

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



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 type of experience is cerebral anoxia often linked to?**
 - A. Emotional breakdown
 - B. Near-death experiences
 - C. Spiritual awakening
 - D. Chronic illness management
- 2. What is the term for the rituals associated with helping the deceased transition into the afterlife?**
 - A. Memorial services
 - B. Grieving rituals
 - C. Funeral rites
 - D. Commemoration ceremonies
- 3. Which approach does a collectivist culture tend to take towards grieving?**
 - A. They advocate for solitary grieving
 - B. They emphasize communal grieving
 - C. They prefer to avoid the topic altogether
 - D. They focus solely on social obligations
- 4. Which factors are part of the sequence leading to suicide?**
 - A. Social support, emotional hardship, environmental stress
 - B. Life stress, emotional hardship, biochemical imbalances
 - C. Personality factors, economic hardship, lack of motivation
 - D. Childhood experiences, family history, societal expectations
- 5. In some Indigenous cultures, what is a common practice related to the dead?**
 - A. Constructing elaborate graves.
 - B. Engaging in ancestral worship.
 - C. Holding public trials for the deceased.
 - D. Commemorating death with yearly gatherings.

- 6. In which way can local customs be impacted by globalization regarding death?**
- A. They will remain unchanged regardless of global influences
 - B. They can blend with newly introduced beliefs
 - C. They become obsolete
 - D. They are consistently rejected
- 7. What might an emphasis on community gatherings during death indicate about a culture?**
- A. Individualism is a core value
 - B. Community ties and support are significant
 - C. Death is not taken seriously in that culture
 - D. There is a focus on financial aspects of funerals
- 8. Which statement accurately describes a potential interaction between global and local beliefs about death?**
- A. Global beliefs are universally accepted without question
 - B. Local beliefs are strengthened by globalization
 - C. Traditional beliefs may evolve as they incorporate global ideas
 - D. Global beliefs have no relevance to local traditions
- 9. Which term describes the grief felt for a loss that society does not recognize?**
- A. Complicated grief
 - B. Disenfranchised grief
 - C. Chronic grief
 - D. Anticipatory grief
- 10. What role does folklore play in cultural attitudes toward death?**
- A. It complicates the understanding of death
 - B. It provides moral lessons and narratives about death
 - C. It emphasizes individual beliefs over collective ones
 - D. It promotes scientific understanding of death

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of experience is cerebral anoxia often linked to?

- A. Emotional breakdown
- B. Near-death experiences**
- C. Spiritual awakening
- D. Chronic illness management

Cerebral anoxia, a condition characterized by the insufficient supply of oxygen to the brain, is often linked to near-death experiences. This connection arises because near-death experiences frequently occur in situations where individuals face life-threatening events, where oxygen deprivation can become a critical factor. During such events, some individuals report profound experiences that might involve feelings of detachment from the body, encounters with bright lights, or experiencing a life review—common elements associated with near-death phenomena. In contrast, emotional breakdowns, spiritual awakenings, and chronic illness management tend to be connected to different psychological and physiological processes not specifically tied to the acute oxygen deprivation effects that accompany cerebral anoxia. Hence, the link between cerebral anoxia and near-death experiences highlights the significant impact that brain function, and particularly oxygen supply, has on consciousness and the perception of experience during extreme circumstances.

2. What is the term for the rituals associated with helping the deceased transition into the afterlife?

- A. Memorial services
- B. Grieving rituals
- C. Funeral rites**
- D. Commemoration ceremonies

The term that refers specifically to the rituals associated with helping the deceased transition into the afterlife is funeral rites. These rites encompass the various customs, ceremonies, and practices that are performed during and after a person's death, often aimed at honoring the deceased and facilitating their passage to the afterlife according to religious or cultural beliefs. Funeral rites can include a range of activities such as prayers, offerings, body preparation, and burial or cremation, all designed to respect the deceased and support the grieving process for the living. While memorial services and commemoration ceremonies may honor the deceased and provide a space for reflection and remembrance, they do not specifically focus on the transition of the deceased into the afterlife in the way that funeral rites do. Grieving rituals, on the other hand, primarily concern the emotional and psychological processes of those who are mourning and may occur in conjunction with funeral rites but do not explicitly address the transition of the deceased. Thus, funeral rites is the term that best encapsulates the specific ritualistic practices involved in this important cultural and spiritual process.

