

Medicare 101 for Employers Quiz

Test your knowledge of Medicare basics by taking the quiz.

But First: Disclaimers

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For the latest information on Medicare visit www.Medicare.gov, www.CMS.gov, and www.IRS.gov

We do not offer every plan available in your area. Currently, we represent a number of organizations in your area which offer a number of products in your area. Please contact Medicare.gov, 1-800-MEDICARE, or your local State Health Insurance Program (SHIP) to get information on all your options.

So let's get started!

There are 51 Questions.

Questions are either True or False.

Pause if you need more time to answer.

So, let's get started... Keep score!...

True Or False?

Individuals on Medicare pay less for healthcare than employees on group health plans.



True

Individuals on Medicare pay less for healthcare than employees on group health plans.

True. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation Based on reviewed studies comparing Medicare and private insurance rates for hospital and physician services, it finds that private insurance payments are consistently greater, averaging 199% of Medicare rates for hospital services overall, 189% of Medicare rates for inpatient hospital services, 264% of Medicare rates for outpatient hospital services, and 143% of Medicare rates for physician services.



True
Or
False?

Individuals must sign up for Medicare when they reach age 65.



False

Individuals must sign up for Medicare when they reach age 65.

False. Medicare eligible individuals may defer Medicare benefits to a later date if they have other “creditable” coverage such as a group health plan. There may be other financial considerations which may make staying on a group health plan more advantageous, especially for high-income earners.



True Or False?

A Medicare-eligible individual may enroll in Medicare without enrolling for Social Security benefits.



True

A Medicare eligible individual may enroll in Medicare without enrolling for Social Security benefits.

True. A Medicare eligible individual may enroll in Medicare only without applying for Social Security benefits.



True Or False?

Medicare eligible individuals who apply for Social Security benefits are automatically enrolled in Medicare Parts A & B.



True

Medicare eligible individual who apply for Social Security benefits are automatically enrolled in Medicare Parts A & B.

True. Most individuals who collect Social Security benefits are automatically enrolled in Medicare Parts A (Hospital Insurance) and Part B (Medicare Insurance) once they are eligible for Medicare.



True Or False?

Medicare eligible individuals turning age 65 can enroll in premium-free Medicare Part A without enrolling in Medicare Part B.



True

Medicare eligible individuals turning age 65 can enroll in premium-free Medicare Part A without enrolling in Medicare Part B.

True. If an individual has other “creditable” medical and prescription coverage (e.g., employer group health plan), Medicare eligible individuals may choose to enroll in premium-free Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) and delay Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance). Not recommended.



True
Or
False?

Medicare eligible individuals
can enroll in Medicare
anytime.



False

Medicare eligible employees
can enroll in Medicare
anytime.

False. There are a variety of Medicare “Enrollment Periods” based on very specific situations in which an individual can enroll in Medicare plans.



True Or False?

Medicare eligible individuals can apply for Medicare as early as three months before their birth month when turning age 65.



True

Medicare eligible individuals can apply for Medicare as early as three months before their birth month when turning age 65.

True. It's a seven-month period of time starting three months before their birth month, their birth month, and three months after their birth month. It's called the Medicare Initial Enrollment Period (IEP).



True
Or
False?

Medicare eligible individuals
can enroll in Medicare at
[Medicare.gov](https://www.Medicare.gov).



False

Medicare eligible individuals can enroll in Medicare at Medicare.gov.

False. The Social Security Administration (SSA.gov) is the gatekeeper of Medicare. To enroll in Medicare, an individual must first qualify through SSA.gov. Or visit their local SSA office for assistance.



True
Or
False?

Medicare always starts the first of the month.



True

Medicare always starts on the first of the month.

True. Medicare always starts the first on the month regardless of your birthday or date of a qualifying event.



True Or False?

Individuals always pay less out-of-pocket for prescription drugs on Medicare than on a group health plan.



False

Individuals always pay less out-of-pocket for prescription drugs on Medicare than on a group health plan.

