

EPREUVE D'INTRODUCTION AUX TECHNIQUES D'INVESTIGATION NUMERIQUE

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Durée : 3h

1. **Both Managers and senior staff in organizations and governments do not proactively think about fraud or corruption control.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. **Fraudsters think 10 times a day**
 - A. True
 - B. False
3. **Fraudsters think 7 times a day and that is why they are always a head of the ordinary professionals, managers and senior leaders in government and private organizations.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. **What is the function of whistle blowing?**
 - A. Fraud/corruption detection and reporting
 - B. Prevention
 - C. Internal Control
 - D. Staff Balancing
5. **Who should serve on the Ant-fraud/corruption committee?**
 - A. The Chief Executive Officer and Directors
 - B. Departmental/sectional leaders
 - C. Audit Committee Members
 - D. Trade Unionists
6. **What does STAFF BALANCE mean in fraud and corruption control?**
 - A. Adequate number of staff
 - B. Balance of staff to quantity of work
 - C. Proper mix of staff as to age, tribe, race, qualifications, and also the matching of staffs' training with the job descriptions
 - D. Gender balance
7. **Prosecution of fraud and corruption offenders should follow two stages of Criminal and civil prosecutions.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. **What is the purpose of the investigation policy?**
 - A. Outlines investigation rules and procedures
 - B. Outlines the code of conduct.

- C. Outlines reporting channels
 - D. Outlines the thresholds for accepting gifts
9. **What is the purpose of the anti-fraud/corruption policy?**
- A. Outlines investigation rules and procedures
 - B. Outlines the code of conduct of all staffs
 - C. Outlines reporting channels
 - D. Outlines the thresholds for accepting gifts
10. **Rewarding honest staffs is sure way of encouraging integrity.**
- A. True
 - B. False
11. **The Client's business environment includes but not limited to the following EXCEPT:**
- A. The structure of the Organization
 - B. Internal controls and security systems
 - C. Nature of business
 - D. Chain Of Custody
12. **The planning phase of an interview with a witness involves consideration of three types of information which one is not?**
- A. Information about the witness.
 - B. Information about the alleged offence.
 - C. Information important to the investigation.
 - D. Information to be reported to the court.
13. **The preliminary review is a pre-investigation engagement exercise that seeks to find out facts about the following EXCEPT:**
- A. Complexity of the client's operations
 - B. The objectives of the client in the investigations.
 - C. The client's industry.
 - D. The amount of Money in the suspects account
14. **Which one is not a general objective of forensic investigation?**
- A. Assess activities for the recent twelve-month period.
 - B. Evaluation of the in-house controls and security systems of the client.
 - C. Advice the company on their financial stand.
 - D. Interview the employees.
15. **The following are the factors to be considered in accepting or declining a forensic assignment. Which one is not?**
- A. Availability.
 - B. Competence.
 - C. Fear.
 - D. Experience.
16. **A sketch graphically portrays the scene of a crime and items within the crime scene that are of interest to the investigation.**
- A. True
 - B. False

17. **Crime scene sketches should, at a minimum, depict the following except one.**
- A. Size of the area.
 - B. Exact locations and relative positions of all pertinent evidence found at the scene.
 - C. Camera locations.
 - D. Interview location.
18. **In an investigation, motive is the reason for committing the evil activity.**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
19. **An Engagement letter is a written agreement to carry out services in exchange for compensation.**
- A. True.
 - B. False.
20. **Engagement contract signing involves the following.**
- A. Terms of reference or scope of the investigation;
 - B. Remuneration terms and reporting timelines;
 - C. Setting the date of arresting the suspect.
 - D. Evaluating the costs escalation clause.
21. **Documentary evidence is a document presented and allowed as evidence in a hearing or trial, but not oral testimony.**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
22. **A witness is also known as?**
- A. A victim.
 - B. A person that is thought to be guilty of a crime.
 - C. Expert witness.
 - D. None of the above
23. **Although enlargements often reveal evidence, which may not be without magnification, enlarging photographs should also been done with a lot of caution**
- A. True
 - B. False
24. **What is an inappropriate procedure during an interview?**
- A. Let the person being interviewed do the talking.
 - B. Conduct the interview privately.
 - C. Challenge answers given.
 - D. Create rapport with the subject of the Interview.
25. **The investigator should coerce the witness to respond.**
- A. True
 - B. False
26. **Interview Should precede every interrogation**

- A. True
- B. False

27. An experienced Investigator can leave an interview or interrogation knowingly outwitted by the witness/ suspect.

- A. True
- B. False

28. During document examination, the investigator should use an elderly approach to examine the questioned documents/ materials presented.

- A. True
- B. False

29. The investigator should base their understanding of the responses on the hypothesis given to him.

- A. True
- B. False

30. The investigator retains the sole right to hide and to conceal the name of some suspects for security reasons.

- A. Yes
- B. No

31. Evidence is anything aimed at proving a fact.

- A. True
- B. False

32. What is the name given to scientific data when used in a courtroom setting to establish the connection of a person to a crime?

