

Arizona State University (ASU) ASB353 Death and Dying in Cross-Cultural Perspective 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 factors influence a culture's view of euthanasia?**
 - A. Historical events**
 - B. Religious beliefs**
 - C. Political policies**
 - D. Educational systems**
- 2. How do burial rites symbolize social status?**
 - A. By dictating the type of burial**
 - B. Through elaborate ceremonies**
 - C. By including community participation**
 - D. All of the above**
- 3. What did Eric Cassell assert about the social role of the dying patient?**
 - A. Death is strictly a financial burden.**
 - B. The death of the body is physical, while the passing of the person is nonphysical.**
 - C. Family dynamics change significantly after a death.**
 - D. Patients have no role after diagnosis.**
- 4. In many cultures, the concept of the afterlife is linked to what?**
 - A. The soul's journey**
 - B. Physical existence**
 - C. Social relationships**
 - D. Psychological healing**
- 5. How do biological factors relate to suicidal behaviors?**
 - A. They have no influence**
 - B. They only affect younger populations**
 - C. They contribute to individual vulnerability**
 - D. They are solely determined by external circumstances**

6. What was Dr. Elisabeth Kübler-Ross's goal regarding medical interns?

- A. To teach them about patient communication**
- B. To educate them about dying patients**
- C. To enhance their surgical skills**
- D. To provide them with ethical guidelines**

7. How do rituals associated with death potentially influence community identity?

- A. They have no effect on community identity**
- B. They reinforce cultural connections and collective values**
- C. They only reflect individual beliefs**
- D. They are purely personal expressions of loss**

8. What do community death rituals often aim to achieve?

- A. Individual reflection and solitude.**
- B. Strengthening community ties and addressing grief.**
- C. Focusing on material possessions left by the deceased.**
- D. Avoiding discussions about death.**

9. How do varying funeral practices reflect a culture's beliefs about the afterlife?

- A. They have no relation to religious beliefs**
- B. They signify hope for resurrection or transformation**
- C. They are only influenced by economic factors**
- D. They are standardized across cultures**

10. What unique item was included in the Chinese funeral procession?

- A. A live goat**
- B. A bouquet of flowers**
- C. A live chicken dragged by a string**
- D. A decorated cart**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which factors influence a culture's view of euthanasia?

- A. Historical events
- B. Religious beliefs**
- C. Political policies
- D. Educational systems

Religious beliefs play a pivotal role in shaping a culture's view of euthanasia. Different faith traditions have distinct teachings about the sanctity of life, suffering, and the moral implications of ending life, which can strongly influence attitudes toward euthanasia. For instance, certain religions may view euthanasia as conflicting with the belief that life is sacred and should only be terminated by a higher power. Conversely, some belief systems may prioritize the alleviation of suffering and autonomy over life itself, potentially supporting the idea of euthanasia. This deep-rooted connection between religious doctrine and views on life and death creates a framework through which individuals and communities assess ethical dilemmas such as euthanasia. In cultures where religious beliefs are prominent and serve as a guiding moral compass, views on euthanasia are often significantly shaped by these spiritual and ethical perspectives. This demonstrates the integral role that religion plays in the broader conversation about life, death, and the choices individuals make regarding end-of-life care.

2. How do burial rites symbolize social status?

- A. By dictating the type of burial
- B. Through elaborate ceremonies
- C. By including community participation
- D. All of the above**

Burial rites serve as a powerful indicator of social status in various cultures, and this significance can be understood through several interconnected aspects. The type of burial itself is one of the most direct reflections of social hierarchy. Different social classes may have prescribed methods for burial that vary significantly in cost and complexity. Wealthier individuals might be entitled to grander services, thus reflecting their status even in death. Elaborate ceremonies further symbolize social status by showcasing the resources available to the deceased's family. These rituals often involve extensive preparations, rituals, and sometimes even large gatherings, serving to highlight the family's standing within the community. The scale and intricacy of a funeral can communicate prestige and honor. Community participation also plays a crucial role in reflecting social status. The number of people attending a burial rite, along with their roles and the level of public mourning exhibited, can signify the deceased's importance in the social fabric. A highly attended funeral with significant community involvement underscores the individual's or family's status in society. Therefore, the correct answer encapsulates the multifaceted ways in which burial rites symbolize social status through all of these dimensions, demonstrating how death and its accompanying rituals are intertwined with cultural perceptions of identity and value.