False. In general, it depends on the individual's prescription drugs. Many employer plans have richer prescription drug benefits and cover more brand name drugs than Medicare Part D. In 2026 the maximum out-of-pocket cap on Part D drugs is \$2,100. After that, an individual pays nothing.



True Or False?

Medicare eligible individuals working past age 65 can sign up for Medicare using a Special Enrollment Period.



True

Medicare eligible individuals working past age 65 can sign up for Medicare using a Special Enrollment Period.

True. There is a Special Enrollment Period (SEP) for end of employer or union coverage allowing Medicare eligible individuals to enroll in Medicare without incurring late enrollment penalties. Medicare eligible individuals may choose a date to end their employer coverage after enrolling in Medicare.



True
Or
False?

Medicare-eligible individuals may enroll in Medicare online through SSA.gov.



True

Medicare-eligible individuals may enroll in Medicare online through SSA.gov.

True. The Social Security Administration (SSA) is the gatekeeper of Medicare. An individual can apply online at SSA.gov by verifying their identity, qualifying for social security benefits, then enrolling in Medicare. The local SSA office will process the application. Or an individual can visit their local SSA office for assistance.



True
Or
False?

Medicare assesses late enrollment penalties for not signing up on time.



True

Medicare assesses late enrollment penalties for not signing up on time.

True. Medicare assesses separate late enrollment penalties on Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance), Part B (Medical Insurance), and D (Prescription Drugs). Each Medicare Part has separate financial penalties and definition of late enrollment. Penalties are for life.



True Or False?

Medicare eligible individuals who work past age 65 can choose to end their group health plan anytime after enrolling in Medicare.



True

Medicare eligible individuals who work past age 65 can choose to end their group health plan anytime after enrolling in Medicare.

True. Using the Special Enrollment Period (SEP) for end of employer or union coverage allows Medicare eligible individuals to enroll in Medicare without incurring late enrollment penalties.



True Or False?

Medicare eligible individuals who work past age 65 must submit proof they've had "creditable" medical and prescription drug coverage since turning age 65.



True

Medicare eligible individuals who work past age 65 must submit proof they've had "creditable" medical and prescription drug coverage since turning age 65.

True. Individuals must submit proof of continuous medical and prescription drug coverage since turning age 65 or else incur Medicare late enrollment penalties on Medicare Parts A, B, and D for life.



True Or False?

Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) is premium free for most Medicare eligible individuals.



True

Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) is premium free for most Medicare eligible individuals.

True. Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) is premium free if an individual paid at least 40 quarters (or ten years) of FICA taxes based on Social Security Administration records.



True Or False?

Just like Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance), Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance) is also premium free.



False

Just like Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance), Medicare Part B (Medical Insurance) is also premium free.

False. While Medicare Part A is free for most individuals based on 10 years of FICA tax payments. The standard monthly premium for Medicare Part B in 2026 is \$202.90 per month. Higher income beneficiaries pay more for Medicare in the form of additional IRMAA surcharges on Medicare Part B and Part D.



True
Or
False?

Medicare covers the cost of
Long-Term Care.



False

Medicare covers the cost of Long-Term Care.

False. Medicare (including Medicare Supplements) generally do not pay for long term care services or custodial care services. Medicaid pays for the majority of long-term (custodial) care services once an individual qualifies based on financial need.



True Or False?

When an individual has Original Medicare (Part A & Part B), all healthcare services are covered free of charge.



False

When an individual has Original Medicare (Part A & Part B), all healthcare services are covered free of charge.

False. Medicare Parts A (Hospital Insurance) and B (Medical Insurance) have deductibles, copays, and coinsurance that Medicare beneficiaries are responsible for. These costs change every calendar year.



True Or False?

All Medicare beneficiaries pay the same amount for Medicare Part B regardless of income.



False

All Medicare beneficiaries pay the same amount for Medicare Part B regardless of income.

False. High income beneficiaries pay more for Medicare in the form of an Income Monthly Adjustment Amount (IRMAA) surcharge based on their Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) as reported to the IRS two years ago. Surcharge amounts vary depending on MAGI. Separate IRMAA surcharges are assessed on Medicare Part B and Medicare Part D.



True Or False?

