

Iowa Funeral Law Practice Exam (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,

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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. 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!

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Questions

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- 1. Do felony and misdemeanor charges need to be included on the funeral home establishment application?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only if they are recent**
 - D. Only if asked by the board**

- 2. What must a funeral home ensure before hiring an intern?**
 - A. That they have prior work experience**
 - B. That they possess a certificate of registration as a registered intern**
 - C. That they have a driver's license**
 - D. That they are a graduate of mortuary science**

- 3. What is the reactivation fee for funeral directors in Iowa?**
 - A. \$120**
 - B. \$150**
 - C. \$180**
 - D. \$200**

- 4. When must a change of establishment name be reported to the board?**
 - A. Within 14 days**
 - B. Within 30 days**
 - C. Within 60 days**
 - D. Immediately**

- 5. What action is not considered deceptive in the practice of mortuary science?**
 - A. Representing real qualifications**
 - B. Accepting fees based on fraud**
 - C. Misleading clients about service options**
 - D. Falsifying records**

6. What is a death certificate?

- A. A permit for burial**
- B. A legal document containing vital statistics about the deceased**
- C. A form for cremation approval**
- D. A notice for a public funeral**

7. How many funeral arrangements must an intern conduct with families?

- A. 5 arrangements**
- B. 10 arrangements**
- C. 15 arrangements**
- D. 20 arrangements**

8. What is one reason a designee would lose authority under the declaration?

- A. If the designee is underage**
- B. If the designee relocated to another state**
- C. If the designee was responsible for the death of the declarant**
- D. If the designee disagreed with the arrangements**

9. How long must a funeral home retain preneed contracts?

- A. 1 year**
- B. 5 years**
- C. 10 years**
- D. Indefinitely**

10. What defines a grace period regarding licensing?

- A. The one-week period before license expiration**
- B. The thirty-day period following expiration of a license when still active**
- C. The period granted for renewing licenses without penalty**
- D. The time frame for appealing a license revocation**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Do felony and misdemeanor charges need to be included on the funeral home establishment application?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only if they are recent**
- D. Only if asked by the board**

Including felony and misdemeanor charges on the funeral home establishment application is crucial because it ensures that the regulatory board can assess the character and fitness of the applicant. This accountability helps maintain the ethical standards required in the funeral service profession, which is closely tied to public trust and safety. When an applicant discloses their criminal history, it allows the board to make informed decisions regarding the suitability of the individual to operate a funeral establishment. These applications are designed to uphold the integrity of the profession, and failing to disclose such information could lead to severe consequences, including denial of the application or disciplinary actions if the omission is discovered later. In many jurisdictions, regulations dictate that applicants must reveal past felonies and relevant misdemeanors, reflecting a commitment to transparency and ethical conduct. Thus, the requirement to disclose this information underscores the importance of integrity within the industry.

2. What must a funeral home ensure before hiring an intern?

- A. That they have prior work experience**
- B. That they possess a certificate of registration as a registered intern**
- C. That they have a driver's license**
- D. That they are a graduate of mortuary science**

Before hiring an intern, a funeral home must ensure that the candidate possesses a certificate of registration as a registered intern. This requirement is crucial because obtaining the certificate signifies that the individual has met the necessary educational and regulatory standards set forth by the state of Iowa for working in the funeral service industry. In Iowa, the certificate of registration is typically issued to individuals who have completed a mortuary science program and are in the process of completing their apprenticeship under a licensed funeral director. Having this certification is essential because it not only reflects the intern's commitment to the profession but also ensures that they are legally allowed to engage in certain activities during their internship that are pertinent to their training and experience in the field. It also provides assurance to the funeral home that the intern is qualified to learn and perform duties in accordance with state regulations. The other options, while they might be relevant in different contexts, do not hold the same weight in terms of regulatory requirements for employment as an intern in a funeral setting. Prior work experience, a driver's license, or being a graduate of mortuary science, while beneficial, are not specific legal requirements for the intern's position according to Iowa law.

3. What is the reactivation fee for funeral directors in Iowa?

- A. \$120
- B. \$150
- C. \$180**
- D. \$200

The reactivation fee for funeral directors in Iowa is set at \$180. This fee is associated with the process that allows licensed funeral directors who have allowed their licenses to lapse to restore their licensure status. It's important for funeral directors to stay current with their licenses, as maintaining licensure is crucial for legal practice within the state. The fee is typically established by the state's regulatory body overseeing funeral service and ensures that the individuals reapplying for their licenses have a financial obligation that reflects the costs associated with processing and verifying their eligibility to return to practice. Understanding the rationale behind reactivation fees is important for funeral directors, as it ties directly to the regulatory environment of their profession and ensures that only qualified individuals are permitted to provide funeral services in Iowa.

4. When must a change of establishment name be reported to the board?

- A. Within 14 days
- B. Within 30 days**
- C. Within 60 days
- D. Immediately

The requirement to report a change of establishment name to the board within 30 days is grounded in the need for regulatory oversight and maintaining accurate records of licensed funeral establishments. This timeframe ensures that the board is kept informed about the operational identities of funeral service providers, which is crucial for consumer protection and regulatory compliance. The 30-day window allows establishments sufficient time to adjust their records without causing immediate disruption to their operations or to the public they serve. It strikes a balance between the necessity of timely reporting and allowing funeral homes to manage their administrative tasks effectively. This regulation supports transparency and accountability within the funeral service industry, facilitating smoother interactions with the board and helping maintain the integrity of service provision. Other options, while they may suggest timely reporting, do not align with the specific regulations that govern this aspect of funeral law in Iowa, thereby making them unsuitable in this context.

