

# DEAD Legal and Regulatory Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

# 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

SAMPLE

## **Questions**

- 1. Which of the following actions is illegal in the context of funeral services?**
  - A. Embalming a body without consent**
  - B. Holding a body until the bill is paid**
  - C. Displaying a body inappropriately**
  - D. Requiring prepayment for services**
- 2. Which of these is not considered part of the funeral profession?**
  - A. Embalmer**
  - B. Grief counselor**
  - C. Attorney**
  - D. Funeral director**
- 3. Which definition best describes "testatrix"?**
  - A. A man who makes a valid will**
  - B. A court that validates wills**
  - C. A woman who makes a valid will**
  - D. A legal term for witnesses to a will**
- 4. What is a primary reason for having a power of attorney?**
  - A. To allow someone to manage your finances if you become incapacitated**
  - B. To establish a permanent estate plan**
  - C. To handle estate disputes in court**
  - D. To prevent someone from making a will**
- 5. Which court has jurisdiction over matters relating to estates?**
  - A. Circuit Court**
  - B. Probate Court**
  - C. Family Court**
  - D. Civil Court**



- 6. What document establishes the wishes regarding the distribution of a person's estate?**
- A. A living will**
  - B. A testament**
  - C. A power of attorney**
  - D. A last will and testament**
- 7. In the context of legal proceedings, which term refers to the privileges and rights a person holds regarding their personal property?**
- A. Equity**
  - B. Ownership**
  - C. Custodianship**
  - D. Tenancy**
- 8. What type of arrangement involves placing funds in a trust for future funeral costs?**
- A. Preneed arrangements, revocable trust, nonguaranteed contract**
  - B. Immediate burial agreement**
  - C. Prepaid funeral plan**
  - D. Nonrevocable prearrangement agreement**
- 9. What can happen if the interest from a trust does not keep pace with inflation for funeral services?**
- A. The service will always be covered**
  - B. Additional funds will be needed from the family**
  - C. The trust will be automatically replenished**
  - D. The funeral director absorbs the cost**
- 10. During a funeral arrangements conference, which aspect is typically prioritized?**
- A. Community involvement**
  - B. Alternative funeral options**
  - C. Discussing emotional well-being**
  - D. Educational offerings**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

**SAMPLE**

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. Which of the following actions is illegal in the context of funeral services?**

- A. Embalming a body without consent**
- B. Holding a body until the bill is paid**
- C. Displaying a body inappropriately**
- D. Requiring prepayment for services**

In the context of funeral services, holding a body until the bill is paid is considered an illegal action. This practice often falls under the regulations established to protect consumers and ensure ethical standards within the funeral industry. Specifically, it infringes upon the rights of the deceased's family, potentially causing emotional distress during an already challenging time. Funeral homes are required to provide services to families without imposing undue financial constraints. Ethical and legal guidelines emphasize that entities in this industry cannot withhold a decedent's body as a form of payment enforcement. This approach helps ensure that families can grieve and conduct memorial services without being subjected to financial coercion. While other actions listed may raise ethical issues, they do not have the same legal implications attached to them. For example, embalming without consent may violate ethical practices and state regulations, but it doesn't align as directly with consumer rights and financial coercion as the act of holding a body does. Displaying a body inappropriately can be construed as unprofessional or disrespectful but is subjected to different regulatory standards. Requiring prepayment, while often frowned upon, doesn't necessarily breach the law if disclosed properly. Thus, the action of holding a body until payment is made uniquely highlights the intersection of legal and ethical considerations

**2. Which of these is not considered part of the funeral profession?**

- A. Embalmer**
- B. Grief counselor**
- C. Attorney**
- D. Funeral director**

The role of an attorney is typically not considered part of the funeral profession in the same way that embalmers, grief counselors, and funeral directors are. The funeral profession primarily focuses on activities directly related to the preparation, funeral service, and burial or cremation of the deceased. Embalmers are responsible for the preservation of the body, ensuring that it is adequately prepared for viewing and burial. Funeral directors manage the logistics of funeral services, including coordinating with families and overseeing the actual ceremonies. Grief counselors provide emotional support to the bereaved, helping them process their grief and offering comfort during a difficult time. In contrast, attorneys generally deal with legal matters, such as estate planning, probate, and other legal issues that may arise following a death. While attorneys might interact with the funeral profession, especially concerning legal aspects like the handling of wills or estate matters, their primary function is not affiliated with the direct care, handling, and service of the deceased or their families. Thus, being part of the legal profession distinguishes an attorney from the roles typically associated with the funeral profession.