- A. Evidence
- B. Testimony
- C. Hearsay
- D. Witness

33. The Primary Purpose of Forensic evidence in a criminal trial is to:

- A. Figure out what happened
- B. To physically link the defendant to the crime scene, thereby providing inferential evidence of his/ her commission or association with the crime.
- C. March the evidence to the suspect or victim.
- D. To support the suspect

34. Facts or opinions generated or supported by the use of one or more of the forensic sciences is called:

- A. Evidence
- B. Forensic evidence
- C. Application of forensic science
- D. Generation

35. **The following are risk assessment procedures. Which one is not?**
- A. Recognizing the nature of the company
 - B. Examining the quality of company management:
 - C. Asking employees for information.
 - D. Inciting the employees of the company
36. **When performing an audit, you use risk assessment procedures to assess the risk that material misstatement actually took place.**
- A. True
 - B. False
37. **When performing confirmation procedures, the investigator should maintain control over the process of selecting those to whom a request will be sent.**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
38. **A negative external confirmation request asks the respondent to reply only in the event of disagreement with the information provided in the request.**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
39. **External Confirmation also provides investigation evidence regarding the operation of cut-off procedures.**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
40. **Investigation evidence availed by the original documents may be more reliable than investigation evidence availed by photocopies or facsimiles.**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
41. **What is an interview?**
- A. The act of interrogating the witness.
 - B. Is the act of conversing with the offender or suspect to gather information.
 - C. Read out the hypothesis to the interviewee.
 - D. The act of arresting the offender.
42. **Who is a witness?**
- A. A convict
 - B. Offender
 - C. A person injured by the offence.
 - D. A person with information about the offense.
43. **Forensic interviews should be conducted by professionals who have an on-going or a planned therapeutic relationship with the suspect/ witness**
- A. True
 - B. False

44. Which one of the following is not a phase in interview preparation?
- A. Establish the Ground Rules.
 - B. Question and Clarify.
 - C. Read out the hypothesis to the interviewee.
 - D. Create rapport.
45. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of a good interview?
- A. Informal and low-key fashion.
 - B. Non threatening attitude.
 - C. Informal and low-key fashion.
 - D. Demonstrate bias
46. The list of witnesses to be interviewed should be limited to witnesses thought to be friendly to your client.
- A. True
 - B. False
47. The interviewer should obtain an affidavit from a witness prior to trial.
- A. True
 - B. False
48. The investigator should record an interview without obtaining the express consent of the witness.
- A. True
 - B. False
49. Which one of the following is not the role of an interview?
- A. To gather information that leading to physical evidence.
 - B. To develop insights into the subject.
 - C. To arrest the suspect.
 - D. To pave way for interrogation.
50. Which one of the following should not be done when preparing for the interview?
- A. Set up the interview environment.
 - B. Gather background information.
 - C. Generate alternative hypotheses and hypothesis-testing questions.
 - D. None of the above.
51. Who is a suspect?
- A. A. A victim.
 - B. A person that is thought to be guilty of a crime.
 - C. A witness.
 - D. None of the above
52. Which one of the following should not be followed when conducting an interview?
- A. Let the person being interviewed do the talking.
 - B. Conduct the interview privately.
 - C. Challenge answers given.
 - D. Create rapport with the subject of the Interview.

53. **The investigator should force the suspect to respond**
- A. True
 - B. False
54. **An interview should precede every interrogation**
- A. True
 - B. False
55. **An experienced Investigator can leave an interview or interrogation knowingly outwitted by the suspects**
- A. True
 - B. False
56. **External Confirmation is any information obtained from the third party affiliated to the firm?**
- A. False
 - B. True
57. **Which one of the following is not an advantage of external confirmation?**
- A. Omitted/understated liabilities can be revealed.
 - B. It confirms the validity of Chain of Custody.
 - C. Omitted/overstated assets like bank balances, accounts receivables can be uncovered.
 - D. Tracing misappropriated funds to the suspects' accounts.
58. **Which one of the following is not a useful generalization about the reliability of investigation evidence?**
- A. Investigation evidence is more reliable when it is obtained from independent sources outside the entity.
 - B. Investigation evidence is the most important of all evidence.
 - C. Investigation evidence obtained directly by the investigator is more reliable than investigation evidence obtained indirectly or by inference.
 - D. Investigation evidence is more reliable when it exists in documentary form.
59. **The following are examples of situations where external confirmations may be used, which one is not?**
- A. Bank balances and other information from bankers.
 - B. Accounts receivable balances
 - C. Loans from lenders.
 - D. Reallocation journals
60. **An investigator must tailor external confirmation requests to the specific investigation objective?**
- A. True
 - B. True
61. **Who is an expert witness?**
- A. A lawyer
 - B. Someone with the peripheral information
 - C. A person who have information about an alleged offence or offender.

D. Person with special knowledge or skill gained by wide training or experience

62. To completely testify a trial, you must consider the following except?

- A. Be objective.
- B. Base opinions on sound and professional knowledge.
- C. Answer in complex language.
- D. Answer only what is asked.

63. An Expert can be defined as person possessing marginal information gained by wide training or experience.

- A. True
- B. False

64. Which one of the following is not true about the role of a forensic report?

- A. To support prosecution.
- B. To act as future reference.
- C. To conceal information.
- D. To clarify a claim

65. It is the professional responsibility of the Expert witness to arrest the suspect?

- A. True
- B. False

66. The sole purpose of direct examination during a hearing is to enable counsel for the client's side to draw out the evidence to prove the case.

- A. True
- B. False

67. Which one amongst the following can safely be used when testifying a trial?

- A. Verbally offensive statements with the attorney.
- B. Try to be humorous.
- C. Refrain from using professional jargon.
- D. Have a pre-trial with the counsel and try get the gist's of possible challenging questions you may be asked.

68. Oral evidence is one of the types of expert witnessing?

- A. True
- B. False

69. Recommendations are mandatory as a standard outline of a forensic report

- A. True
- B. False

70. Which one of the following is not a stage in forensic report preparation?

- A. Disseminate the report
- B. Writing the rough draft
- C. Arresting the suspect
- D. Outlining and organizing the report

71. **Describe the word external confirmation and its purpose during an investigation.**
72. **Describe how the results of Confirmation Process can be evaluated.**
73. **Briefly explain the design of external Confirmation.**
74. **List three techniques that can be applied to make an uncooperative suspect to talk and voluntarily give information.**
75. **Why should the suspects be interviewed after witnesses?**