5. What action is not considered deceptive in the practice of mortuary science?

- A. Representing real qualifications**
- B. Accepting fees based on fraud**
- C. Misleading clients about service options**
- D. Falsifying records**

Representing real qualifications is the action that is not considered deceptive in the practice of mortuary science because it involves accurately presenting one's credentials, training, and expertise to clients. This transparency is essential in building trust and ensuring that families receive appropriate care and services during their time of need. In contrast, the other options involve actions that mislead or defraud clients. Accepting fees based on fraud implies that fees are charged for services not actually provided or misrepresented, which undermines ethical standards. Misleading clients about service options can result in families making uninformed choices that can negatively impact their decisions during a vulnerable time. Falsifying records not only questions the integrity of the practice but can also lead to significant legal implications and erode public trust in the profession.

6. What is a death certificate?

- A. A permit for burial**
- B. A legal document containing vital statistics about the deceased**
- C. A form for cremation approval**
- D. A notice for a public funeral**

A death certificate is indeed a legal document containing vital statistics about the deceased. This document serves several important purposes, including the official recognition of death, aiding in the identification of deceased individuals, and providing crucial information for statistical purposes. The death certificate typically includes details such as the deceased's full name, date of birth, date of death, cause of death, and information about the informant (the person who provides the details). This information is vital for the legal handling of the deceased's affairs, including settling estates, claiming life insurance benefits, and recording the death in public records. Other options, such as a permit for burial or a form for cremation approval, serve specific functions related to the final disposition of remains but do not encapsulate the comprehensive legal and vital statistical information that a death certificate provides. A notice for a public funeral is more of an announcement about a funeral service rather than a formal record of a death. Thus, the designation of a death certificate as a legal document containing essential statistics about the deceased is accurate and highlights its significant role in both legal and social contexts.

7. How many funeral arrangements must an intern conduct with families?

- A. 5 arrangements**
- B. 10 arrangements**
- C. 15 arrangements**
- D. 20 arrangements**

In Iowa, the requirement for an intern to conduct funeral arrangements with families is set at a minimum of ten arrangements. This standard ensures that the interns gain sufficient hands-on experience and exposure to the complexities involved in funeral planning, allowing them to develop the necessary skills to assist families effectively. By completing this number of arrangements, interns can familiarize themselves with various aspects of the profession, such as understanding families' needs, navigating legal requirements, and providing compassionate support during difficult times. Therefore, the choice of ten arrangements is the correct requirement for interns, as it strikes a balance between adequate training and practical experience in the funeral service industry.

8. What is one reason a designee would lose authority under the declaration?

- A. If the designee is underage**
- B. If the designee relocated to another state**
- C. If the designee was responsible for the death of the declarant**
- D. If the designee disagreed with the arrangements**

A designee losing authority under the declaration occurs for several reasons, but one significant reason is if the designee was responsible for the death of the declarant. This principle is rooted in legal and ethical standards that aim to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure that the wishes of the deceased are honored in a manner that is considerate and respectful. If the designee is found to have played a role in the declarant's death, it raises serious ethical questions about their ability to make objective and genuine decisions regarding the final arrangements. Consequently, this situation typically nullifies the designee's authority to act on behalf of the deceased individual, as it compromises their impartiality. The implications of this reasoning are significant; it ensures that those who are entrusted with making end-of-life decisions are in a position to act honorably and in line with the intentions of the declarant. Other options, while they might present scenarios in which the designee's abilities could be questioned, do not carry the same weight under the law as the issue of being responsible for the death. For instance, being underage may prevent someone from legally making certain decisions, but it does not inherently question their integrity. Similarly, relocating to another state might make it impractical for a designee to

9. How long must a funeral home retain preneed contracts?

- A. 1 year
- B. 5 years
- C. 10 years**
- D. Indefinitely

The requirement for how long a funeral home must retain preneed contracts is indeed 10 years. This duration is important for several reasons relating to both legal accountability and consumer protection. Preneed contracts involve financial agreements made in advance for funeral services, which means they could potentially be referenced or needed for decades after being signed. Retaining preneed contracts for ten years allows funeral homes to maintain comprehensive records of their business dealings, ensuring that they can respond to any disputes, inquiries, or necessary updates regarding the agreements. This period helps safeguard consumers by ensuring that their arrangements are honored and that there is a clear record of what was agreed upon. The necessity of keeping these records aligns with the broader regulatory framework found in Iowa law that emphasizes transparency and accountability in the funeral service industry. Therefore, maintaining these documents for a full decade strikes a balance between operational efficiency for the funeral home and consumer rights protection.

10. What defines a grace period regarding licensing?

- A. The one-week period before license expiration
- B. The thirty-day period following expiration of a license when still active**
- C. The period granted for renewing licenses without penalty
- D. The time frame for appealing a license revocation

A grace period regarding licensing specifically refers to the thirty-day period following the expiration of a license when the individual is still considered active and permitted to conduct their business or professional duties without facing penalties. During this time, the licensee can renew their license without incurring additional fees or being subject to disciplinary action for practicing without a current license. This understanding is crucial in the context of regulatory practices because it acknowledges that there is often a transition phase for professionals to ensure they remain compliant with regulations without experiencing undue hardship immediately after their licenses expire. This is particularly relevant in fields such as funeral service, where maintaining active licensure is essential for lawful practice. Other options do not accurately capture the definition of a grace period; for instance, the one-week period before license expiration, while it's relevant for reminders, doesn't define a grace period, nor does the option concerning appealing a license revocation pertain to licensing renewal at all.

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://iowafunerallaw.examzify.com>

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

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