

VETERAN ASSOCIATION ACCREDITATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Which form provides information regarding the apportionment of a beneficiary's award?**
 - A. 21-0788
 - B. 21-0304
 - C. 21-674
 - D. 21P-527 EZ

- 2. What are the three essential components required to establish direct service connection (SC)?**
 - A. A current disability
 - B. An event, injury, or disease in service
 - C. A link or nexus establishing the disability's inception in service
 - D. All of the above

- 3. What does "net worth" refer to in the context of Veterans Pension?**
 - A. The total amount of cash held by the claimant
 - B. The market value of all property, less debts
 - C. Income received from private investments
 - D. The sum of all benefits granted by the VA

- 4. Which is NOT a criterion for PTSD eligibility?**
 - A. Medical evidence establishing a diagnosis
 - B. Serving in a combat zone
 - C. Credible supporting evidence that an in-service stressor occurred
 - D. A nexus established by medical evidence between current problems and the claimed stressor

- 5. Who qualifies for DIC payments under 38 USC 1318?**
 - A. Veterans with no service-connected disabilities
 - B. Survivors of Veterans totally disabled for a certain duration prior to death
 - C. Survivors of Veterans who died during active duty only
 - D. Survivors of Veterans with temporary disabilities

- 6. When does VA's Duty to Assist end?**
- A. When no evidence is available
 - B. When VA has sufficient evidence for decision-making
 - C. When a claim has been abandoned
 - D. When a new record is received
- 7. If an organization holds power of attorney for a Veteran, what else can they not do?**
- A. Assist the Veteran with claims
 - B. Represent the Veteran in appeals
 - C. Represent the apportionee
 - D. Advise on financial matters
- 8. Which of the following is included in memorialization benefits for Veterans?**
- A. Presidential Memorial Certificates
 - B. Reduced burial costs
 - C. Tax incentives for families
 - D. Educational grants for family members
- 9. When evaluating net worth, what is excluded from consideration?**
- A. The claimant's personal assets
 - B. The claimant's primary residence
 - C. The total income of the claimant
 - D. The mortgages on owned properties
- 10. How does the income of a child affect the surviving spouse's death pension?**
- A. It's always counted as income
 - B. It is excluded if unavailable due to separation
 - C. Only incomes over a certain threshold are counted
 - D. It's only counted if the child is below the age of 18

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which form provides information regarding the apportionment of a beneficiary's award?

A. 21-0788

B. 21-0304

C. 21-674

D. 21P-527 EZ

The form that provides information regarding the apportionment of a beneficiary's award is the 21-0788. This form is specifically designed to help determine how a veteran's benefits are divided among multiple beneficiaries or dependents. It collects information necessary for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to assess whether an award can be apportioned and, if so, how much should be allocated to each beneficiary based on factors such as financial need and dependency status. This form plays a critical role in ensuring that benefits are fairly distributed according to the needs of dependents or other eligible individuals who require support from the veteran's award. Understanding the specific purpose of the 21-0788 is essential for anyone involved in the claims process or managing veteran benefits.

2. What are the three essential components required to establish direct service connection (SC)?

A. A current disability

B. An event, injury, or disease in service

C. A link or nexus establishing the disability's inception in service

D. All of the above

To establish a direct service connection for a disability claim with the Veterans Affairs, three essential components must be demonstrated: 1. A current disability: This first criterion necessitates that the veteran has a medical diagnosis of a disability that currently affects their health. This aspect is critical because it confirms that the individual is facing a significant health issue that requires attention and is connected to their service. 2. An event, injury, or disease in service: The second element requires evidence that an event, injury, or disease occurred during the veteran's time in military service. This is important as it establishes a direct link between military service and the disabling condition, indicating that whatever occurred during service may have contributed to the current disability. 3. A link or nexus establishing the disability's inception in service: The final component is the need for a nexus, which serves as the bridge connecting the current disability to the event, injury, or disease that occurred in service. This can be established through medical opinions or other forms of evidence that suggest that the injury or disease directly led to the present disability. Since all these components are necessary and interlinked, choosing the option that encompasses all three is essential for fulfilling the requirements for a direct service connection. Thus, the choice that includes all of