3. Which approach does a collectivist culture tend to take towards grieving?

- A. They advocate for solitary grieving
- B. They emphasize communal grieving**
- C. They prefer to avoid the topic altogether
- D. They focus solely on social obligations

In collectivist cultures, there is a strong emphasis on community, social cohesion, and shared experiences. Grieving in these contexts is often a communal process, where individuals come together to mourn and support one another. This collective approach fosters a sense of belonging and mutual support during the difficult time of loss. In communal grieving, rituals and gatherings are important as they allow the community to collectively honor the deceased, share their memories, and process their emotions together. This shared experience can provide comfort and a sense of solidarity, which is crucial for emotional healing in many collectivist societies. While solitary grieving, avoiding the topic, or focusing solely on social obligations each represent different responses to grief, they do not align with the collectivist values of shared emotional processing and community involvement in mourning practices. Therefore, the emphasis on communal grieving accurately reflects the typical approach to loss in collectivist cultures.

4. Which factors are part of the sequence leading to suicide?

- A. Social support, emotional hardship, environmental stress
- B. Life stress, emotional hardship, biochemical imbalances**
- C. Personality factors, economic hardship, lack of motivation
- D. Childhood experiences, family history, societal expectations

The correct response emphasizes the complex interplay of life stress, emotional hardship, and biochemical imbalances as critical factors in the sequence leading to suicide. Life stress encompasses a wide array of external pressures and challenges that an individual may face, such as financial troubles, relationship issues, or significant changes in life circumstances. These stressors may contribute to overwhelming feelings of despair or hopelessness. Emotional hardship reflects the psychological impact of these stressors, leading to conditions such as depression or anxiety, which are significant risk factors for suicidal thoughts and behaviors. Biochemical imbalances refer to changes in brain chemistry that can affect mental health. Conditions such as depression are often linked to imbalances in neurotransmitters, which can make individuals more vulnerable to suicidal ideation. The combination of these three factors creates a particularly dangerous situation where an individual may feel trapped and see no viable way out. In contrast, the other choices mention factors that could relate to mental health but do not comprehensively address the immediate sequence of influences leading to suicidal thoughts and actions as effectively as the chosen response. Thus, this option encapsulates a more holistic understanding of the various contributing elements leading to suicide.

5. In some Indigenous cultures, what is a common practice related to the dead?

- A. Constructing elaborate graves.
- B. Engaging in ancestral worship.**
- C. Holding public trials for the deceased.
- D. Commemorating death with yearly gatherings.

Engaging in ancestral worship is a significant practice in many Indigenous cultures, as it reflects a deep reverence for those who have passed away. This practice acknowledges that deceased individuals maintain a presence in the lives of the living, continuing to influence and guide their descendants. Ancestral worship can include rituals, offerings, and prayers directed towards ancestors, emphasizing the connection between past and present. This belief system often fosters a sense of community and continuity within the culture, reinforcing social bonds and cultural identity. Commemorating death with yearly gatherings, although a notable practice in several cultures, typically serves as a public acknowledgment of the deceased rather than an ongoing interaction with ancestral spirits. While constructing elaborate graves may occur in certain traditions, these practices do not emphasize the active veneration of ancestors as a central tenet. Similarly, holding public trials for the deceased is not a common or recognized practice in Indigenous beliefs regarding death and afterlife, making ancestral worship the more accurate choice in this context.

6. In which way can local customs be impacted by globalization regarding death?

- A. They will remain unchanged regardless of global influences
- B. They can blend with newly introduced beliefs**
- C. They become obsolete
- D. They are consistently rejected

Local customs surrounding death can often blend with newly introduced beliefs due to the influence of globalization. As different cultures interact through trade, migration, technology, and communication, there is an exchange of ideas, rituals, and practices surrounding death and dying. This interaction can lead to the adaptation of local customs as they incorporate elements from various global traditions. For example, a community might integrate aspects of a foreign funeral practice into their existing rituals, which not only enriches their local customs but also reflects a broader trend of cultural syncretism. This blending allows for a more diverse understanding of death, where individuals can express their grief and remembrance through a mix of traditional and modern or foreign practices. In contrast, the notion that local customs will remain entirely unchanged is unrealistic in the face of such influences, as is the idea that they will become obsolete or be consistently rejected. While some customs might resist change or be maintained in specific contexts, the overall trend in a globalized world is one of adaptation and blending.

