

Funeral Service Education (FSE) National Board Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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- 1. What information does a stock certificate provide?**
 - A. Proof of ownership of corporate stock**
 - B. An account of all transactions made by a corporation**
 - C. A record of company liabilities**
 - D. The market value of a corporation**
- 2. What is the amount of the lump sum death benefit paid by the Social Security Administration to an insured worker upon death?**
 - A. \$150.00**
 - B. \$225.00**
 - C. \$300.00**
 - D. \$400.00**
- 3. A partnership in which one partner's liability is limited to their capital contribution is called?**
 - A. General partnership**
 - B. Limited partnership**
 - C. Joint venture**
 - D. Silent partnership**
- 4. How has urbanization impacted funeral directors' relationships with families?**
 - A. Increased familiarity with families**
 - B. Improved community engagement**
 - C. Created a sense of anonymity for residents**
 - D. Decreased competition among funeral homes**
- 5. Which field of science studies the nature of matter and its changes?**
 - A. Physics**
 - B. Biology**
 - C. Chemistry**
 - D. Geology**

- 6. After completing the Circle of Necessity, where did the soul and body reside according to Egyptian belief?**
- A. In the underworld**
 - B. In a mausoleum**
 - C. With the gods**
 - D. In the afterlife**
- 7. What is the chemical formula for oxygen in its free state?**
- A. O**
 - B. O₂**
 - C. H₂O**
 - D. CO₂**
- 8. Who is Osiris in ancient Egyptian mythology?**
- A. God of the Sun**
 - B. God of the Afterlife**
 - C. God of War**
 - D. God of the River**
- 9. Under which act is the right to sue the federal government derived?**
- A. Federal Claims Act**
 - B. Estate Administration Act**
 - C. Probate Code**
 - D. Claims Against the State Act**
- 10. Which property is common among metals?**
- A. High electronegativity**
 - B. Good thermal conductivity**
 - C. Brittleness**
 - D. Transparent**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What information does a stock certificate provide?

- A. Proof of ownership of corporate stock**
- B. An account of all transactions made by a corporation**
- C. A record of company liabilities**
- D. The market value of a corporation**

A stock certificate serves as proof of ownership of a specific number of shares within a corporation. This document typically indicates the shareholder's name, the number of shares owned, and the type of stock represented. It is essential for establishing ownership rights and claims to dividends and voting rights associated with the shares. The other options relate to information not inherently provided by a stock certificate. For instance, a stock certificate does not account for all transactions made by a corporation, as it focuses solely on ownership rather than financial activities. Similarly, it does not record liabilities, which would be found in the corporation's financial statements instead. Furthermore, while a stock certificate represents ownership, it does not provide the current market value of the shares, which can fluctuate based on various market conditions. Therefore, the information conveyed by a stock certificate is distinctly about ownership, making it the correct answer.

2. What is the amount of the lump sum death benefit paid by the Social Security Administration to an insured worker upon death?

- A. \$150.00**
- B. \$225.00**
- C. \$300.00**
- D. \$400.00**

The lump sum death benefit paid by the Social Security Administration to an insured worker upon death is specifically set at \$255. This amount is designed as a financial aid to help the family cover expenses associated with the death of the insured worker. In context, this benefit is applicable when the worker has earned enough credits under Social Security to be considered insured at the time of their death. The chosen answer reflects the established benefit amount, which is a critical piece of information for individuals in the funeral service industry as they provide assistance to families dealing with the loss of a loved one. Understanding this and being able to communicate this benefit can aid families in planning funerals and managing their financial responsibilities during a difficult time. This amount is distinct from other figures presented in the question, making it clear that \$225 is the correct answer based on current legislation. It's valuable for students in Funeral Service Education to be aware of such benefits, as they have a direct impact on funeral planning and associated costs.

3. A partnership in which one partner's liability is limited to their capital contribution is called?

- A. General partnership**
- B. Limited partnership**
- C. Joint venture**
- D. Silent partnership**

A partnership where one partner's liability is limited to their capital contribution is known as a limited partnership. In this structure, there are typically two types of partners: general partners, who have full management control and personal liability for the partnership's debts, and limited partners, whose liability is limited to the amount they have invested in the partnership. This arrangement allows limited partners to invest in the business without taking on the same level of risk as general partners. In contrast, a general partnership involves all partners sharing equal responsibility for the management and debts of the business, meaning all partners have unlimited liability. A joint venture is a temporary partnership for a specific project or business activity, while a silent partnership, which is often a synonym for limited partnership, primarily refers to a partner who invests in a business but does not participate in its day-to-day operations. However, the term limited partnership is specifically defined in legal terms regarding liability and capital contribution, making it the most accurate response in this case.

4. How has urbanization impacted funeral directors' relationships with families?

- A. Increased familiarity with families**
- B. Improved community engagement**
- C. Created a sense of anonymity for residents**
- D. Decreased competition among funeral homes**

Urbanization typically leads to higher population density and the development of larger cities. This can create a sense of anonymity for residents, as people often live in closer quarters yet remain strangers to one another. In the context of funeral service, this increased anonymity can affect funeral directors' relationships with families. Directors may find it more challenging to establish personal connections with families, as urban residents may not have the same level of familiarity or communal ties that exist in smaller or rural settings. As urban communities grow, the transient nature of populations may lead individuals to feel less connected to their neighbors and local businesses, including funeral homes. This detachment can result in families opting for funeral services based on convenience or price rather than personal recommendation or long-standing relationships. Consequently, funeral directors might struggle to build the deep, trust-based relationships often developed in less urbanized communities.

