THE CORRECT ANSWER IS INDICATED WITH YELLOW HIGHLIGHTING.

1. Which of the following patient populations treated with ceritinib experienced high overall response rates on the Phase I ASCEND-1 trial for patients with locally advanced or metastatic ALK-positive NSCLC?
   a. Those with ALK inhibitor-naïve disease
   b. Those who previously received an ALK inhibitor
   c. Those with previously treated brain metastases
   d. Both a and c
   e. All of the above

2. Results of a Phase I/II study of the novel ALK inhibitor alectinib for patients with crizotinib-resistant or crizotinib-intolerant locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC demonstrated __________.
   a. A response rate of more than 50% in the overall patient population
   b. Responses in patients with CNS metastases
   c. Both a and b
   d. Neither a nor b

3. Adverse events associated with the novel ALK inhibitor ceritinib when used at the dose of 750 mg once daily include __________.
   a. Diarrhea
   b. Nausea
   c. Elevated transaminases
   d. All of the above

4. A Phase II trial of erlotinib with or without bevacizumab as first-line therapy for patients with advanced nonsquamous NSCLC harboring EGFR mutations demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in progression-free survival with the addition of bevacizumab.
   a. True
   b. False

5. The Phase III IMPRESS trial evaluating gefitinib/chemotherapy versus placebo/chemotherapy for patients with EGFR mutation-positive NSCLC after disease progression on first-line gefitinib concluded that continuation of gefitinib in addition to cisplatin/pemetrexed was of __________ clinical benefit for patients with acquired resistance to gefitinib.
   a. No
   b. Substantial
   c. Marginal

6. The Phase I portion of the Phase I/II AURA trial of AZD9291, a selective EGFR TKI, for patients with advanced NSCLC after disease progression on prior therapy with an EGFR TKI demonstrated a(n) ______ overall response rate for patients with EGFR T790M mutation-positive NSCLC compared to those with EGFR T790M mutation-negative disease.
   a. Higher
   b. Lower
   c. Equivalent

7. Results from the Phase III SQUIRE trial demonstrated a statistically significant improvement in __________ with the addition of necitumumab to gemcitabine/cisplatin as first-line treatment for Stage IV squamous NSCLC.
   a. Overall response rate
   b. Median overall survival
   c. Both a and b

8. The Phase III OAK study is evaluating docetaxel versus MPDL3280A, an __________, for patients with locally advanced or metastatic NSCLC after disease progression on platinum-based therapy.
   a. Anti-PD-1 antibody
   b. Anti-PD-L1 antibody