

AAMI NEW YORK STATE LAWS PRACTICE TEST (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. What is the one reason a family can object to an autopsy?

- A. That the autopsy is against current medical standards
- B. That the autopsy is too costly
- C. That the autopsy would delay funeral arrangements
- D. That the autopsy is contrary to religious beliefs of the decedent

2. What makes consent valid?

- A. It can be obtained by a family member without the patient present
- B. It is voluntary, given by a person with decision-making capacity, and obtained without coercion.
- C. It must be written in all cases but can be coerced
- D. It is valid if the provider believes the patient understood it

3. What is the role of informed consent in procedures?

- A. Ensures the patient understands and agrees to the procedure, including risks and alternatives.
- B. Coerces the patient to proceed with the procedure.
- C. Ensures the procedure is performed without discussing risks.
- D. Has no real effect on patient understanding.

4. What document must accompany human remains on a common carrier?

- A. Death certificate
- B. Funeral bill
- C. Burial-transit permit
- D. Disinterment order

5. Which option correctly describes the required placement of prepaid funds?

- A. In an interest-bearing trust account within the state.
- B. In a personal savings account.
- C. In a general operating account.
- D. In a safety deposit box.

- 6. Who is eligible to receive the annual statement for funds on deposit with a funeral home?**
- A. The Person Who Has Funds on Deposit
 - B. The Funeral Home Staff
 - C. The Deceased's Family Member
 - D. The Regulatory Agency
- 7. Must the resident's funeral home have an embalming room?**
- A. Not required
 - B. Only if the resident works part-time
 - C. No
 - D. Yes
- 8. What type of crime is receiving a stolen body?**
- A. Felony
 - B. Misdemeanor
 - C. Infraction
 - D. Treason
- 9. How long must price lists be retained?**
- A. Two years.
 - B. Four years.
 - C. Six years.
 - D. Eight years.
- 10. Which statement best reflects how to handle patient communications preferences?**
- A. Share all patient information with family unless forbidden.
 - B. Respect requested confidential communications and document preferences.
 - C. Always communicate via email.
 - D. Do not document any communication preferences.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the one reason a family can object to an autopsy?

- A. That the autopsy is against current medical standards
- B. That the autopsy is too costly
- C. That the autopsy would delay funeral arrangements
- D. That the autopsy is contrary to religious beliefs of the decedent**

Respect for the decedent's beliefs governs postmortem decisions, and consent is required for an autopsy. If performing an autopsy would violate the decedent's religious beliefs, the family has a legitimate basis to object, so the autopsy should not proceed without consent. This ground is about honoring deeply held beliefs, which takes precedence over other practical concerns like cost or potential funeral delays.

2. What makes consent valid?

- A. It can be obtained by a family member without the patient present
- B. It is voluntary, given by a person with decision-making capacity, and obtained without coercion.**
- C. It must be written in all cases but can be coerced
- D. It is valid if the provider believes the patient understood it

The key idea is that a valid consent rests on three essential elements: voluntariness, decision-making capacity, and freedom from coercion. When someone agrees to a medical procedure, they must do so freely, with their own capacity to understand and decide, and without any pressure or manipulation. They also need to have been informed about what the procedure involves, including risks, benefits, and alternatives, so their decision reflects true understanding. This is why the best answer is that valid consent is voluntary, given by a person with decision-making capacity, and obtained without coercion. Each part matters: voluntariness ensures the choice is the patient's own; decision-making capacity guarantees they can comprehend the information and weigh options; absence of coercion prevents external pressure from shaping the decision. Consider why the other ideas don't fit. Having a family member obtain consent without the patient present bypasses the patient's autonomy. Requiring written consent in all cases ignores that many procedures can be consented to verbally and that the form of consent doesn't determine validity by itself. Thinking the consent is valid simply because the provider believes the patient understood it wrongly substitutes the clinician's assessment for the patient's actual understanding.

3. What is the role of informed consent in procedures?

- A. Ensures the patient understands and agrees to the procedure, including risks and alternatives.**
- B. Coerces the patient to proceed with the procedure.
- C. Ensures the procedure is performed without discussing risks.
- D. Has no real effect on patient understanding.

Informed consent is about the patient being informed and freely choosing to undergo a procedure. The best answer captures that the patient should understand what will be done, why it's recommended, the potential risks and benefits, and reasonable alternatives, including the option of no treatment, before agreeing. This protects patient autonomy and ensures a voluntary, knowledgeable decision rather than something forced or unfounded. Coercion undermines the purpose of consent and is unethical and illegal. Conducting a procedure without discussing risks defeats the whole point of informed consent, and saying it doesn't affect understanding is incorrect because the process is specifically meant to enhance understanding and enable questions and clarifications.

4. What document must accompany human remains on a common carrier?

- A. Death certificate
- B. Funeral bill
- C. Burial-transit permit**
- D. Disinterment order

When transporting human remains on a common carrier, a burial-transit permit must accompany them. This permit provides legal authorization for the move and final disposition, showing the body has been released for transport and disposal. It helps carriers verify the remains are being moved in compliance with laws and health regulations, and it typically contains essential details like the decedent's identity and disposition plan. The death certificate is a vital records document related to the death itself, but it is not the transport permit. A funeral bill is simply a record of charges, not a required transport document. A disinterment order is used only when exhumation or relocation of already buried remains is ordered.

