

California Law Funeral Arranger 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. Within how many days of receipt must a written request for revocation of a preneed trust be honored?**
 - A. Within 15 working days**
 - B. Within 30 calendar days**
 - C. Within 15 calendar days**
 - D. Within 30 working days**

- 2. What is the primary purpose of the General Price List in the FTC Funeral Rule?**
 - A. To advertise only the lowest priced services**
 - B. To provide customers with a binding contract**
 - C. To disclose prices of goods and services and the basis for those prices**
 - D. To limit customer choice**

- 3. Assume that after obtaining the signature of the certifier on a Certificate of Death for a decedent in your care, you are presented with an express order by the person lawfully entitled to its custody releasing the body to another funeral home. What must you do with the Certificate of Death?**
 - A. Return the certificate to the place of death**
 - B. Release the certificate to the other funeral establishment**
 - C. Return the certificate to the certifier signing the document**
 - D. Release the certificate to the health department in the district of death**

- 4. If a license has been suspended within the past 10 years, what must an employee disclose on a job application?**
 - A. If suspended, revoked, or placed on probation within the past 15 years**
 - B. If suspended, revoked, or placed on probation within the past 10 years**
 - C. If suspended, revoked, or placed on probation within the past 5 years**
 - D. No such requirement exists in law**

- 5. According to the Determination of Death Act, when is an individual considered to be dead?**
- A. The individual has sustained irreversible cessation of the circulatory or nervous system**
 - B. The individual has sustained irreversible cessation of circulatory or respiratory function**
 - C. The individual has sustained irreversible cessation of the circulatory and nervous system**
 - D. The individual has sustained irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory function**
- 6. When does an agent named under a power of attorney for health care have the authority to direct the disposition of the remains of the principal?**
- A. Always**
 - B. Never**
 - C. Only when expressly so authorized in the power of attorney for health care**
 - D. In the absence of any limitations in the power of attorney for health care**
- 7. Under CCR 1213, a change in ownership requires an assignment of the funeral establishment license when equity interest exceeds what percentage?**
- A. 20%**
 - B. 50%**
 - C. 40%**
 - D. 30%**
- 8. Which code requires a prior written notice for preneed insurance sales presentations?**
- A. B&P 7735**
 - B. INS 789.10**
 - C. CCR 1262**
 - D. Gov 27472**

- 9. Paying any sum of money by a funeral director for securing business, after a death or while a death is impending, is an example of what?**
- A. A recommended business practice**
 - B. An acceptable business practice**
 - C. A questionable business practice**
 - D. An unlawful business practice**
- 10. How shall cremated remains that are in a dissolvable urn be scattered at sea?**
- A. From a plane**
 - B. From a boat or a plane**
 - C. From a bridge or a pier**
 - D. From a boat only**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Within how many days of receipt must a written request for revocation of a preneed trust be honored?

- A. Within 15 working days**
- B. Within 30 calendar days**
- C. Within 15 calendar days**
- D. Within 30 working days**

The key idea is that the revocation period is measured in calendar days, not business days. A written request to revoke a preneed trust must be honored within 15 calendar days after the revocation is actually received by the trustee or funeral establishment. Counting every day ensures the consumer has a clear, prompt window to reconsider and obtain a refund, and the 15-day period starts on the day of receipt (not the mailing date). Once received, the trust is terminated and funds are refunded per the contract and applicable law, subject to any permitted fees or nonrefundable amounts specified. Other timeframes (like 15 working days or 30 days) would either exclude weekends/holidays or extend the period, which is not consistent with the stated rule and could delay refunds.

2. What is the primary purpose of the General Price List in the FTC Funeral Rule?

- A. To advertise only the lowest priced services**
- B. To provide customers with a binding contract**
- C. To disclose prices of goods and services and the basis for those prices**
- D. To limit customer choice**

The main idea here is price transparency. The General Price List is designed to clearly show all the prices for goods and services the funeral home offers and to explain what those prices cover—the basis for each price. This lets consumers see exactly what is included with each item or service (for example, whether embalming, a basic urn or casket, transportation, or other components are included or optional) and how the price was determined. With this up-front, itemized information, you can compare different providers more accurately and avoid hidden charges later. It's not about advertising the lowest price, nor is the GPL a binding contract or a tool to restrict your choices.

- 3. Assume that after obtaining the signature of the certifier on a Certificate of Death for a decedent in your care, you are presented with an express order by the person lawfully entitled to its custody releasing the body to another funeral home. What must you do with the Certificate of Death?**
- A. Return the certificate to the place of death**
 - B. Release the certificate to the other funeral establishment**
 - C. Return the certificate to the certifier signing the document**
 - D. Release the certificate to the health department in the district of death**

The death certificate is a legal document kept in the custody of the funeral establishment or the person in charge of the disposition, and it travels with the body to where disposition will occur. When an express order is given by the person lawfully entitled to custody to release the body to another funeral home, that order also authorizes transferring custody of the accompanying documents, including the Certificate of Death, to the receiving funeral establishment. Providing the certificate to the new funeral home ensures they can complete disposition procedures, filings, and any required permits. Returning it to the place of death, sending it to the health department, or returning it to the certifier would not align with the authority granted by the custodian's order and the needs of the transfer.

