1. The proportion of people over 65 who have major cognitive impairment or dementia is:
   a. About 1 in 100
   b. About 1 in 10
   c. About 1 in 4
   d. The majority
   e. Don’t know

2. With age, intelligence:
   a. Declines for all types of intelligence
   b. Decreases in some domains and increases in others
   c. Increases until age 70, and then decreases
   d. Shows no change over time
   e. Don’t know

3. With age, which of the following senses weaken?
   a. Sight and hearing
   b. Taste and smell
   c. Sight, hearing, and touch
   d. All five senses
   e. Don’t know

4. The percentage of people over 65 in long-term care institutions is about:
   a. 5%
   b. 10%
   c. 25%
   d. 50%
   e. Don’t know

5. The proportion of older people who are socially isolated is:
   a. Almost all
   b. Almost half
   c. Less than a fourth
   d. Almost none
   e. Don’t know

6. An older person’s reaction time tends to be:
   a. Slower than a younger person’s
   b. At about the same speed as a younger person’s
   c. Faster than a younger person’s
   d. Slower or faster, depending on the type of test
   e. Don’t know

7. Personality changes with age:
   a. Occur rapidly in advanced age
   b. Are minimal and remain stable through adulthood
   c. Occur slowly but are marked when comparing young and old
   d. Occur early in mid-life and then remain stable
   e. Don’t know

8. The highest suicide rate in the United States is among:
   a. White males between ages of 35-55
   b. Teenagers/young adults between 15-24
   c. White females between ages of 65-75
   d. White males ages 85 and older
   e. Don’t know

9. Happiness:
   a. Decreases with age
   b. Increases with age
   c. Varies significantly by age, gender, and race
   d. Varies little with age
   e. Don’t know

10. For what type of medical expense is Medicare most restrictive in paying?
    a. Hospital
    b. Outpatient
    c. Long-term care
    d. Medical equipment
    e. Don’t know
11. The most prevalent form of abuse of older people living in community settings is:
   a. Physical abuse
   b. Neglect
   c. Financial exploitation
   d. Emotional abuse
   e. Don’t know

12. Alzheimer’s disease is:
   a. The most common type of cognitive impairment
   b. An acute illness
   c. A benign memory disorder
   d. An affective disorder
   e. Don’t know

13. Which type of illness do older persons have less frequently than younger persons?
   a. Chronic illness
   b. Arthritis
   c. Stroke
   d. Acute illness
   e. Don’t know

   a. Guarantees a minimum income for needy older persons
   b. Provides basic income for all older adults
   c. Supplements the income of older people in nursing homes
   d. Pays medical expenses for older adults
   e. Don’t know

15. The majority of older persons:
   a. Have little or no interest in sex
   b. Are not able to have sexual relations
   c. Continue to enjoy sexual relations
   d. Think sex is for only the young
   e. Don’t know

16. Adaptability to change among people over 65 is:
   a. Rare
   b. Present among about half
   c. Present among most
   d. More common than among younger people
   e. Don’t know

17. Social Security benefits:
   a. Automatically increase with inflation
   b. Are not subject to change
   c. Must be adjusted by Congress
   d. Are often cut back to balance the deficit
   e. Don’t know

18. Voter participation rates are usually:
   a. Highest among those over 65
   b. Highest among those age 55 and 64
   c. Highest among those age 40 to 54
   d. Highest among those age 20 to 39
   e. Don’t know

19. In the United States, the majority of care for frail older persons is provided by:
   a. Paid assistants such as nurses aides or home health aides
   b. Public or private institutions
   c. Family members
   d. Nurses and other professionals.
   e. Don’t know

20. The proportion of people over 65 who are able to do their normal activities is:
   a. One tenth
   b. One quarter
   c. One half
   d. More than three-fourths
   e. Don’t know

21. Major depression:
   a. Is under-diagnosed in later life
   b. Is more prevalent among older people
   c. Presents the same for all ages
   d. Is over-diagnosed in later life
   e. Don’t know

22. Psychotherapy with older patients is:
   a. Usually effective
   b. Often effective
   c. Effective with Alzheimer’s patients
   d. Ineffective if the therapist is younger
   e. Don’t know
23. The projected rate of disability for older people in the year 2020 is:
   a. Higher than now
   b. About the same as now
   c. Lower than now
   d. No consistent trend
   e. Don’t know

24. In the ratio of older widows to older widowers:
   a. Their numbers are about equal
   b. There are about twice as many widows as widowers
   c. There are about five times as many widows as widowers
   d. There are about twice as many widowers as widows
   e. Don’t know

25. The rate of poverty among older adults is:
   a. Lower than among those under 65
   b. Higher than among those under 65
   c. The same as it is for other age groups
   d. High as a result of their fixed incomes
   e. Don’t know

Reference