suited to assess organizational cultures,” “culture” refers to the real attitudes, workplace behaviors, incentives and goals that organizational employees embrace, exhibit and act upon.
    A. True.
    B. False.