

ELIGIBILITY SPECIALIST TRAINING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://eligibilityspecialisttraining.examzify.com>



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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

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- 1. What does MA B represent in the context of health coverage?**
 - A. Health Coverage for the Blind
 - B. Medical Assistance for the Blind
 - C. Health Assistance for the Blind
 - D. Medical Aid for the Blind
- 2. Which term refers to a temporary form of eligibility based on preliminary information?**
 - A. Presumptive Eligibility
 - B. Confirmed Eligibility
 - C. Standard Eligibility
 - D. Conditional Eligibility
- 3. How can social media be utilized to promote awareness of eligibility services?**
 - A. By sharing confidential client information
 - B. By advertising job openings within the agency
 - C. By sharing information on programs and success stories
 - D. By reserving posts for only internal staff
- 4. What does MANA provide coverage for?**
 - A. Health Coverage for Native Americans
 - B. Health Coverage for Children in Psychiatric Facilities
 - C. HIP Basic (Health Coverage)
 - D. Medicaid for Former Foster Children
- 5. What age group does MA 2 cover in Medicaid?**
 - A. Children under 2
 - B. Children 6-18
 - C. Children 1-5
 - D. Children 2-6

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a type of eligibility described in the training?**
- A. Presumptive Eligibility
 - B. Comprehensive Eligibility
 - C. Hospital Presumptive Eligibility
 - D. Affirmative Eligibility
- 7. Which of the following terms is closely related to the Affordable Care Act?**
- A. Medicaid Expansion
 - B. Food Stamp Program
 - C. Social Security Benefits
 - D. Supplemental Security Income
- 8. Which plan is designed for low-income individuals in Indiana?**
- A. Medicare
 - B. Health Indiana Plan
 - C. Private Health Insurance
 - D. Indiana Care Plan
- 9. What is the primary function of Relay Indiana?**
- A. To assist individuals with financial planning
 - B. To provide service to those with hearing or speech disabilities
 - C. To connect low-income families with housing resources
 - D. To manage mental health services
- 10. What does the income-exclusion rule pertain to?**
- A. Income that must be reported for tax purposes
 - B. Types of income that do not count towards the income limit for certain assistance programs
 - C. Income earned from self-employment
 - D. Savings and investment income

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does MA B represent in the context of health coverage?

- A. Health Coverage for the Blind**
- B. Medical Assistance for the Blind
- C. Health Assistance for the Blind
- D. Medical Aid for the Blind

In the context of health coverage, MA B stands for Medical Assistance for the Blind. This program is specifically designed to provide medical coverage and support services to individuals who are legally blind. It helps to ensure that those affected by visual impairments have access to necessary healthcare services, including routine medical care, specialist visits, and essential treatments. The term 'Medical Assistance' underscores that this program is focused on aiding those who are blind in accessing medical resources and assistance, which is a critical need for this population. Programs categorized under medical assistance often include a range of benefits that are essential for maintaining health and wellness, particularly for individuals who may face additional challenges due to their condition. While options related to health coverage and assistance are similar, it is the specific wording 'Medical Assistance for the Blind' that accurately reflects the designation and intent behind MA B, distinguishing it from more general options or misinterpretations of the program's scope. Understanding this terminology is crucial for eligibility specialists, as it aids in providing accurate information to those seeking assistance.

2. Which term refers to a temporary form of eligibility based on preliminary information?

- A. Presumptive Eligibility**
- B. Confirmed Eligibility
- C. Standard Eligibility
- D. Conditional Eligibility

The term that refers to a temporary form of eligibility based on preliminary information is presumptive eligibility. This concept is primarily used in contexts such as healthcare and social services, where individuals may need access to services or benefits quickly and cannot wait for the entire eligibility determination process to be completed. Presumptive eligibility allows an individual to receive services based on initial information that indicates they may qualify, even before a thorough verification process is finished. This approach helps ensure that individuals in urgent need can access assistance right away, demonstrating a commitment to provide timely care, especially in situations like healthcare where waiting times could be detrimental. This concept contrasts with other forms of eligibility that either require confirmation through a detailed verification process or remain standard until all conditions are thoroughly checked. In cases of confirmed eligibility, comprehensive documentation and verification are needed before benefits are granted. Standard eligibility typically refers to the usual requirements for a program or service without any temporary measures in place. Conditional eligibility often means that the eligibility is dependent on meeting certain future criteria, adding a more complex layer than the straightforward approach of presumptive eligibility.