- 4. If a license has been suspended within the past 10 years, what must an employee disclose on a job application?**
- A. If suspended, revoked, or placed on probation within the past 15 years**
 - B. If suspended, revoked, or placed on probation within the past 10 years**
 - C. If suspended, revoked, or placed on probation within the past 5 years**
 - D. No such requirement exists in law**

Disclosure of disciplinary actions within a look-back period is required on job applications for licensed professions. In California, if a license has been suspended, revoked, or placed on probation within the past 10 years, you must disclose that information on the application. The 10-year window is the standard period used to assess recent fitness to practice and maintain public protection. Providing this information helps ensure honesty and can affect licensure or employment decisions; failing to disclose can lead to disciplinary action or denial of licensure later on. The other timeframes aren't the standard requirement, and stating there's no obligation isn't correct because licensed fields require transparency about recent disciplinary history.

5. According to the Determination of Death Act, when is an individual considered to be dead?

- A. The individual has sustained irreversible cessation of the circulatory or nervous system**
- B. The individual has sustained irreversible cessation of circulatory or respiratory function**
- C. The individual has sustained irreversible cessation of the circulatory and nervous system**
- D. The individual has sustained irreversible cessation of circulatory and respiratory function**

Death is determined when the vital functions can no longer be revived and have ceased irreversibly. The Determination of Death Act sets out two alternate routes to declare death: either the circulatory and respiratory functions have irreversibly ceased, or all functions of the entire brain (including the brainstem) have irreversibly ceased. Saying irreversibly that the circulatory system or the nervous system has stopped captures these two pathways in one statement: if circulation stops irreversibly, death is declared; if brain (nervous system) function stops irreversibly, death is declared. The emphasis is on irreversibility and on recognizing either the end of circulatory/respiratory life or the end of brain life. The other options inaccurately combine or specify functions in a way that doesn't reflect the dual-path criteria established by the act.

6. When does an agent named under a power of attorney for health care have the authority to direct the disposition of the remains of the principal?

- A. Always**
- B. Never**
- C. Only when expressly so authorized in the power of attorney for health care**
- D. In the absence of any limitations in the power of attorney for health care**

The authority to direct the disposition of the principal's remains comes from the scope of the power of attorney for health care. If the document does not place any express limitations on that aspect, the agent is authorized to direct disposition because there are no restrictions stated in the instrument. In other words, the agent's power extends as far as the POA allows, and without limitations, directing disposition is included. If the POA does contain specific limits or appoints someone else for disposition, those rules govern and the agent would not have that authority beyond what's written.

7. Under CCR 1213, a change in ownership requires an assignment of the funeral establishment license when equity interest exceeds what percentage?

- A. 20%
- B. 50%**
- C. 40%
- D. 30%

Controlling interest determines who must hold the license for a funeral establishment. Under CCR 1213, a change in ownership requires an assignment of the license when a single party acquires more than half of the equity—the controlling interest. So, when the equity stake exceeds fifty percent, the license must be transferred to reflect the new controlling owner. Stakes of twenty, thirty, or forty percent do not by themselves create a controlling interest, so they do not trigger the license assignment.

8. Which code requires a prior written notice for preneed insurance sales presentations?

- A. B&P 7735
- B. INS 789.10**
- C. CCR 1262
- D. Gov 27472

The obligation is created by the Insurance Code provision that requires a prior written notice before any preneed insurance sales presentation. California Insurance Code section 789.10 mandates that consumers receive a written notice in advance of a preneed insurance sales presentation. This protects consumers by ensuring they are informed in writing about the nature of the preneed product and the sales context before any discussion or pitch occurs. The other options involve different legal regimes (Business and Professions Code, regulations, or government codes) and do not establish this specific notice requirement for preneed insurance presentations.

9. Paying any sum of money by a funeral director for securing business, after a death or while a death is impending, is an example of what?

- A. A recommended business practice
- B. An acceptable business practice
- C. A questionable business practice
- D. An unlawful business practice**

Paying money to secure funeral business around the time of death is considered an unlawful business practice because it amounts to an improper inducement or kickback to influence a bereaved family's decision. California law and funeral service ethics prohibit offering money or other valuables to obtain referrals or business, especially when a death is imminent, to protect families from pressure and ensure decisions are made freely and based on service quality and pricing. This is not just frowned upon or questionable; it's prohibited, which is why the correct answer identifies it as unlawful.

10. How shall cremated remains that are in a dissolvable urn be scattered at sea?

- A. From a plane**
- B. From a boat or a plane**
- C. From a bridge or a pier**
- D. From a boat only**

The main idea here is that scattering cremated remains into the sea should be performed from a vessel, not from air or from land. When the remains are in a dissolvable urn, releasing them at sea is most appropriately done from a boat so the dispersion occurs directly in the water away from shore and populated areas. Scattering from a plane would bring in aviation and safety considerations and isn't the setting defined as "at sea" in typical regulations. Scattering from a bridge or pier happens from land, near the shore, which doesn't meet the intended sea-disposal context. Using a boat ensures the act takes place on the water and aligns with how "scattering at sea" is understood in practice.

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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://calawfuneralarranger.examzify.com>

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

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