3. What does "net worth" refer to in the context of Veterans Pension?

- A. The total amount of cash held by the claimant
- B. The market value of all property, less debts**
- C. Income received from private investments
- D. The sum of all benefits granted by the VA

Net worth in the context of Veterans Pension refers to the market value of all property owned by the claimant, subtracting any debts owed. This calculation is essential as it provides a clear picture of a veteran's financial status, which is crucial for determining eligibility for pension benefits. The assessment of net worth takes into account various assets, including real estate and financial holdings, alongside any liabilities, which helps calculate the overall financial health of the claimant. This information is vital for ensuring that the pension is awarded to those who genuinely need financial assistance based on their total resources. The other options do not accurately reflect the definition of net worth. For instance, simply assessing the cash held does not include non-liquid assets, and private investment income does not pertain to a holistic view of net worth, which focuses on both assets and liabilities. Similarly, summing all benefits granted by the VA relates to the benefits themselves and not the financial status or worth of the veteran.

4. Which is NOT a criterion for PTSD eligibility?

- A. Medical evidence establishing a diagnosis
- B. Serving in a combat zone**
- C. Credible supporting evidence that an in-service stressor occurred
- D. A nexus established by medical evidence between current problems and the claimed stressor

Serving in a combat zone is not a strict criterion for eligibility for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). While serving in a combat zone can certainly contribute to experiences that may lead to PTSD, individuals may develop PTSD from a variety of stressors encountered during their military service, not exclusively those related to combat situations. In contrast, the other criteria focus on specific requirements that must be met for establishing a valid claim for PTSD. Medical evidence establishing a diagnosis is critical because it provides the clinical basis for the claim. Credible supporting evidence of an in-service stressor is essential because it connects the veteran's current symptoms to a specific event or series of events that occurred during military service. Finally, establishing a nexus through medical evidence is crucial to demonstrate the link between the stressor and the current psychological issues the individual faces.

5. Who qualifies for DIC payments under 38 USC 1318?

- A. Veterans with no service-connected disabilities
- B. Survivors of Veterans totally disabled for a certain duration prior to death**
- C. Survivors of Veterans who died during active duty only
- D. Survivors of Veterans with temporary disabilities

The correct response highlights that survivors of Veterans who were totally disabled for a specific duration before their death are eligible for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) payments under 38 USC 1318. This provision is designed to provide financial support to the surviving spouses and qualifying dependents of Veterans who had been rated as totally disabled for ten or more years prior to their death, or those who were so rated for five consecutive years from their date of discharge. This eligibility recognizes the sacrifices made by Veterans who, despite not having passed away due to a service-related condition, lived with a significant disability that would have affected their quality of life and that of their family. The focus is on the duration of total disability, which establishes a benchmark for determining the survivor's entitlement to benefits.

6. When does VA's Duty to Assist end?

- A. When no evidence is available
- B. When VA has sufficient evidence for decision-making**
- C. When a claim has been abandoned
- D. When a new record is received

The Duty to Assist, as outlined by the VA, is a requirement to help claimants gather the evidence necessary to support their claims for benefits. This duty continues as long as there is a need for additional information to make a decision on a claim. The correct assertion is that the Duty to Assist ends when the VA determines it has sufficient evidence to make an informed decision regarding a claim. Once all relevant evidence has been gathered and is deemed adequate for decision-making, the VA no longer has an obligation to provide further assistance. This means that as long as there is a gap in the evidence or questions regarding the information provided, the VA is committed to seeking out additional materials, records, or clarification from relevant sources to ensure a fair evaluation. The other scenarios listed indicate circumstances where the VA's assistance may be considered differently. For instance, a claim being abandoned does not pertain to the ongoing nature of the Duty to Assist, and the receipt of new records could actually rejuvenate the Duty to Assist if those records necessitate further examination or gathering of additional evidence. Therefore, the time to end the Duty to Assist is specifically when the VA concludes that all necessary and relevant information has already been obtained.

