

FUNERAL ARTS NATIONAL BOARD PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://funeralartsnationalboard.examzify.com>



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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What are the two types of violent death?**
 - A. Homicide and Accidental Death
 - B. Homicide and Natural Death
 - C. Homicide and Suicide
 - D. Suicide and Death by Misadventure
- 2. Who must be notified when planning a service including visiting hours, a funeral, and a burial?**
 - A. The officiating person, the cemetery, and the burial vault company
 - B. The family members only
 - C. The local police department
 - D. Funeral attendees
- 3. When must a funeral director provide the General Price List (GPL) to a customer?**
 - A. When the family requests to see it
 - B. When any mention of prices or costs is brought up
 - C. When the funeral arrangements are finalized
 - D. When a deposit is made
- 4. In a legal assignment, what is the name of the party who receives the rights?**
 - A. Assignor
 - B. Obligor
 - C. Assignee
 - D. Executor
- 5. Which statement is correct regarding the Declining Price Structure Model in merchandise pricing strategy?**
 - A. Creates higher margins on all caskets
 - B. Encourages the consumer to purchase less expensive merchandise
 - C. Creates a lower margin on the most expensive caskets
 - D. Increases costs for entry-level caskets

- 6. What should be considered when arranging a funeral service?**
- A. Historical practices and trends
 - B. Budget constraints only
 - C. Cultural and religious preferences of the deceased's family
 - D. Location of the service and expenses
- 7. What is one psychological effect of funerals on the bereaved?**
- A. It creates additional stress and anxiety
 - B. It helps in the processing of grief and acceptance of loss
 - C. It encourages unhealthy coping mechanisms
 - D. It delays the grieving process
- 8. What federal legislation was designed to prohibit job discrimination based on race, religion, color, national origin, and sex?**
- A. Occupational Safety and Health Act
 - B. Americans with Disabilities Act
 - C. Equal Employment Opportunity Act
 - D. Family Medical Leave Act
- 9. What are the two broad classifications of metal?**
- A. Bronze and copper
 - B. Ferrous and non-ferrous
 - C. Iron and steel
 - D. Aluminum and brass
- 10. What field studies social groups and individual behaviors within those groups that can influence funeral service arrangements?**
- A. Psychology
 - B. Sociology
 - C. Anthropology
 - D. Social Work

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What are the two types of violent death?

- A. Homicide and Accidental Death
- B. Homicide and Natural Death
- C. Homicide and Suicide**
- D. Suicide and Death by Misadventure

The correct choice identifies the two types of violent death as homicide and suicide. Violent deaths are typically categorized into types that involve external causes and can lead to untimely death. Homicide refers to the act of one person killing another, which is characterized by its intentional nature and the involvement of another individual. This is a clear example of a violent death due to the direct actions of a perpetrator. Suicide, on the other hand, involves an individual taking their own life, often as a result of psychological distress or other contributing factors. This also falls under the category of violent death because it involves intentional self-harm that leads to death. The combination of these two—homicide and suicide—represents the primary categories of violent death often discussed in various fields, including law, psychology, and funeral service. Understanding these categories is crucial for professionals in the funeral arts, as they influence both the handling of remains and the psychological support needed for the bereaved. The other options include categories like accidental death and natural death, which do not fit within the realm of violent deaths as they do not involve intention or violence. Death by misadventure is a type of accidental death, further reinforcing the distinction between types of deaths discussed

2. Who must be notified when planning a service including visiting hours, a funeral, and a burial?

- A. The officiating person, the cemetery, and the burial vault company**
- B. The family members only
- C. The local police department
- D. Funeral attendees

The correct choice encompasses key entities that play a crucial role in the logistics and coordination of a funeral service. When planning a service, it is essential to inform the officiating person, as they will conduct the service and may need details about the family's preferences and any specific rituals or readings to be included. Notifying the cemetery is also critical, as they need to be prepared for the burial and any related arrangements concerning the gravesite. The burial vault company must be contacted to ensure that the necessary burial vault is in place for the interment, adhering to both legal requirements and guidelines for burial. These components collectively ensure that all parts of the service are seamlessly coordinated and that the wishes of the deceased and the family are honored. Each of these parties has a specific role in ensuring the smooth execution of the service and compliance with applicable laws. Other choices, such as notifying only family members or funeral attendees, do not encompass the logistical aspects necessary for arranging the service effectively.