3. How can social media be utilized to promote awareness of eligibility services?

- A. By sharing confidential client information
- B. By advertising job openings within the agency
- C. By sharing information on programs and success stories**
- D. By reserving posts for only internal staff

Using social media to share information on programs and success stories is an effective method for promoting awareness of eligibility services. This approach helps to educate the public about the various programs available, their benefits, and how individuals can access these services. Success stories, in particular, offer real-life examples that can inspire and motivate those who may benefit from the programs. By showcasing positive outcomes and testimonials, social media can enhance community engagement and encourage individuals to seek assistance. Sharing confidential client information is against privacy regulations and can harm trust in the services. Advertising job openings within the agency is useful for staffing but does not directly raise awareness about eligibility services or their impact on the community. Reserving posts for only internal staff limits outreach and reduces potential community interaction and awareness of available services. Thus, sharing relevant and impactful information through social media fosters a broader understanding and encourages individuals to engage with the services provided.

4. What does MANA provide coverage for?

- A. Health Coverage for Native Americans**
- B. Health Coverage for Children in Psychiatric Facilities
- C. HIP Basic (Health Coverage)
- D. Medicaid for Former Foster Children

MANA, or the Maternal and Child Health Services program under the Indian Health Service, is designed specifically to provide health coverage for Native Americans. This initiative recognizes the unique health needs and challenges faced by Native American populations, who often have limited access to healthcare services. By providing health coverage tailored to this demographic, MANA seeks to improve overall health outcomes and ensure that Native Americans receive appropriate and culturally competent care. The other options pertain to specific health coverage programs that do not directly relate to the focus of MANA. They are targeted either at children in psychiatric facilities or at former foster children, reflecting different health initiatives outside of the scope of MANA's mission.

5. What age group does MA 2 cover in Medicaid?

- A. Children under 2
- B. Children 6-18**
- C. Children 1-5
- D. Children 2-6

MA 2 in Medicaid specifically serves children aged 6 to 18 years. This program is designed to provide health coverage for eligible children within this age range, ensuring they receive necessary healthcare services. By focusing on this age group, MA 2 addresses the unique medical and preventive care needs of school-age children and adolescents, which can differ significantly from those of younger children or infants. This coverage assists in promoting overall health and well-being during critical developmental stages, allowing for early detection of health issues and access to regular medical care. The other options represent different age groups that are served by other Medicaid programs or coverage categories rather than MA 2, which specifically targets the 6 to 18 year age range.

6. Which of the following is NOT a type of eligibility described in the training?

- A. Presumptive Eligibility
- B. Comprehensive Eligibility
- C. Hospital Presumptive Eligibility
- D. Affirmative Eligibility**

The correct answer highlights that "Affirmative Eligibility" is not classified as a type of eligibility according to the training materials. In the realm of eligibility determination, specific classifications such as Presumptive Eligibility, Comprehensive Eligibility, and Hospital Presumptive Eligibility are well-defined and widely recognized. Presumptive Eligibility refers to a temporary determination allowing individuals to access benefits while their official eligibility is being assessed. This is often used to ensure that individuals can receive immediate assistance without long delays. Comprehensive Eligibility typically encompasses a thorough evaluation process, assessing all aspects of an applicant's situation to determine their qualifications for benefits. Hospital Presumptive Eligibility is a specific type of presumptive eligibility that allows hospitals to determine eligibility for individuals seeking services based on specific criteria. In contrast, "Affirmative Eligibility" does not reflect a recognized category of eligibility determination. It may imply a positive affirmation of eligibility, but it does not fit the established types outlined in eligibility training. By recognizing this distinction, it becomes clear why the answer is correct. Understanding these classifications helps eligibility specialists navigate the processes involved in determining benefits effectively.