3. What did Eric Cassell assert about the social role of the dying patient?

- A. Death is strictly a financial burden.
- B. The death of the body is physical, while the passing of the person is nonphysical.**
- C. Family dynamics change significantly after a death.
- D. Patients have no role after diagnosis.

Eric Cassell emphasized that the notion of a dying patient encompasses more than just the physical aspect of death. He argued that while the body may physically pass away, the essence of the person—personal identity, relationships, and legacy—continues to hold significance beyond that physical demise. This perspective invites a deeper understanding of the patient's experience, asserting that the social role of the dying patient involves not just dealing with physical decline but also navigating the emotional, relational, and social dimensions of dying. This view contrasts with the idea that patients become irrelevant after diagnosis, as Cassell underscores the ongoing relevance of their personhood until the very end. Understanding this duality helps caregivers, families, and society at large to appreciate and honor the complexities of the dying process.

4. In many cultures, the concept of the afterlife is linked to what?

- A. The soul's journey**
- B. Physical existence
- C. Social relationships
- D. Psychological healing

The concept of the afterlife being linked to the soul's journey is a prevalent theme across various cultures. Many belief systems view death not as an end, but as a transition into another state of existence where the soul continues its journey. This perspective often encompasses ideas about the soul's progression, its experiences, and the moral or spiritual lessons it has learned during its physical life. For instance, in many indigenous cultures, the afterlife is seen as a continuation of the soul's adventures, with a journey towards a final resting place or reunion with ancestors. In some religious traditions, the afterlife is framed by the journey to a heaven or another form of existence that reflects the soul's karma accumulated during life. Social relationships, physical existence, and psychological healing may be tied to cultural perceptions of death but are not as universally linked to the fundamental concept of the afterlife across diverse traditions as the soul's journey is. These aspects may influence how individuals and societies navigate mourning or understand the significance of life and death, but they do not encapsulate the broader, more universal notion that the soul is engaged in a journey beyond physical existence.

5. How do biological factors relate to suicidal behaviors?

- A. They have no influence
- B. They only affect younger populations
- C. They contribute to individual vulnerability**
- D. They are solely determined by external circumstances

Biological factors play a significant role in suicidal behaviors by contributing to an individual's vulnerability. Research indicates that genetic predispositions, neurobiological changes, and the effects of mental health disorders—such as depression and anxiety—can all influence a person's likelihood of engaging in suicidal thoughts or actions. These biological aspects can affect mood regulation, coping mechanisms, and overall mental health status, making certain individuals more susceptible to considering or attempting suicide under stress or trauma. Understanding the relationship between biological factors and suicidal behavior is essential, as it highlights that suicide is not merely a result of external circumstances or social factors. This recognition can lead to more effective prevention strategies that consider both biological and environmental influences when addressing mental health and suicidal risks.

6. What was Dr. Elisabeth Kübler-Ross's goal regarding medical interns?

- A. To teach them about patient communication
- B. To educate them about dying patients**
- C. To enhance their surgical skills
- D. To provide them with ethical guidelines

Dr. Elisabeth Kübler-Ross aimed to educate medical interns about dying patients, highlighting the importance of understanding the emotional and psychological experiences of individuals facing death. Her work emphasized that healthcare professionals should not only focus on the clinical aspects of dying but also on the holistic needs of patients. This education was pivotal in raising awareness among medical interns about the complexities of death and the grieving process, promoting empathy and better patient care. By focusing on how to approach and communicate with dying patients, she drew attention to the necessity of compassionate care, which should be an integral part of medical training. Consequently, her influence has helped shape a more humanistic approach in medicine, prioritizing the patient's experience at the end of life.