Low-income Medicare eligible individuals may qualify for additional financial assistance.



True

Low-income Medicare eligible individuals may qualify for additional financial assistance.

True. In 2026 low-income subsidies are available for Medicare beneficiaries with incomes of \$23,940 individually or \$32,4600 if married.



True Or False?

Medicare eligible individuals
cannot qualify for both
Medicare and Medicaid.



False

Medicare eligible individuals cannot qualify for both Medicare and Medicaid.

False. Individuals can qualify for both Medicare and Medicaid under certain circumstances and income levels.



True Or False?

Original Medicare Parts A & Part B have provider networks like an employer group health plan.



False

Original Medicare Parts A & Part B have provider networks like an employer group health plan.

False. Original Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) and Part B (Medical Insurance) have no provider networks. Medicare beneficiaries can go to any provider or hospital that accepts Medicare nationwide.



True Or False?

Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) and Part B (Medical Insurance) is the same as Medicare Part C Advantage plans.



False

Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) and Part B (Medical Insurance) is the same as Medicare Part C Advantage plans.

False. Although they both cover the same Medicare approved services, Original Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance) and Part B (Medical Insurance) are administered by the federal government. Medicare Advantage Part C plans are administered by private insurance companies.



True Or False?

Medicare Part C Advantage plans are the same Medicare Supplement (Medigap) plans.



False

Medicare Part C Advantage plans are the same Medicare Supplement (Medigap) plans.

False. Both may be sold by the same insurance company, but they are very different. Medicare Supplement plans work with Original Medicare Parts A & B while Medicare Advantage Part C plans replace Original Medicare Parts A & B.



True Or False?

If you join a Medicare Part C Advantage Plan, you still have to pay Medicare Part B monthly premiums.



True

If you join a Medicare Part C Advantage Plan, you still have to pay Medicare Part B monthly premiums.

True. You'll still have to pay Medicare Part B premiums plus any Medicare Advantage monthly premiums.



True Or False?

Many Medicare Part C
Advantage plans have zero
monthly premiums.



True

Many Medicare Part C
Advantage plans have zero
monthly premiums.

True. Many MA plans have zero monthly premiums. Medicare pays MA plans over \$1,300 per month plus the beneficiary's Part B premium for as long as the beneficiary remains on the MA plan.



True Or False?

Many Medicare Part C
Advantage plans have zero
annual medical deductibles.



True

Many Medicare Part C
Advantage plans have zero
annual medical deductibles.

True. Many MA plans have a zero annual medical deductible, unlike many high-deductible health plans offered by many employers.



True Or False?

In Medicare Part C Advantage Plans, prescription drug out-of-pocket costs are separate from medical out-of-pocket costs.



True

In Medicare Part C Advantage Plans, prescription drug out-of-pocket costs are separate from medical out-of-pocket costs.

True. Medicare Part C Advantage plans with drug coverage treat the out-of-pocket cost for prescription drugs separately from the medical out-of-pocket costs.



True
Or
False?

Medicare beneficiaries can
switch Medicare Part C
Advantage plans every year.



True

Medicare beneficiaries can switch Medicare Part C Advantage plans every year.

True. Medicare beneficiaries can switch Medicare Advantage plans every year during the Medicare Annual Open Enrollment Period (OEP) beginning October 15th thru December 7th for a new plan starting the next calendar year.



True Or False?

Medicare beneficiaries can switch Medicare Part D Prescription Drug plans every year.



True

Medicare beneficiaries can switch Medicare Part D Prescription Drug plans every year.

True. Medicare beneficiaries can switch Medicare Part D plans every year during the Medicare Annual Open Enrollment Period (OEP) beginning October 15th thru December 7th for a new Part D plan starting the next calendar year.



True
Or
False?

Most Medicare Part C
Advantage plans include
prescription drug coverage.



True

Most Medicare Part C
Advantage plans include
prescription drug coverage.

*True. Most Medicare Part C Advantage plans
include Medicare Part D Prescription Drug
coverage.*



True Or False?

Many Medicare Part C Advantage plans offer extra benefits like dental, vision, hearing, and fitness memberships at no additional costs.