7. What might an emphasis on community gatherings during death indicate about a culture?

- A. Individualism is a core value
- B. Community ties and support are significant**
- C. Death is not taken seriously in that culture
- D. There is a focus on financial aspects of funerals

An emphasis on community gatherings during death indicates that community ties and support are significant in that culture. This practice often reflects the belief that collective mourning and shared rituals enhance the grieving process, providing individuals with emotional support and a sense of belonging during a difficult time. In cultures where community is valued, coming together to honor the deceased strengthens social bonds and reinforces collective identity, affirming that individuals are part of a larger social fabric. The communal response to death highlights the role of relationships and interdependence, suggesting that grieving is viewed not just as an individual experience but as one that involves the entire community. This practice also allows for the sharing of memories and stories about the deceased, creating an environment where emotional healing occurs collectively. Other options do not encapsulate this cultural perspective accurately. The idea of individualism being a core value reflects a more solitary approach to mourning, contrasting with the communal gatherings observed in cultures that prioritize collective support. Similarly, suggesting that death is not taken seriously overlooks the profound significance such gatherings hold in promoting respect for the deceased and providing solace to the living. Finally, focusing solely on the financial aspects of funerals disregards the deep emotional and social needs that community gatherings fulfill, overshadowing their ethical and spiritual dimensions.

8. Which statement accurately describes a potential interaction between global and local beliefs about death?

- A. Global beliefs are universally accepted without question
- B. Local beliefs are strengthened by globalization
- C. Traditional beliefs may evolve as they incorporate global ideas**
- D. Global beliefs have no relevance to local traditions

The statement that traditional beliefs may evolve as they incorporate global ideas is accurate because it acknowledges the dynamic nature of cultural practices and beliefs surrounding death. As globalization increases, local cultures are often influenced by broader, global perspectives. This interaction can result in the adaptation and reinterpretation of traditional death rituals, allowing them to coexist with or even be enhanced by ideas from other cultures. For example, a community might incorporate global concepts of grief and mourning into their existing practices, leading to an evolution of their traditions that reflects a fusion of local and global influences. This blending can enhance the community's understanding of death, making traditional practices more relevant and relatable in a globalized world. The other statements lack the nuance of this interaction. While global beliefs might not be universally accepted without question, they often coexist alongside local beliefs rather than simply overshadowing them. Similarly, stating that local beliefs are strengthened by globalization overlooks the more complex interactions at play, where adaptation can occur in various ways. Finally, the notion that global beliefs have no relevance to local traditions is inaccurate, as globalization inherently creates connections and exchanges between cultures.

9. Which term describes the grief felt for a loss that society does not recognize?

- A. Complicated grief
- B. Disenfranchised grief**
- C. Chronic grief
- D. Anticipatory grief

Disenfranchised grief refers to the grief experienced when a person suffers a loss that is not openly acknowledged or socially supported. This type of grief often occurs in situations where the relationship to the deceased is not recognized, such as in cases of the death of an ex-partner, a pet, or when the loss is stigmatized, like in cases of suicide or overdose. Individuals may feel isolated in their grief because society does not validate their loss, leaving them without the emotional support typically afforded to those grieving recognized relationships or losses. This term captures the essence of feeling unsupported in one's grieving process, making it crucial to understand in the context of how societal norms affect emotional experiences surrounding death. Other grief types, while they may involve elements of difficulty or prolongation, do not specifically address this aspect of societal validation in grief experiences.

10. What role does folklore play in cultural attitudes toward death?

- A. It complicates the understanding of death
- B. It provides moral lessons and narratives about death**
- C. It emphasizes individual beliefs over collective ones
- D. It promotes scientific understanding of death

Folklore plays a significant role in shaping cultural attitudes toward death by providing moral lessons and narratives that help communities make sense of the mysteries surrounding mortality. Through storytelling, myths, and legends, folklore conveys cultural values, beliefs, and practices related to death, guiding individuals on how to cope with loss and understand the afterlife. These narratives often serve to reinforce societal norms, offering insights into what is considered acceptable behavior when grieving or honoring the deceased. For many cultures, folklore provides a framework for understanding death, as it addresses fundamental questions about life, existence, and the afterlife. By sharing these narratives, communities maintain a shared sense of meaning and continuity, thereby reinforcing cultural identity and collective memory concerning death. In contrast, options that suggest folklore complicates the understanding of death, emphasizes individual beliefs, or promotes scientific understanding do not capture the primary function of folklore in most cultures, where its focus is more on shared experiences, communal values, and lessons learned in relation to death and dying.

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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