

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY (ASU) ASB353 DEATH AND DYING IN CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 a common feeling among the elderly regarding dependence on others?**
 - A. It is looked upon positively
 - B. It leads to greater family ties
 - C. It is perceived as a burden
 - D. It is avoided at all costs
- 2. Which group typically prefers cremation over ground burial?**
 - A. Hindus
 - B. Jews
 - C. Buddhists
 - D. Muslims
- 3. Which characteristic is NOT associated with near-death experiences?**
 - A. Heightened awareness
 - B. Visual imagery
 - C. Weakened self-confidence
 - D. Feelings of peace
- 4. What factor is vital in enhancing the quality of life for patients receiving palliative care?**
 - A. Exclusively focusing on physical health
 - B. Encouraging patient independence and comfort
 - C. Mandating family presence at all times
 - D. Limiting conversations about prognosis
- 5. What do 'life celebrations' focus on?**
 - A. Grieving the loss of the deceased
 - B. Honoring the achievements and memories
 - C. Preparing for burial
 - D. Analyzing the cause of death

- 6. In the context of elderly perspectives, why might death be seen as preferable to the loss of mental faculties?**
- A. To avoid embarrassment in social situations
 - B. To maintain family harmony
 - C. To retain personal dignity
 - D. To experience a peaceful ending
- 7. 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
- 8. How do diaspora communities preserve their death rituals in foreign countries?**
- A. By forsaking all cultural practices
 - B. By forming cultural organizations to adapt and honor traditions
 - C. By adhering strictly to the host country's customs
 - D. By conducting rituals exclusively in their native language
- 9. 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.
- 10. 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

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a common feeling among the elderly regarding dependence on others?

- A. It is looked upon positively
- B. It leads to greater family ties
- C. It is perceived as a burden**
- D. It is avoided at all costs

Many elderly individuals often perceive dependence on others as a burden due to various societal and cultural factors. This perception may stem from long-standing values of independence and self-sufficiency that are prevalent in many cultures. Elders may feel a sense of loss of agency or control over their lives when they rely on caregivers, family, or social services for assistance with daily activities. This feeling can be amplified by the societal stigma associated with needing help, where dependence is sometimes equated with weakness or incapacity. Such views can lead to internalized feelings of shame or guilt among older adults, causing them to resist seeking help or expressing their needs. Furthermore, the desire to maintain dignity and autonomy plays a significant role in how the elderly view their situation. They may fear becoming a burden to their families or communities, which can hinder open communication about their health and lifestyle needs. By recognizing these sentiments, it's possible to better understand the emotional and psychological complexities that accompany aging and dependency.

2. Which group typically prefers cremation over ground burial?

- A. Hindus
- B. Jews
- C. Buddhists**
- D. Muslims

The preference for cremation among Buddhists is rooted in their beliefs about impermanence and the cycle of rebirth. In Buddhism, the physical body is seen as temporary and ultimately an attachment that can hinder spiritual progress. By opting for cremation, Buddhists view the destruction of the body as a way to release the spirit from its physical form, allowing it to continue its journey towards enlightenment and rebirth. This perspective contrasts with the practices of other groups listed. For example, Hindus also typically prefer cremation due to beliefs associated with cleansing, liberation from samsara (the cycle of birth and rebirth), and returning the body to the elements. However, the question specifically asks about the group that prefers cremation, and within a broader context, while Hindus have a strong cultural inclination towards cremation, Buddhists' theological underpinnings give a clear, defined reason linked to their core beliefs. Judaism and Islam, on the other hand, traditionally emphasize burial as the final disposition of the body due to doctrines surrounding reverence for the body and the belief in resurrection. Thus, the strong preference for cremation among Buddhists aligns well with their cultural and religious views on death and the afterlife, establishing them as a group that typically

3. Which characteristic is NOT associated with near-death experiences?

- A. Heightened awareness
- B. Visual imagery
- C. Weakened self-confidence**
- D. Feelings of peace

The characteristic not associated with near-death experiences is weakened self-confidence. Near-death experiences often involve profound effects on individuals, including a heightened awareness of their surroundings or life circumstances, vivid visual imagery, and feelings of peace. People commonly report a transformation in their perspectives on life following such experiences, often accompanied by an increased sense of purpose and connection, as well as a greater appreciation for life. Weakened self-confidence does not align with the typical narratives of near-death experiences; rather, many report a strengthened sense of self or a reaffirmation of their values and beliefs. This transformation often leads to changes in how individuals view themselves and their capabilities, indicating an increase, not a decrease, in self-confidence.