### 3. Which definition best describes "testatrix"?

- A. A man who makes a valid will
- B. A court that validates wills
- C. A woman who makes a valid will**
- D. A legal term for witnesses to a will

The term "testatrix" specifically refers to a female individual who creates a will. It is derived from Latin, where "testator" refers to a male who makes a will, and the addition of the feminine suffix "atrix" denotes gender. Therefore, when a woman writes and executes a will, she is identified as a testatrix. This legal distinction is important in the context of estate planning and succession law, as it clarifies the gender of the person making the will and is relevant in legal documentation. The other definitions do not accurately reflect what a testatrix represents. A man making a will would be termed a testator, a court dealing with wills would be referred to as a probate court, and witnesses to a will are simply called witnesses or attesting witnesses. Thus, the correct definition includes the specific role and gender of the individual crafting the will.

### 4. What is a primary reason for having a power of attorney?

- A. To allow someone to manage your finances if you become incapacitated**
- B. To establish a permanent estate plan
- C. To handle estate disputes in court
- D. To prevent someone from making a will

The primary reason for having a power of attorney is to allow someone to manage your finances if you become incapacitated. This legal document grants an individual the authority to make financial decisions on your behalf when you are unable to do so yourself, whether due to illness, injury, or any other reason affecting your capacity to manage your affairs. It ensures that your financial obligations are met and allows for transactions to be conducted in a timely manner, which can be crucial for maintaining financial stability during difficult circumstances. The options that involve establishing a permanent estate plan, handling estate disputes in court, or preventing someone from making a will address different aspects of legal or financial planning and administration but do not capture the core function of a power of attorney, which is specifically related to appointing someone to act on your behalf in financial matters when you are unable to make those decisions yourself.

**5. Which court has jurisdiction over matters relating to estates?**

- A. Circuit Court
- B. Probate Court**
- C. Family Court
- D. Civil Court

Probate Court is specifically designed to handle matters relating to estates. This court is focused on the administration of wills, the distribution of assets after someone's death, and overseeing the process of probate, which is the legal procedure for validating a will and managing the deceased's estate. This includes determining how debts are settled and assets are distributed among heirs and beneficiaries. The jurisdiction of Probate Court is aimed at ensuring that the wishes of the deceased, as expressed in their will, are executed properly, while also providing a framework for addressing any disputes or claims related to the estate. This specialization allows Probate Courts to efficiently handle the unique legal requirements associated with estate matters. In contrast, the other courts mentioned do not deal primarily with estate-related issues. Circuit Courts may handle a wide variety of civil cases, Family Courts typically focus on domestic matters such as divorce and child custody, and Civil Courts address a broader range of civil disputes. Therefore, Probate Court is the correct answer, as it is the dedicated venue for matters related to estates and probate law.

**6. What document establishes the wishes regarding the distribution of a person's estate?**

- A. A living will
- B. A testament
- C. A power of attorney
- D. A last will and testament**

The last will and testament is a legal document that allows an individual to articulate their desires regarding the distribution of their estate upon their death. This document serves several important functions: it allows individuals to designate beneficiaries for their assets, appoint guardians for minor children, and specify any other last wishes, such as funeral arrangements. A last will and testament must be executed according to specific legal formalities, which vary by jurisdiction, to ensure that it is valid and enforceable. Once properly executed, it provides clear instructions that guide the probate court in administering the estate and executing the decedent's wishes, thus reducing the potential for disputes among surviving family members and other interested parties. In contrast, a living will primarily addresses a person's wishes regarding medical treatment in the event they become incapacitated but does not cover the distribution of their estate. A testament is not a commonly used term in this context and may cause confusion as it is often considered synonymous with a will. A power of attorney grants authority to another person to act on one's behalf in legal or financial matters, but it does not dictate how one's estate should be distributed after death.