7. Which of the following terms is closely related to the Affordable Care Act?

- A. Medicaid Expansion**
- B. Food Stamp Program
- C. Social Security Benefits
- D. Supplemental Security Income

The term that is closely related to the Affordable Care Act (ACA) is Medicaid Expansion. The ACA, enacted in 2010, significantly reformed the U.S. healthcare system with the aim of increasing access to health insurance, particularly for low-income individuals and families. One of its key provisions was to allow states to expand Medicaid eligibility to cover more people, including those with incomes up to 138% of the federal poverty level. Many states took advantage of this expansion, which has resulted in millions of additional individuals gaining health coverage. This aspect of the ACA aimed to reduce the number of uninsured and improve access to healthcare services for low-income populations. Therefore, Medicaid Expansion is intricately tied to the goals and frameworks laid out by the ACA, making it the correct answer in this context. In contrast, the Food Stamp Program (now called the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), Social Security Benefits, and Supplemental Security Income are all social support programs, but they are not directly tied to healthcare reform or the provisions established under the ACA.

8. Which plan is designed for low-income individuals in Indiana?

- A. Medicare
- B. Health Indiana Plan**
- C. Private Health Insurance
- D. Indiana Care Plan

The Health Indiana Plan, often referred to as HIP, is specifically designed to provide health coverage to low-income individuals in Indiana. This program targets those who do not qualify for other forms of health insurance, like Medicaid, due to income restrictions. The Health Indiana Plan offers a range of services such as preventive care, hospitalization, and mental health support, which are essential for individuals with limited financial resources. It incorporates a unique approach by allowing members to have personal health accounts to manage their health costs, thus empowering them to take charge of their healthcare needs within their budget constraints. In contrast, Medicare is a federal program mainly for individuals aged 65 and older, or those under 65 with certain disabilities, and does not target low-income individuals as its primary focus. Private health insurance plans typically cater to a wider audience and often require higher premiums, making them less accessible to low-income individuals. The Indiana Care Plan does not specifically exist as a recognized program within the context of health coverage for low-income individuals in Indiana, which further underscores why the Health Indiana Plan is the correct choice.

9. What is the primary function of Relay Indiana?

- A. To assist individuals with financial planning
- B. To provide service to those with hearing or speech disabilities**
- C. To connect low-income families with housing resources
- D. To manage mental health services

The primary function of Relay Indiana is to provide services for individuals with hearing or speech disabilities. This service enables effective communication between individuals who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have speech impairments and those who do not. Relay services facilitate confidential calls by utilizing specially trained operators who relay conversations to ensure that all parties can communicate clearly, regardless of their communication abilities. This service is crucial because it empowers individuals with disabilities to engage in everyday communications, including making phone calls related to employment, emergencies, and social interactions, thereby promoting inclusion and accessibility. While assisting individuals with financial planning, connecting low-income families with housing resources, and managing mental health services are valuable services, they do not represent the core mission of Relay Indiana. The focus on communication accessibility differentiates Relay Indiana's primary function from these other important but separate services.

10. What does the income-exclusion rule pertain to?

- A. Income that must be reported for tax purposes
- B. Types of income that do not count towards the income limit for certain assistance programs**
- C. Income earned from self-employment
- D. Savings and investment income

The income-exclusion rule pertains specifically to types of income that do not count towards the income limit for certain assistance programs. This rule is important because it helps to determine eligibility for various forms of assistance, such as housing, food stamps, and Medicaid. By excluding certain types of income from the consideration, eligible individuals may qualify for benefits they might not have otherwise received if all income was counted. For example, some programs may exclude payments received for child support or certain educational grants, effectively raising the threshold for eligibility. This principle ensures that assistance is provided to individuals who may be in need without penalizing them excessively for all sources of income. Understanding this rule is crucial for eligibility specialists as they assess and determine an applicant's eligibility for assistance programs.

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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://eligibilityspecialisttraining.examzify.com>

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

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