5. Which option correctly describes the required placement of prepaid funds?

- A. In an interest-bearing trust account within the state.**
- B. In a personal savings account.
- C. In a general operating account.
- D. In a safety deposit box.

Prepaid funds are money clients entrust to a licensee, so it must be kept separate from the broker's own funds and managed under a trust arrangement. In New York, those prepaid funds must be placed in an interest-bearing trust account that is located within the state. This setup protects the client's money, ensures proper disbursement according to the transaction, and keeps the funds under state-regulated oversight. Using a personal savings account, a general operating account, or storing money in a safety deposit box would breach fiduciary duties and fail to provide the required separation, accessibility, and regulatory safeguards.

6. Who is eligible to receive the annual statement for funds on deposit with a funeral home?

- A. The Person Who Has Funds on Deposit**
- B. The Funeral Home Staff
- C. The Deceased's Family Member
- D. The Regulatory Agency

The key point is who owns the money. Funds on deposit with a funeral home are there for the person who deposited them, so the annual statement is intended for that person—the owner of the funds. This statement updates the owner on what has been deposited, any withdrawals or changes, and the current balance, helping ensure transparency and accuracy of prepaid arrangements. Staff members of the funeral home don't have a right to receive someone else's financial statements, and while a deceased person's family may be involved in the arrangement, they aren't automatically the recipients of the annual statement unless they are the owner of the funds. The regulatory agency oversees compliance, not the routine recipient of the depositor's financial details.

7. Must the resident's funeral home have an embalming room?

- A. Not required
- B. Only if the resident works part-time
- C. No
- D. Yes**

Embalming is regulated and must be done in a dedicated space within a licensed funeral home. In New York, the premises must include an embalming room on site so that embalming can be performed under proper ventilation, with durable, sanitary surfaces, appropriate drainage, and a separation from public areas to protect both staff and families from fumes and contamination. This on-site room is part of meeting facility standards for licensure, ensuring the funeral home can legally conduct embalming (or arrange it) on its premises. Without an embalming room, the home wouldn't meet regulatory requirements, so having one is necessary.

8. What type of crime is receiving a stolen body?

- A. Felony
- B. Misdemeanor**
- C. Infraction
- D. Treason

In criminal law, crimes are categorized by how serious they are and what penalties they carry: infractions are the least serious, misdemeanors are more serious, and felonies are the most serious. When someone receives stolen property, the classification depends on factors like the value of the property and the statutory framework. A body isn't something with a market value in the usual sense, and the act of receiving a stolen body is generally treated as a lesser offense rather than a major theft. That's why it falls into the category of a misdemeanor rather than a felony. Treason is unrelated here because it involves betraying one's country, not the act of receiving stolen property. An infraction is too minor for this conduct since the offense typically carries more than a simple fine or violation and can involve jail time. A felony would require more severe elements or penalties than are present in this scenario. So, the best classification for receiving a stolen body is a misdemeanor.

9. How long must price lists be retained?

- A. Two years.
- B. Four years.**
- C. Six years.
- D. Eight years.

The main idea here is how long a business must keep pricing information on file. Price lists document what prices were in effect and when promotions or changes occurred, so having a retention period allows you to show the exact pricing history if an audit, dispute, or inquiry arises. Four years is the recommended window because it provides a solid balance: it ensures you have enough historical pricing to reference for relatively recent events and regulatory reviews, without keeping records longer than necessary. Shorter periods, like two years, risk gaps where past pricing cannot be verified, while longer periods (six or eight years) add unnecessary burden for everyday operations. In practice, keep a copy of each price list with the effective date and retire older ones after four years, while retaining any related documentation that explains price changes or promotions.

10. Which statement best reflects how to handle patient communications preferences?

- A. Share all patient information with family unless forbidden.
- B. Respect requested confidential communications and document preferences.**
- C. Always communicate via email.
- D. Do not document any communication preferences.

The main idea is protecting patient privacy by honoring how they want to receive information and making sure those choices are recorded. The best approach is to respect the patient's requested confidential communications and document their preferences. By doing this, you ensure every team member knows how the patient wants to be contacted, which channels are acceptable, and what information can be shared with whom. This not only respects autonomy but also reduces the risk of unintended disclosures and provides a clear, consistent guide if preferences change. Practically, ask patients about their preferred contact method (phone, secure portal, mail, in person) and who may or may not receive information. Record these preferences in the chart and review/update them as needed. Share information only with authorized individuals or when required by law. Why the other options don't fit: sharing all information with family without consent violates confidentiality, always using email isn't appropriate for every patient and may raise privacy concerns, and not documenting preferences leaves staff without guidance and can lead to unsafe or unwanted disclosures.

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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://aaminystatelaws.examzify.com>

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

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