3. When must a funeral director provide the General Price List (GPL) to a customer?

- A. When the family requests to see it
- B. When any mention of prices or costs is brought up**
- C. When the funeral arrangements are finalized
- D. When a deposit is made

The General Price List (GPL) must be provided to a customer when any mention of prices or costs is brought up. This requirement is in line with the Federal Trade Commission's Funeral Rule, which ensures transparency and fairness in pricing within the funeral industry. The rule mandates that consumers have access to this important information before making any financial commitments or decisions regarding funeral services. Providing the GPL at this point helps potential customers understand the costs associated with various services and products, allowing them to make informed decisions based on their needs and budget. This emphasis on transparency is crucial in maintaining trust between funeral directors and the families they serve. The other circumstances, such as when a family requests to see the GPL, when funeral arrangements are finalized, or when a deposit is made, do not align with the regulatory requirements. The rule is designed to ensure that consumers are adequately informed about pricing as soon as they express any interest in the costs, thereby enhancing consumer protection.

4. In a legal assignment, what is the name of the party who receives the rights?

- A. Assignor
- B. Obligor
- C. Assignee**
- D. Executor

The party who receives the rights in a legal assignment is known as the assignee. This term refers specifically to the individual or entity that is granted the rights, benefits, or interests previously held by another party, known as the assignor. The process of assignment entails transferring these rights from the assignor to the assignee, thus allowing the assignee to perform or benefit from the contractual obligations or rights that were initially established. In legal contexts, understanding the roles of the assignor and assignee is crucial, as it delineates responsibility and the flow of rights. The assignor is the original holder of the rights being transferred, while the assignee is the new party that assumes those rights. This definition is fundamental for anyone practicing in areas that involve contract law or fiduciary duties, as it directly impacts enforceability and the transfer of contractual obligations. The other terms present in the options refer to different roles in various contexts. The obligor is the party that has the duty to fulfill an obligation, typically the one who owes money or a service in a contractual relationship. An executor is an individual appointed to administer a deceased person's estate, handling the distribution of assets and settlement of debts. These roles do not pertain to the concept of an assignment in

5. Which statement is correct regarding the Declining Price Structure Model in merchandise pricing strategy?

- A. Creates higher margins on all caskets
- B. Encourages the consumer to purchase less expensive merchandise
- C. Creates a lower margin on the most expensive caskets**
- D. Increases costs for entry-level caskets

The correct answer highlights that the Declining Price Structure Model results in a lower margin on the most expensive caskets. This model is designed to guide consumers towards a broader range of merchandise by setting prices in a way that reduces the margin for higher-priced items while maintaining or increasing margins on lower-priced items. By adopting this pricing strategy, funeral homes can encourage customers to explore various options rather than gravitating only towards the most expensive caskets. It allows for a more balanced inventory turnover where the overall sales volume can help compensate for the lower margins seen on premium products. This approach is beneficial not only to reach diverse market segments but also to ensure that less expensive options are seen as more attractive than the higher-end merchandise. The other options regarding higher margins on all caskets, encouraging less expensive purchases, and increasing costs for entry-level caskets do not align with the principles of the Declining Price Structure Model. Instead, the focus is on maintaining competitive pricing across all ranges, specifically aiming to optimize revenue through strategic margin adjustments rather than raising costs or margins across the board.

6. What should be considered when arranging a funeral service?

- A. Historical practices and trends
- B. Budget constraints only
- C. Cultural and religious preferences of the deceased's family**
- D. Location of the service and expenses

When arranging a funeral service, it is essential to prioritize the cultural and religious preferences of the deceased's family. These preferences play a significant role in guiding the decisions about the service's structure, rituals, and traditions that should be honored. For instance, different cultures and religions have specific customs regarding mourning, burial, cremation, and memorial services that are deeply meaningful to the family and the community involved. Acknowledging these preferences ensures that the service resonates with those who are grieving and provides a sense of closure and respect for the deceased's life and beliefs. This respect fosters an environment where family and friends feel supported during their loss, and it can play a vital role in the healing process. While considerations such as historical practices, budget constraints, and location are important factors in arranging a service, the personal and cultural context of the family should be the primary focus to create a meaningful and respectful tribute.

