

AGING AND END-OF-LIFE CONCEPTS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://agingendoflifeconcepts.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Death during early years is described as which term?**
 - A. Childhood loss
 - B. Infant loss
 - C. Sudden loss
 - D. Anticipated loss
- 2. Which term describes the theoretical model identifying Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion as components?**
 - A. Openness
 - B. Costa and McCrae's Big Five traits
 - C. Extraversion
 - D. Formal education
- 3. A miscarriage that occurs between 12 and 20 weeks of gestation is called:**
 - A. Early miscarriage
 - B. Recurrent miscarriage
 - C. Late miscarriage
 - D. Stillbirth
- 4. Which concept describes stereotypes that older adults are weak or incompetent?**
 - A. Ageism
 - B. Interpersonal ageism
 - C. Stereotypical ageism
 - D. Institutional ageism
- 5. Which memory type is associated with general knowledge and vocabulary?**
 - A. Episodic memory
 - B. Autobiographical memory
 - C. Working memory
 - D. Semantic memory

- 6. Machine-assisted breathing is which term?**
- A. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
 - B. Phased Retirement
 - C. Mechanical Ventilation
 - D. Full Retirement
- 7. What is the average number of years a person is expected to live?**
- A. Life expectancy
 - B. Maximum lifespan
 - C. Healthy life expectancy
 - D. Average life expectancy
- 8. Directly causing death is described as which form?**
- A. Euthanasia
 - B. Passive euthanasia
 - C. Active euthanasia
 - D. Voluntary euthanasia
- 9. Which term is used for specialists who study death as a field?**
- A. Educational thanatologists
 - B. Research thanatologists
 - C. Clinical thanatologists
 - D. Thanatologists
- 10. Name two common age-related eye conditions that impair vision.**
- A. Cataracts and macular edema
 - B. Glaucoma and macular edema
 - C. Macular degeneration and cataracts
 - D. Cataracts and glaucoma

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. D

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Death during early years is described as which term?

- A. Childhood loss**
- B. Infant loss
- C. Sudden loss
- D. Anticipated loss

The term used for death occurring in the early years of life is childhood loss because it identifies deaths that happen during childhood, not infancy. Infant loss is strictly death of an infant (0–12 months). Sudden loss describes how quickly death occurs, and anticipated loss describes a death that was expected due to illness; neither specifically names the age of the person. So, when the death happens in the early years, the appropriate label is childhood loss.

2. Which term describes the theoretical model identifying Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion as components?

- A. Openness
- B. Costa and McCrae's Big Five traits**
- C. Extraversion
- D. Formal education

The main idea here is the Big Five personality model, also known as the Five-Factor Model. This framework describes five broad personality dimensions, including Openness, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Neuroticism. The term that names the theoretical model linking Openness, Conscientiousness, and Extraversion (along with the other two dimensions) and credits the researchers who popularized it is Costa and McCrae's Big Five traits. Using this phrasing directly points to the established model itself, not to any single trait. The other options don't fit because Openness and Extraversion are individual dimensions, not the overall model, and Formal education has no relation to this personality framework.

3. A miscarriage that occurs between 12 and 20 weeks of gestation is called:

- A. Early miscarriage
- B. Recurrent miscarriage
- C. Late miscarriage**
- D. Stillbirth

The idea being tested is terminology for miscarriages by how far along the pregnancy is. A loss that happens after the first trimester but before viability is described as a late miscarriage. The window of 12 to 20 weeks fits this category, placing it after early pregnancy losses (which occur before 12 weeks) and before stillbirth (which is defined as fetal death after about 20 weeks). Recurrent miscarriage refers to multiple pregnancy losses, not the timing of a single loss. So the described scenario is best labeled a late miscarriage.

4. Which concept describes stereotypes that older adults are weak or incompetent?

- A. Ageism
- B. Interpersonal ageism
- C. Stereotypical ageism**
- D. Institutional ageism

Stereotypes about aging are a form of ageism, capturing the biased belief that older people are weak or incompetent. The phrase "stereotypical ageism" targets the stereotype itself—the overgeneralized image people hold about a group—rather than specific actions or the broader system. While ageism can appear in attitudes, behaviors, or institutions, this item focuses on a belief about older adults, which is why the best label is stereotypes of aging, or "stereotypical ageism." The other terms describe either the broader concept of ageism (without focusing on the stereotype) or its manifestations in personal interactions or institutional structures.