7. How do rituals associated with death potentially influence community identity?

- A. They have no effect on community identity
- B. They reinforce cultural connections and collective values**
- C. They only reflect individual beliefs
- D. They are purely personal expressions of loss

Rituals associated with death play a significant role in shaping and reinforcing community identity. This is because they are not just individual experiences; rather, they are communal events that bring people together to express collective grief, honor the deceased, and reflect shared cultural values and beliefs. When communities engage in these rituals, they reinforce the connections among members, fostering a sense of belonging and solidarity in the face of loss. Death rituals often encapsulate the history, traditions, and values of a community, allowing members to collectively navigate the experience of loss. Such practices can include communal mourning, storytelling, and the observance of specific rites that highlight the community's identities and beliefs. Through these shared experiences, individuals can find comfort and support while simultaneously strengthening the ties that bind them to one another and to their cultural heritage. The other options do not account for the social dimensions of death rituals. For instance, suggesting that rituals have no effect on community identity ignores the profound role they play in uniting and defining communities. Similarly, framing them solely as reflections of individual beliefs or personal expressions of loss overlooks the collective aspects and the communal values that these rituals embody. Thus, the correct understanding recognizes the vital role that these death-related rituals play in reinforcing cultural connections and collective

8. What do community death rituals often aim to achieve?

- A. Individual reflection and solitude.
- B. Strengthening community ties and addressing grief.**
- C. Focusing on material possessions left by the deceased.
- D. Avoiding discussions about death.

Community death rituals typically aim to strengthen community ties and address grief among the members of the community. These rituals often serve as a collective means for individuals to come together, share their experiences, and process their emotions in the wake of a loss. They provide a structured way for the community to support one another, validate feelings of sorrow, and create a sense of unity during a time of mourning. Through shared practices, such as memorial services, wakes, or funeral ceremonies, participants engage in acts that honor the deceased while providing emotional support to each other, further solidifying communal bonds. This aspect of connecting with others aligns with the needs of individuals in communal societies, where collective experiences are paramount. While individual reflection and solitude can be important aspects of grieving, community rituals primarily focus on fostering connections among people dealing with shared loss. In terms of addressing material possessions, these rituals tend to focus more on the relationships and memories shared with the deceased rather than the material aspects of a person's life. Discussions about death are typically central to these rituals, as they provide an opportunity for individuals to confront and express their feelings regarding mortality, rather than avoiding the subject altogether.

9. How do varying funeral practices reflect a culture's beliefs about the afterlife?

- A. They have no relation to religious beliefs
- B. They signify hope for resurrection or transformation**
- C. They are only influenced by economic factors
- D. They are standardized across cultures

The connection between funeral practices and a culture's beliefs about the afterlife is profound and significant. The correct choice emphasizes that these practices often embody a community's hopes and convictions regarding what happens after death. Many cultures design their funeral rituals with the belief in resurrection or transformation at their core. For instance, in Christian traditions, funerals may focus on the resurrection of the body and the belief in life after death, influencing the rituals surrounding burial or cremation. Similarly, practices in other cultures might emphasize concepts of reincarnation or spiritual transformation, impacting how the deceased are treated and honored. Funeral practices can include specific rites, the positioning of the body, offerings, and even songs or prayers that reflect these beliefs. Therefore, the rituals chosen are not randomly selected; they deeply align with the community's broader religious and philosophical perspectives on life, death, and what lies beyond. This creates a framework for understanding how death is perceived and celebrated within a given culture, showcasing their hopes for continuity or change after life ends.

10. What unique item was included in the Chinese funeral procession?

- A. A live goat
- B. A bouquet of flowers
- C. A live chicken dragged by a string**
- D. A decorated cart

In traditional Chinese funeral processions, a live chicken is sometimes used as a symbolic offering. The purpose of dragging a live chicken by a string during the procession is to appease spirits and invoke blessings for the deceased. This ritual reflects the deep-rooted beliefs in ancestor worship and the significance of animal sacrifice in some Chinese cultural practices. The chicken, often associated with vitality and the ability to ward off evil, underscores the connection between the living and the deceased, as well as the desire for a favorable afterlife. In contrast, the other items mentioned—such as a live goat, a bouquet of flowers, and a decorated cart—may not carry the same symbolic weight in the context of Chinese funerals. While flowers can be present in funerary rites in various cultures, they are often more associated with Western traditions than with traditional Chinese practices. The live goat and decorated cart do not typically hold significant roles in this specific cultural context, making the live chicken the correct choice.

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://asu-asb353.examzify.com>

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

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