7. If an organization holds power of attorney for a Veteran, what else can they not do?

- A. Assist the Veteran with claims
- B. Represent the Veteran in appeals
- C. Represent the apportionee**
- D. Advise on financial matters

When an organization holds power of attorney for a Veteran, it can perform certain functions in advocacy for the Veteran, primarily focusing on assisting with claims and representing the Veteran in appeals. However, representation of an apportionee falls outside the scope of what is permissible under the power of attorney granted to the organization. An apportionee is an individual, often a family member, who might be entitled to a portion of the Veteran's benefits, and this status requires separate representation, as a power of attorney granted to represent the Veteran does not automatically extend to the apportionment rights of others. By focusing on the specific actions an organization can or cannot perform, it becomes clear why this choice is correct. The nuances of power of attorney entail that the rights to represent one party do not automatically confer the rights to represent another related party (like an apportionee) unless explicitly stated or allowed under different legal authority.

8. Which of the following is included in memorialization benefits for Veterans?

- A. Presidential Memorial Certificates**
- B. Reduced burial costs
- C. Tax incentives for families
- D. Educational grants for family members

The inclusion of Presidential Memorial Certificates in memorialization benefits for Veterans is significant because these certificates serve as a formal acknowledgment of the service of a veteran who has passed away. Issued by the President of the United States, they are intended to honor the deceased veteran's sacrifice and commitment to their country. This benefit is part of the broader range of memorial services available to Veterans and their families to commemorate and recognize their military service. Presidential Memorial Certificates can be requested by family members and are often presented alongside other memorial services, such as burial in a national cemetery. The issuance of these certificates reinforces the nation's gratitude towards veterans and serves as a tangible symbol of appreciation for their service. This aspect of memorialization is specifically designed to recognize and honor the contributions of veterans, which is why it is categorized under memorialization benefits.

9. When evaluating net worth, what is excluded from consideration?

- A. The claimant's personal assets
- B. The claimant's primary residence**
- C. The total income of the claimant
- D. The mortgages on owned properties

Excluding the claimant's primary residence from net worth evaluation is consistent with various guidelines that focus on determining actual liquid assets available for immediate use rather than total assets that may be locked in or not readily accessible. The primary residence often represents a significant portion of an individual's overall wealth but isn't considered liquid or available for immediate financial needs. As such, it can distort the true picture of an individual's financial situation when evaluating their net worth for purposes such as benefits eligibility or financial assistance. In the context of these evaluations, it is crucial to focus on assets that can easily be converted to cash and demonstrate financial need. Consequently, personal assets like investments or cash are taken into account, as these reflect immediate financial standing. Mortgages are also relevant because they represent liabilities against owned properties that can impact net worth, but the value of the primary residence itself is excluded to provide a clearer assessment aligned with established financial assessment principles.

10. How does the income of a child affect the surviving spouse's death pension?

- A. It's always counted as income
- B. It is excluded if unavailable due to separation**
- C. Only incomes over a certain threshold are counted
- D. It's only counted if the child is below the age of 18

The surviving spouse's death pension can indeed be influenced by the income of a child associated with the veteran's family. In scenarios where a child is unavailable due to separation, their income is excluded from the consideration when determining the surviving spouse's pension benefits. This is vital, as the pension calculations aim to provide support to the surviving spouse, and excluding a child's income in such cases recognizes the unique circumstances the family might be in. In the context of this question, considering a child's income can often complicate financial assessments; however, if that child is not in a position to contribute financially (due to separation, for example), it acknowledges the financial burden faced by the surviving spouse. Such provisions reflect an understanding of the family dynamics that can arise after the loss of a veteran. Understanding these rules helps ensure that surviving spouses receive the full financial support they may need, without penalizing them for circumstances beyond their control. This principle aligns with the broader goals of veteran support services, which aim to assist families in navigating their financial challenges during difficult times.

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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:

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

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