True

Many Medicare Part C Advantage plans offer extra benefits like dental, vision, hearing, and fitness memberships at no additional costs.

True. Many Medicare Advantage plans offer these extras plus more at no additional costs.



True Or False?

Medicare beneficiaries can continue to contribute into a Health Savings Account (HSA) while on Medicare.



False

Medicare beneficiaries can continue to contribute into a Health Savings Account (HSA) while on Medicare.

False. Contributions into an HSA ends once you start Medicare. The last month you can contribute is the month before Medicare starts. To determine how much you can contribute during a calendar year, divide the annual HSA amount by 12 then multiply by the number of months before Medicare starts.



True Or False?

Medicare eligible individuals who remain on COBRA coverage after age 65 may incur Medicare late enrollment penalties.



True

Medicare eligible individuals who remain on COBRA coverage after age 65 may incur Medicare late enrollment penalties.

True. COBRA is NOT considered “creditable” coverage by Medicare and may result in Medicare late enrollment penalties on Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance), Part B (Medical Insurance), and Part D (Prescription Drugs) for life. Penalty amounts vary.



True Or False?

Medicare eligible individuals must use CMS-L564: Request for Employment Information Form to attest that they have “creditable” employer coverage.



True

Medicare eligible individuals must use CMS-L564: Request for Employment Information Form to attest that they have “creditable” employer coverage.

True. CMS-L564: Request for Employment Information Form is used by Medicare eligible individuals and signed by the employer to attest that they have had “creditable” coverage since turning age 65 to avoid late enrollment penalties for life.



True
Or
False?

Individuals can have both Medicare and a group health plan at the same time.



True

Individuals can have both Medicare and a group health plan at the same time.

True. An Individual may have a group health plan and Medicare at the same time if they are in a large employer group health plan. Medicare Secondary Payer rules determine who pays first (the individual, group health plan, or Medicare).



True Or False?

When an individual is covered by both Medicare and a large employer group health plan, claims are paid by the group health plan first.



True

When an individual is covered by both Medicare and a large employer group health plan, claims are paid by the group health plan first.

True. According to Medicare Secondary Payer rules, a large employer group health plan pays claims first then Medicare pays second, after that the Medicare beneficiary pays their deductibles, copays, and coinsurance. A Medicare Supplement can cover most of the costs.



True Or False?

Medicare defines a small employer as having less than 20 FT/PT employees on each working day during 20 or more calendar weeks.



True

Medicare defines a small employer as having less than 20 FT/PT employees on each working day during 20 or more calendar weeks.

True. According to Medicare Secondary Payer rules, a small employer is defined as having less than 20 FT/PT employees on each working day in 20 or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year. Weeks do not need to be consecutive to apply.



True Or False?

Medicare-eligible individuals employed in a company with fewer than 20 employees (small employers) should enroll in Medicare when they first become eligible.



True

Medicare-eligible individuals employed in a company with fewer than 20 employees (small employers) should enroll in Medicare when they first become eligible.

True. According to Medicare Secondary Payer Rules, Medicare pays first then the small group health plan pays second. Some insurance companies will not pay claims until Medicare pays first. So, verify that your employer plan will pay first if a Medicare eligible individual is not enrolled in Medicare.



True Or False?

Medicare Part D Notices of (creditable/non-creditable) Coverage are required to be issued once per year before October 15 to employees only.



False

Medicare Part D Notices of (creditable/non-creditable) Coverage are required to be issued once per year before October 15 to employees only.

False. Employers are required to give notice to all Medicare-eligible individuals, including employees, their spouses, and dependents, when they join or terminate from a group health plan, and by Oct 15 of each year.



True Or False?

An employer's prescription drug coverage is considered creditable when it is at least "actuarially equivalent" in value to Medicare's standard Part D coverage.



True

An employer's prescription drug coverage is considered creditable when it is at least "actuarially equivalent" in value to Medicare's standard Part D coverage.

True. An employer's plan must be actuarially equivalent. The insurance company can verify that for you. If it's not, then the Medicare eligible employee can get a Medicare Part D Prescription Drug Plan during the next Medicare Open Enrollment Period (OEP) which starts on Oct 15th of each year.



