

# AAMI Funeral Home Directing Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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 document authorizes church funeral rites for the deceased?**
  - A. Kevurah**
  - B. Hashkava**
  - C. Levaya**
  - D. Christian burial permit**
  
- 2. Which term denotes the annual remembrance of a death?**
  - A. Kaddish**
  - B. Yahrzeit**
  - C. El Molei Rachamin**
  - D. Chevra Kadisha**
  
- 3. The watch or vigil observed during mourning is called what?**
  - A. Hashkava**
  - B. Shirma**
  - C. Levaya**
  - D. Kevurah**
  
- 4. A religious singer who assists the Rabbi is called?**
  - A. Cantor**
  - B. Hespel**
  - C. Kaddish**
  - D. El Molei Rachamin**
  
- 5. The three main religions of the Orient include which set?**
  - A. Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism**
  - B. Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism**
  - C. Shinto, Confucianism, Taoism**
  - D. Islam, Christianity, Judaism**

- 6. Which term refers to the focal point of the service in a synagogue or temple?**
- A. Avelim**
  - B. Daven**
  - C. Ark**
  - D. Niftar**
- 7. Which rite is associated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints?**
- A. Amish Funeral Rite**
  - B. Lutheran Funeral Rite**
  - C. Christian Science**
  - D. Mormon Funeral Rite**
- 8. A prayer recited for the deceased by the direct mourners for the first time at the conclusion of the interment service, typically recited by children for their parents during the 11-month mourning period, is called what?**
- A. El Molei Rachamin**
  - B. Kaddish**
  - C. Hespel**
  - D. Yizkor**
- 9. Which element separates the congregation from the altar in an Orthodox Church?**
- A. Iconostasis**
  - B. Royal Doors**
  - C. Solea**
  - D. Trisagion**
- 10. What is the house of worship in Islam called?**
- A. Church**
  - B. Temple**
  - C. Synagogue**
  - D. Mosque**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which document authorizes church funeral rites for the deceased?**

- A. Kevurah
- B. Hashkava
- C. Levaya
- D. Christian burial permit**

The essential idea is recognizing what actually authorizes a church funeral rite. A Christian burial permit is the civil document that authorizes the disposition of the body and lets the church perform the funeral rites in line with Christian practice. The other terms describe burial-related acts in Jewish tradition—Kevurah is burial itself, Hashkava is the laying-to-rest service, and Levaya is the funeral procession. They are rites, not documents of authorization. So the Christian burial permit best fits as the document that enables church funeral rites.

**2. Which term denotes the annual remembrance of a death?**

- A. Kaddish
- B. Yahrzeit**
- C. El Molei Rachamin
- D. Chevra Kadisha

The idea being tested is the term used for remembering a death on a yearly basis. Yahrzeit denotes the annual anniversary of a loved one's death in the Hebrew calendar and is traditionally marked each year by lighting a yahrzeit candle that burns for 24 hours, often accompanied by reciting Kaddish and visiting the grave or making charitable gifts in memory. This distinguishes it from the other items, which are tied to specific parts of mourning: Kaddish is the mourner's prayer recited regularly, not specifically the yearly anniversary; El Malei Rachamim is a memorial prayer invoked for the dead; and Chevra Kadisha is the burial society that prepares the deceased for burial.

**3. The watch or vigil observed during mourning is called what?**

- A. Hashkava
- B. Shirma**
- C. Levaya
- D. Kevurah

Shmira is the vigil over the deceased from the time of death until burial. A designated person stays with the body, often reciting psalms or prayers and performing acts that show respect for the dead and mark the transition toward burial. This practice is distinct from the other terms: hashkava refers to lying in repose or placing the body in its final resting state, levaya is the funeral procession, and kevurah is the burial itself. So the watch during mourning is shmira.

**4. A religious singer who assists the Rabbi is called?**

- A. Cantor**
- B. Hespded**
- C. Kaddish**
- D. El Molei Rachamin**

The person who leads liturgical singing and prayers in a synagogue, assisting the Rabbi, is the cantor. The cantor, or hazan, specializes in chanting prayers, guiding congregational song, and often coordinating the musical aspects of worship. The other terms refer to specific prayers or roles: a Hespded is a funeral eulogy; Kaddish is a prayer said at various points in services, including mourning; and El Molei Rachamin is a compassionate God prayer recited at funerals and memorial services. Because the question focuses on the musical leadership role in services, Cantor is the best fit.