7. What is one psychological effect of funerals on the bereaved?

- A. It creates additional stress and anxiety
- B. It helps in the processing of grief and acceptance of loss**
- C. It encourages unhealthy coping mechanisms
- D. It delays the grieving process

Funerals serve a vital role in the grieving process for those who are bereaved, as they provide a structured opportunity for individuals to honor the deceased and come to terms with their loss. One key psychological effect of funerals is that they facilitate the processing of grief and aid in the acceptance of loss. During a funeral, mourners typically engage in rituals and share memories, which can foster a sense of community and support among participants. This collective experience validates individual feelings of sorrow and offers a safe space to express grief. The rituals associated with funerals, such as memorial services or burials, allow individuals to acknowledge the reality of the death, making it an essential step in moving forward healthy and constructively. Furthermore, the gathering of family and friends can help reinforce social bonds, providing emotional support that is crucial during this difficult time. The act of saying goodbye in a formal setting can also be cathartic for many, contributing to a gradual acceptance of the loss and moving towards healing. Understanding these aspects highlights the positive impact funerals can have on the psychological well-being of the bereaved.

8. What federal legislation was designed to prohibit job discrimination based on race, religion, color, national origin, and sex?

- A. Occupational Safety and Health Act
- B. Americans with Disabilities Act
- C. Equal Employment Opportunity Act**
- D. Family Medical Leave Act

The federally enacted legislation aimed at prohibiting job discrimination based on race, religion, color, national origin, and sex is the Equal Employment Opportunity Act. This act serves to prevent discrimination in the workplace and aims to promote equal opportunity for all individuals regardless of their background. The Equal Employment Opportunity Act built upon the Civil Rights Act, specifically Title VII, which directly addresses discrimination in employment practices. It empowers the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to enforce compliance and ensure that individuals have recourse if they face discrimination based on the specified categories. Other legislation mentioned does not focus on prohibiting discrimination based on these aspects. The Occupational Safety and Health Act primarily addresses workplace health and safety issues. The Americans with Disabilities Act is designed to prevent discrimination against individuals with disabilities, while the Family Medical Leave Act provides eligible employees with the right to take unpaid leave for family and medical reasons without facing job loss. Each of these laws has its specific purpose, distinct from the broader scope of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, which tackles multiple dimensions of employment discrimination.

9. What are the two broad classifications of metal?

- A. Bronze and copper
- B. Ferrous and non-ferrous**
- C. Iron and steel
- D. Aluminum and brass

The classification of metals into ferrous and non-ferrous reflects the fundamental differences in their composition and properties. Ferrous metals contain iron and have magnetic properties, making them useful in various structural applications due to their strength and durability. Examples include steel and cast iron, which are widely used in construction and manufacturing. Non-ferrous metals, on the other hand, do not contain significant amounts of iron, which makes them resistant to rust and corrosion, offering different advantages in various applications. This category includes metals such as aluminum, copper, lead, and zinc, which are often utilized in electrical applications, plumbing, and lightweight structures. Understanding these classifications is crucial in fields like funeral arts, where materials are chosen based on their qualities, such as durability and aesthetic appeal, for caskets and other memorial items. The differentiation also helps in recycling processes and metalworking techniques suited for each category, enhancing material efficiency and sustainability.

10. What field studies social groups and individual behaviors within those groups that can influence funeral service arrangements?

- A. Psychology
- B. Sociology**
- C. Anthropology
- D. Social Work

Sociology is the field that specifically examines social groups and individual behaviors within those groups, making it particularly relevant to understanding how these dynamics can influence funeral service arrangements. This discipline focuses on the patterns of social relationships, cultural norms, and collective interactions that can impact decisions made during times of grief and in the planning of funerals. Understanding these social factors is crucial for funeral service professionals, as they often work within diverse communities that may have varying traditions, beliefs, and practices surrounding death and mourning. By studying the social structures and relationships within these groups, professionals can tailor their services to better meet the needs and expectations of families, ensuring that the arrangements are sensitive to the social context in which they occur. In contrast, other fields like psychology primarily focus on individual behavior and mental processes rather than group dynamics, while anthropology studies cultures more broadly, including their historical and biological aspects. Social work, while influential in assisting individuals and families during difficult times, is more focused on advocacy and support rather than the systematic study of social interactions and their impact on practices like funeral arrangements.

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://funeralartsnationalboard.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE