The authors examined two tests commonly used to measure ageism, the PAQ and FSA. The Palmore Aging Quiz (PAQ) tests and measures the level of knowledge that participants have of aging and consists of sets of “factual” statements regarding aging and older adults and asks participants to label them true or false. The Fraboni Scale of Ageism (FSA) on the other hand primarily measures attitudes towards aging and older persons. The FSA scores participants on three scales: antilocution, avoidance, and discrimination. The authors speculated whether or not aging awareness training would produce genuine changes in attitudes or merely be skin deep, so they conducted their own research to determine the potential dynamic between knowledge and attitudes. The participants took the PAQ and FSA questionnaires, immediately attended awareness training and a month later re-took the PAQ and FSA questionnaires. The research results showed an improvement in participants’ PAQ scores indicating increased knowledge of aging. However, the correlation between PAQ and FSA scores weakened from the first to second session. Of the three FSA scales, antilocution was the only one that significantly improved. The results confirmed that the effects of aging awareness training are merely skin deep and do not significantly alter attitudes towards ageing and older people. Unfortunately, such fact-based training sessions are not likely to correct the negative attitudes towards aging found in the above articles.