5. Which memory type is associated with general knowledge and vocabulary?

- A. Episodic memory
- B. Autobiographical memory
- C. Working memory
- D. Semantic memory**

Semantic memory is the memory type that holds general knowledge and vocabulary. It stores facts about the world, meanings of words, concepts, and meanings that aren't tied to a specific time or place. When you know that Paris is the capital of France or you understand the definition of a word, you're using semantic memory. This contrasts with episodic memory, which is about personal experiences and events you've lived through (like a birthday party or a trip), and with working memory, which involves holding and manipulating information in the short term (such as remembering a phone number long enough to dial it). Autobiographical memory is a subset of episodic memory focused on your own life events. So for general knowledge and vocabulary, semantic memory is the best fit.

6. Machine-assisted breathing is which term?

- A. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
- B. Phased Retirement
- C. Mechanical Ventilation**
- D. Full Retirement

Machine-assisted breathing is called mechanical ventilation. This involves using a device to move air into and out of the lungs when a person cannot breathe adequately on their own. It can be delivered through an endotracheal tube or tracheostomy connected to a ventilator, or by noninvasive means like a mask with positive pressure. Mechanical ventilation is a common support in critical care and can be part of end-of-life care decisions, depending on the goals of care. The other options aren't related to breathing support: cardiopulmonary resuscitation is an emergency procedure to restart breathing and circulation, while phased retirement and full retirement refer to work status, not medical ventilation.

7. What is the average number of years a person is expected to live?

- A. Life expectancy**
- B. Maximum lifespan
- C. Healthy life expectancy
- D. Average life expectancy

Life expectancy is the average number of years a person is expected to live based on current mortality rates in a population. It reflects the typical length of life for a birth cohort if death patterns remain the same, and is a population-level statistic rather than a prediction for an individual. This differs from the maximum lifespan, which is the longest age anyone has reached, and from healthy life expectancy, which estimates years lived in good health rather than simply alive. So, the term that best matches "the average number of years a person is expected to live" is life expectancy.

8. Directly causing death is described as which form?

- A. Euthanasia
- B. Passive euthanasia
- C. Active euthanasia**
- D. Voluntary euthanasia

This item tests understanding the difference between actively causing death versus letting death occur. Directly causing death means taking a specific action that ends life—that is active euthanasia. For example, giving a lethal dose of medication directly leads to death. Passive euthanasia, on the other hand, involves withholding or withdrawing life-sustaining treatment, so death occurs as a result of the illness without an intentional act to cause it. Voluntary euthanasia adds the element of the person's consent, but the defining point here is the direct action to end life, which is active euthanasia. Euthanasia is the broader term, but the phrase "directly causing death" points to the active form.

9. Which term is used for specialists who study death as a field?

- A. Educational thanatologists
- B. Research thanatologists
- C. Clinical thanatologists
- D. Thanatologists**

Thanatology is the study of death and dying, including how people cope with loss, end-of-life care, bereavement, and related ethical and social questions. A specialist who studies death as a field is called a thanatologist. This broad, established label covers researchers, educators, clinicians, and others who engage with death-related topics across various aspects, not just one narrow role. Prefixes like educational, clinical, or research describe specific focus areas within the field but aren't the general title for someone who studies death as a discipline. So the best answer is thanatologist.

10. Name two common age-related eye conditions that impair vision.

- A. Cataracts and macular edema
- B. Glaucoma and macular edema
- C. Macular degeneration and cataracts
- D. Cataracts and glaucoma**

Two common age-related eye conditions that impair vision are cataracts and glaucoma. Cataracts happen when the lens becomes cloudy with age, leading to blurred or faded vision, glare from lights, and trouble with color perception. They are extremely common in older adults and are highly treatable with surgical removal of the cloudy lens and replacement with a clear artificial lens, often restoring clear vision. Glaucoma is caused by damage to the optic nerve, frequently associated with higher pressure inside the eye. It can start without obvious symptoms but gradually narrows the field of vision, risking peripheral vision loss if not treated. Regular eye exams to monitor eye pressure and optic nerve health are crucial; treatment aims to lower pressure and can include eye drops, lasers, or surgical options to prevent further vision loss. The other pairings mix in conditions that are less directly tied to aging in the same way or are driven by other health issues (like diabetes for macular edema) rather than being two of the most common age-related vision problems. Cataracts and glaucoma together reflect two of the most prevalent, age-related sources of vision impairment commonly discussed in clinical care and patient education.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://agingendoflifeconcepts.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE