1. According to the article, “The Medicare disadvantage,” how did Cigna allegedly commit fraud in its 360 Program?
   A. It knew that 360 home visits generated false and invalid diagnoses but it continued to submit tens of thousands of these invalid codes to the Centers for Medicaid & Medicare Services (CMS).
   B. It consistently prioritized chronic care and acute care management.
   C. It allowed vendors to provide patient treatment and care during home visits.
   D. It gave nurse practitioners full access to beneficiaries’ full medical histories.

2. According to the article, “The Medicare disadvantage,” the sheer volumes of data and multitude of Medicare Advantage plans can make it easier for fraud fighters to miss wrongdoing.
   A. True.
   B. False.

3. According to the article, “Battling fraudulent product substitution,” what is one weakness in the vetting process for supply contracts in the U.S. armed forces, in contrast to the proactive methods implemented at NAVAIR?
   A. When the Department of Defense detects nonconforming parts, excessive amounts of compelling evidence have made it too easy to prosecute suspects.
   B. The Department of Defense normally administers each problem as a separate instance and rarely conducts an analysis of the overall practices of the vendor for possible referral for criminal investigation.
   C. Law enforcement agencies have been overly proactive in investigating bogus parts cases.
   D. When the Department of Defense identifies a substandard part, the supplier immediately admits the error and is too quick to take the blame before a proper investigation can be conducted.

4. According to the article, “Battling fraudulent product substitution,” what are the red flags to look for when monitoring for suppliers that may be predisposed to supplying nonconforming parts to the Department of Defense?
   A. A high number of passed tests and inspections.
   B. Reports indicating high efficiency.
   C. A disproportionate percentage of deficiency reports, failed tests or inspections, and terminations for convenience or default.
   D. A lack of corrective action requests and zero testing failures.

5. According to the article, “Thwart procurement fraud,” what is one example of how violators breach procurement integrity?
   A. Proper denial of late vendor bids.
   B. Needlessly long delays in contract negotiation or awards.
   C. Unbiased technical evaluations.
   D. Approval of necessary contract modifications.

6. According to the article, “Thwart procurement fraud,” what has not proven to be effective when performing analytical searches for questionable breaches in procurements?
   A. Contextualization.
   B. Triangulation.
   C. Data quality and quantity.
   D. Limited data samples.

7. According to the article, “What can fraud examiners learn from PIs?” what skillset do private investigators possess that can also enhance fraud examiners’ capabilities?
   A. Evidence tampering.
   B. Preconceived judgment.
   C. Skeptical and investigative mindset.
   D. Personal opinions.

8. According to the article, “What can fraud examiners learn from PIs?” in a 2013 Google consumer survey conducted by the firm Diligentia Group, 95% of those surveyed think that private investigators break the law at least some of the time, and 20% think that PIs never abide by the law.
   A. True.
   B. False.

9. According to the article, “5 most scandalous fraud cases of 2022,” why have some banks been unwilling to refund money stolen through Zelle fraud?
   A. The Zelle fraud cases are so few that there’s no need to take them seriously.
   B. Hardly any of their customers are using Zelle.
   C. The number of Zelle fraud cases has been decreasing.
   D. They say regulations don’t require them to refund money for authorized transactions, and many fraudsters trick their marks into authorizing Zelle payments.

10. According to the article, “5 most scandalous fraud cases of 2022,” employees of which nonprofit were arrested for a massive $250 million COVID-relief fund scheme?
   A. Feeding Our Future.
   B. Action Against Hunger.
   C. The Hunger Project.
   D. World Food Programme.