**7. In the context of legal proceedings, which term refers to the privileges and rights a person holds regarding their personal property?**

**A. Equity**

**B. Ownership**

**C. Custodianship**

**D. Tenancy**

The term that best refers to the privileges and rights a person holds regarding their personal property is ownership. Ownership encompasses the legal rights that an individual has over an object or property, allowing them to use, manage, and dispose of it as they see fit. This concept is fundamental in legal contexts because it establishes the relationship between the owner and their property, defining how the owner can exercise control over that property and what legal protections are afforded to them. Equity typically refers to the body of law that addresses fairness and justice, often in relation to legal remedies or the absence of adequate legal remedies. While equity can influence property rights, it is not synonymous with the rights inherent in ownership. Custodianship refers to the responsibilities of a custodian, who may hold or manage property on behalf of the owner but does not hold ownership rights themselves. This role involves care and management rather than outright ownership. Tenancy is a legal term that refers specifically to the arrangement under which a tenant occupies and uses property owned by another party (the landlord). While tenants have certain rights related to their use of the property, they do not possess ownership rights. Thus, ownership is the term that best captures the full range of rights and privileges related to personal property.

**8. What type of arrangement involves placing funds in a trust for future funeral costs?**

**A. Preneed arrangements, revocable trust, nonguaranteed contract**

**B. Immediate burial agreement**

**C. Prepaid funeral plan**

**D. Nonrevocable prearrangement agreement**

The correct choice describes a preneed arrangement that involves setting aside funds in a trust specifically for future funeral expenses. Preneed arrangements allow individuals to plan and pay for their funeral services in advance, which provides financial protection against rising funeral costs and ensures that their preferences are honored. In this context, a revocable trust is a key component, as it permits the individual to change the terms or withdraw funds if circumstances change. When funds are placed in such a trust, they are designated explicitly for funeral costs, ensuring that they are available when needed. Non-guaranteed contracts may also be included in these arrangements, emphasizing the financial planning aspect where the final cost might fluctuate. This option presents a comprehensive approach to securing funds for future funeral needs, contrasting with other types of arrangements such as immediate burial agreements or prepaid funeral plans, which may not offer the same flexibility or trust-based structure.



**9. What can happen if the interest from a trust does not keep pace with inflation for funeral services?**

- A. The service will always be covered**
- B. Additional funds will be needed from the family**
- C. The trust will be automatically replenished**
- D. The funeral director absorbs the cost**

When the interest generated by a trust does not keep pace with inflation, the purchasing power of the funds allocated for funeral services diminishes over time. This means that even if the trust was initially sufficient to cover the anticipated costs of those services at the time it was established, it may not be adequate when the time comes to actually pay for the funeral. As inflation causes the cost of goods and services to rise, the trust's ability to cover these increased costs may fall short. Consequently, the family may need to contribute additional funds to cover the difference between what the trust can provide and the current costs of the funeral services. In this scenario, the other options do not accurately reflect the dynamics at play. The notion that the services will always be covered does not hold true in the face of rising costs due to inflation. The idea of the trust automatically replenishing itself does not account for stagnant interest rates that fail to match inflation. Lastly, the suggestion that the funeral director would absorb any excess costs is unlikely, as typically, the responsibility to cover shortfalls would fall back on the family. Therefore, the need for additional funds from the family is the correct and most logical conclusion in this situation.

**10. During a funeral arrangements conference, which aspect is typically prioritized?**

- A. Community involvement**
- B. Alternative funeral options**
- C. Discussing emotional well-being**
- D. Educational offerings**

During a funeral arrangements conference, prioritizing alternative funeral options is essential because families often require guidance in navigating the many choices available to them during a time of grief. This decision-making process can be overwhelming, and exploring various options—such as traditional burial, cremation, green burials, or personalized memorials—allows families to reflect on their values, budget, and the deceased's wishes. By providing information on alternative funeral options, funeral directors and planners can help families make informed decisions that honor their loved ones and meet their unique needs. Community involvement, emotional well-being, and educational offerings are also important aspects of funeral planning, but they tend to support or supplement the primary focus on understanding and evaluating the available options for the actual arrangements. By prioritizing alternative funeral options, the conference can directly address the immediate concerns of families, ensuring they feel supported in making the best choices for their situation.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://deadlegalandregulatory.examzify.com>**

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