5. Which field of science studies the nature of matter and its changes?

A. Physics

B. Biology

C. Chemistry

D. Geology

The correct choice, chemistry, is the field of science that focuses specifically on the study of matter, its properties, the changes it undergoes, and the reactions it can participate in. Chemistry examines the composition, structure, and behavior of substances at a molecular and atomic level. This includes exploring how different substances interact with each other, how they can transform into different substances during chemical reactions, and the energy changes that accompany these processes. In comparison, physics primarily deals with the fundamental principles of forces, energy, and motion, rather than the chemical composition of matter. Biology concentrates on living organisms, their development, functions, and interactions with the environment, excluding a detailed examination of the properties of non-living matter. Geology focuses on the Earth, including its physical structure and substance, the processes that shape it, and the history of its formations, which are not primarily concerned with matter at a molecular level like chemistry is.

6. After completing the Circle of Necessity, where did the soul and body reside according to Egyptian belief?

A. In the underworld

B. In a mausoleum

C. With the gods

D. In the afterlife

In ancient Egyptian belief, after completing the Circle of Necessity, the soul resided with the gods. The Circle of Necessity was a journey taken by the soul during which it traversed various realms, ultimately leading towards a divine union with the gods. This belief underscores the Egyptians' emphasis on a harmonious relationship between the deceased and the divine, signifying that the ultimate goal of the soul was to achieve a status akin to that of the gods in the afterlife. The notion of souls residing with the gods encapsulates the idea of divine favor and the rewards of a virtuous life on Earth, which was a significant aspect of Egyptian spirituality and their understanding of the afterlife. In contrast, the other options do not fully capture the culmination of this belief. While the underworld is involved in the journey of the soul, it is not the final destination after completing the Circle. Similarly, a mausoleum serves as a physical resting place for the body rather than a spiritual residence for the soul. The afterlife is a broader concept and does not specify the ultimate state of being with the gods as the correct response does.

7. What is the chemical formula for oxygen in its free state?

- A. O
- B. O₂**
- C. H₂O
- D. CO₂

Oxygen, in its free state, refers to the molecular form in which it exists in nature. The correct answer, O₂, represents a diatomic molecule of oxygen, meaning it consists of two oxygen atoms bonded together. This is the form of oxygen that is commonly found in the atmosphere and is essential for respiration in most living organisms. Molecular oxygen (O₂) is necessary for processes such as combustion and cellular respiration, both of which rely on this diatomic molecule. It is distinct from other forms mentioned in the choices, such as H₂O, which is water and contains both hydrogen and oxygen; or CO₂, which is carbon dioxide, comprised of carbon and oxygen. The single oxygen atomic symbol, O, refers to a single atom of oxygen that does not exist independently in nature under normal atmospheric conditions.

8. Who is Osiris in ancient Egyptian mythology?

- A. God of the Sun
- B. God of the Afterlife**
- C. God of War
- D. God of the River

Osiris is known as the God of the Afterlife in ancient Egyptian mythology, which highlights his significant role in the spiritual beliefs and rituals surrounding death and the journey to the afterlife. He is closely associated with resurrection and fertility, symbolizing the cyclical nature of life and death. In myth, Osiris was believed to have been killed and resurrected by his wife, Isis, which made him the ruler of the underworld and thus a central figure in the Egyptian understanding of death and what follows. His connections to the afterlife were so important that the ancient Egyptians often associated burial practices and the afterlife with Osiris. Many tombs and burial sites contained inscriptions and offerings to him, demonstrating his role as a guide and protector of the deceased. This belief system set the foundation for the Egyptians' views on immortality and the importance of proper funerary rites, which are crucial elements in the study of funeral service education.

9. Under which act is the right to sue the federal government derived?

- A. Federal Claims Act**
- B. Estate Administration Act**
- C. Probate Code**
- D. Claims Against the State Act**

The right to sue the federal government is derived from the Federal Claims Act, also known as the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA). This act allows individuals to bring lawsuits against the federal government for certain types of wrongful acts or negligence committed by government employees in the scope of their official duties. It serves as the primary means by which citizens can seek compensation for damages incurred due to the actions of federal agencies or employees. The significance of the Federal Claims Act lies in its provision that the U.S. government waives its sovereign immunity in specific situations, allowing individuals to pursue legal remedies. This was a notable shift from the traditional principle that the government cannot be sued without its consent. The act outlines the procedures for filing claims, the nature of claims permitted, and the limitations on the government's liability. The other options refer to laws or acts that do not pertain directly to the right to sue the federal government. For instance, the Estate Administration Act and the Probate Code primarily deal with the handling of deceased estates and related matters, while the Claims Against the State Act pertains more to state-level liabilities rather than federal claims. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify the context and application of the Federal Claims Act in relation to suing the federal government.

10. Which property is common among metals?

- A. High electronegativity**
- B. Good thermal conductivity**
- C. Brittleness**
- D. Transparent**

Metals are characterized by several distinctive physical properties that set them apart from other classes of elements. One of the most notable properties common among metals is their good thermal conductivity. This means that metals can efficiently transfer heat, making them excellent materials for applications that require heat conduction, such as cooking utensils and heat exchangers. The atomic structure of metals, characterized by a lattice formed by positively charged ions surrounded by a 'sea' of delocalized electrons, facilitates the movement of thermal energy throughout the material. In contrast, while high electronegativity pertains to how strongly an atom can attract electrons in a bond, metals typically possess low electronegativity, which is why they're more likely to lose electrons than gain them. Brittleness can be more associated with non-metals or certain alloys, as most metals tend to be malleable and ductile, allowing them to deform without breaking. Transparency is not a typical metal property; most metals are opaque because they absorb and reflect light rather than allowing it to pass through. Thus, the property of good thermal conductivity is a fundamental characteristic that is consistently observed in metals, making it the correct answer.