4. What factor is vital in enhancing the quality of life for patients receiving palliative care?

- A. Exclusively focusing on physical health
- B. Encouraging patient independence and comfort**
- C. Mandating family presence at all times
- D. Limiting conversations about prognosis

Focusing on encouraging patient independence and comfort is vital in enhancing the quality of life for patients receiving palliative care because this approach emphasizes the dignity and autonomy of the individual. Palliative care is centered around providing relief from symptoms and stress while supporting the patient's emotional, spiritual, and psychological well-being. By promoting patient independence, caregivers allow individuals to make choices that align with their personal values and preferences, which can greatly enhance their sense of control and satisfaction. Additionally, ensuring comfort—both physical and emotional—addresses pain management and alleviates distressing symptoms that may overshadow a patient's quality of life. This holistic view contrasts with a narrow focus on physical health alone, which may overlook other essential aspects of a patient's experience. Furthermore, mandating family presence can inadvertently create feelings of anxiety or lack of privacy for the patient, while limiting discussions about prognosis may hinder the opportunity for patients to engage in meaningful conversations about their care preferences and end-of-life wishes. Ultimately, empowering patients through independence and comfort leads to a more fulfilling and compassionate approach to palliative care.

5. What do 'life celebrations' focus on?

- A. Grieving the loss of the deceased
- B. Honoring the achievements and memories**
- C. Preparing for burial
- D. Analyzing the cause of death

'Life celebrations' are events designed to honor and celebrate the life of a deceased individual rather than solely focusing on the grief associated with their passing. This approach emphasizes the positive aspects of the person's life, such as their achievements, contributions, and cherished memories, allowing family and friends to come together in a way that fosters remembrance and joy rather than just sorrow. In many cultures, these celebrations serve as a way to acknowledge the impact that the individual had on the lives of others, creating a space for storytelling, sharing of memories, and expressing gratitude for the time spent with the deceased. This perspective on death encourages a more holistic view of life and fosters healing among those left behind.

6. In the context of elderly perspectives, why might death be seen as preferable to the loss of mental faculties?

- A. To avoid embarrassment in social situations
- B. To maintain family harmony
- C. To retain personal dignity**
- D. To experience a peaceful ending

The view that death may be preferable to the loss of mental faculties among the elderly is closely tied to the concept of personal dignity. Many older individuals place a high value on their autonomy, self-esteem, and the ability to maintain control over their lives and decisions. As cognitive abilities decline, they may perceive a significant threat to their identity and dignity. The loss of mental faculties can lead to feelings of helplessness, dependence on others, and a diminished sense of self-worth, which can be profoundly distressing. Choosing death over a diminished capacity is often seen as a way to preserve one's dignity and avoid the suffering associated with losing control over one's life circumstances. This perspective highlights the importance of autonomy and personal integrity in conversations about aging and death, suggesting that for many, maintaining dignity is a core concern when facing the end of life.

7. 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.

8. How do diaspora communities preserve their death rituals in foreign countries?

- A. By forsaking all cultural practices
- B. By forming cultural organizations to adapt and honor traditions**
- C. By adhering strictly to the host country's customs
- D. By conducting rituals exclusively in their native language

Diaspora communities often face the challenge of maintaining their cultural identity, particularly in the context of death rituals, while living in a foreign country. Forming cultural organizations serves as a crucial strategy for these communities to adapt and honor their traditions. These organizations provide a structured environment where members can gather, share experiences, and participate in rituals that are significant to their cultural identity. By organizing events and rituals, diaspora communities not only preserve their death practices but also facilitate intergenerational transmission of knowledge and customs. These organizations can also create a sense of belonging and community among members who might otherwise feel isolated in a foreign country. They often blend traditional practices with local influences, adapting them to resonate with the new context while simultaneously honoring their heritage. This approach highlights the dynamic nature of culture, where traditions can evolve and adapt rather than being abandoned altogether. It allows for the preservation of cultural identity in a supportive and communal environment, essential for the psychological and emotional well-being of individuals facing the realities of death and dying in a cross-cultural setting.

9. 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.

10. 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.

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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://asu-asb353.examzify.com>

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

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