True
Or
False?

Employers can reimburse employees for Medicare premiums.



True

Employers can reimburse employees for Medicare premiums.

True. An Individual Coverage HRA that is integrated with Medicare may reimburse premiums for Medicare Parts A, B, C, or D, as well as premiums for Medigap policies.



True
Or
False?

Employers may require
Medicare-eligible individuals to
enroll in Medicare Part B.



False

Employers may require Medicare-eligible individuals to enroll in Medicare Part B.

False. Medicare rules specifically prohibit employers from providing anything that encourages an employee to enroll in Medicare. Neither an employer nor an insurance carrier can consider an employee's Medicare status based on their age or disability. Employers are prohibited from denying or terminating employer-sponsored coverage simply on the assumption that an employee has or can enroll in Medicare.



True Or False?

Employers can offer incentives to Medicare eligible individuals to switch to Medicare to help reduce the group health plan renewal.



False

Employers can offer incentives to Medicare eligible individuals to switch to Medicare to help reduce the group health plan renewal.

False. Medicare rules specifically prohibit employers from providing anything that encourages an employee to enroll in Medicare. Neither an employer nor an insurance carrier can consider an employee's Medicare status based on their age or disability. Employers are prohibited from denying or terminating employer-sponsored coverage simply on the assumption that an employee has or can enroll in Medicare.



True Or False?

Employers can offer a different benefit package to employees age 65 and older.



False

Employers can offer a different benefit package to employees age 65 and older.

False. Employers cannot impose limitations on those who are eligible for Medicare by providing less comprehensive coverage, by excluding certain benefits, reducing benefits, imposing higher deductibles or co-insurance or by charging more for the coverage provided. As with all other rules regarding benefit enrolment, similarly, situated employees (those of the same level within the organization) must be offered equivalent benefits and benefit election opportunities



True Or False?

Employers may entice Medicare eligible individuals to switch to Medicare to help reduce the group health plan renewal.



False

Employers may entice Medicare eligible individuals to switch to Medicare to help reduce the group health plan renewal.

False. Inducing a Medicare-eligible employee may result in a civil monetary penalty of up to \$25,596 per violation.



True
Or
False?

Employers can establish a separate class for employees age 65 or older.



False

Employers can establish a separate class for employees age 65 or older.

False. Medicare-eligible employees are not considered a separate class of employee and therefore must be included in that similarly situated group based solely on their employment status.



True Or False?

Employers can still offer other ancillary benefits not covered by Original Medicare to employees on Medicare.



True

Employers can still offer other ancillary benefits not covered by Original Medicare to employees on Medicare.

True. If an employee chooses to opt out of employer-sponsored coverage and enroll in Medicare, an employer can still offer vision or dental coverage, since these services are not offered by Original (Traditional) Medicare Part A or Part B.



True Or False?

Employers may face financial penalties by offering supplemental benefits for Medicare-covered services.



True

Employers may face financial penalties by offering supplemental benefits for Medicare-covered services.

True. Offering prohibited employer-sponsored supplemental benefits that coordinate with Medicare for active employees may result in a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 to \$11,524 per offer/violation under the Medicare Secondary Payer Rules.



True Or False?

Using an Independent insurance agent certified in Medicare plans is NO more expensive than purchasing a Medicare plan on your own.



True

Using an Independent insurance agent certified in Medicare plans is more expensive than purchasing a Medicare plan on your own.

True. The price of Medicare plans is the same regardless of if you use an agent or sign up through a website or call center. An agent can help find a plan that fits your specific needs at no additional cost. But more importantly, Independent agents help their clients for life.



Congratulations for taking the Medicare 101 for Employers Quiz!

This completes the Medicare 101 for Employers Quiz.

Just keep in mind, wrong answers may result in the employees' opportunity to enroll in health benefits that they've earned.

That's why it's important to use a state-licensed insurance agent certified in Medicare plans to help your Medicare eligible employees compare the group health plan with their Medicare options to help make the right choice to fit their healthcare needs.