**5. The three main religions of the Orient include which set?**

- A. Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism**
- B. Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism**
- C. Shinto, Confucianism, Taoism**
- D. Islam, Christianity, Judaism**

In East Asian religious and philosophical life, a classic trio has long been recognized: Buddhism, Confucianism, and Taoism. Buddhism arrived from India and became a major spiritual path across China, Korea, and Japan, shaping temples, rituals, ethical practice, and art. Confucianism centers on ethics, family loyalty, social harmony, and proper ritual, guiding education, governance, and everyday conduct. Taoism emphasizes living in harmony with the Tao, simplicity, naturalness, and balance, influencing folk practices, medicine, and worldview. Together, these three traditions have formed the dominant framework for belief and practice in the Orient, especially in East Asia. The other options mix traditions from different regions: Hinduism and Jainism are Indian, Islam/Christianity/Judaism are Western/Abrahamic traditions, and while Shinto is a major Japanese tradition, it is not typically grouped with Confucianism and Taoism as the standard East Asian triad.

**6. Which term refers to the focal point of the service in a synagogue or temple?**

- A. Avelim**
- B. Daven**
- C. Ark**
- D. Niftar**

In a synagogue, the focus of the service is the Ark, or Aron Kodesh, the cabinet on the sanctuary wall that houses the Torah scrolls. The prayers and Torah readings are directed toward this point, and much of the ritual centers around the Ark's presence—torah scrolls are taken from it for readings, and congregants face toward it during worship. The Ark is the symbolic and physical center of the sanctuary, reflecting that the Torah is the heart of Jewish worship. Avelim are mourners, people who are in mourning. Daven means to pray, which is the act of worship itself, not the focal point. Niftar refers to the deceased.

**7. Which rite is associated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints?**

- A. Amish Funeral Rite**
- B. Lutheran Funeral Rite**
- C. Christian Science**
- D. Mormon Funeral Rite**

This question tests matching a faith tradition to its funeral practices. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is widely known by the nickname Mormon church, so the funeral services and customs used for its members are referred to as Mormon funeral rites. This labeling distinguishes them from the rites of other faiths listed—Amish, Lutheran, and Christian Science—each tied to its own religious community. Because the church in question is the LDS Church, the corresponding funeral rites are the Mormon funeral rites.

**8. A prayer recited for the deceased by the direct mourners for the first time at the conclusion of the interment service, typically recited by children for their parents during the 11-month mourning period, is called what?**

- A. El Molei Rachamin**
- B. Kaddish**
- C. Hespded**
- D. Yizkor**

Kaddish is the mourner's prayer. After burial, direct mourners—often children for a parent—recite Kaddish Yatom for the first time at the conclusion of the interment, and then continue to say it during the 11-month mourning period. The purpose is to affirm faith and sanctify God's name as the mourner begins the process of grieving; it is traditionally said with a minyan. The other options belong to different rites: El Molei Rachamin is a mercy prayer used at funerals or graveside to request mercy for the deceased, a hesped is a eulogy, and Yizkor is a memorial prayer recited on certain holidays.

**9. Which element separates the congregation from the altar in an Orthodox Church?**

- A. Iconostasis**
- B. Royal Doors**
- C. Solea**
- D. Trisagion**

In Orthodox church architecture the boundary between the congregation and the sacred space of the altar is created by the iconostasis— a screen covered with icons that runs along the sanctuary and separates the nave from the sanctuary. The central doors within that screen, called the Royal Doors, are the passage through which clergy (and at times laity) move during the service; they are part of the iconostasis but not the separating barrier itself. The Solea is a raised platform in front of the iconostasis where liturgical actions occur, not what divides the people from the altar. And Trisagion is a liturgical hymn, not a structural element. So the element that separates the congregation from the altar is the iconostasis.

**10. What is the house of worship in Islam called?**

- A. Church**
- B. Temple**
- C. Synagogue**
- D. Mosque**

In Islam, the place where Muslims gather for prayer and community activities is a mosque. The word comes from the Arabic masjid, meaning “place of prostration,” highlighting the central act of Islamic prayer. A mosque is where the five daily prayers are performed and where Friday prayers and sermons often take place. The other terms refer to houses of worship in different faiths—churches for Christians, temples for various traditions, and synagogues for Jews—so the term that specifically denotes Islam’s place of worship is the correct one.

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://aamifuneralhomedirecting.examzify.com>**

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

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