

Missouri Funeral Directors Law 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. How long can a funeral establishment hold an unembalmed body without refrigeration or airtight enclosure?**
 - A. 12 hours**
 - B. 24 hours**
 - C. 36 hours**
 - D. 48 hours**

- 2. What is the required distance at which a water-operated aspirator must be installed from the maximum height of the embalming table?**
 - A. 6 inches**
 - B. 12 inches**
 - C. 18 inches**
 - D. 24 inches**

- 3. When must spontaneous fetal deaths be reported?**
 - A. Within 24 hours of delivery**
 - B. Within 5 days of delivery**
 - C. Within 7 days of delivery**
 - D. Within 14 days of delivery**

- 4. In what order should next-of-kin be consulted for permission to cremate if they are over age 18?**
 - A. Surviving spouse, surviving child, surviving parent**
 - B. Attorney in Fact, surviving spouse, surviving sibling**
 - C. Surviving child, surviving parent, surviving spouse**
 - D. Attorney in Fact, surviving spouse, any surviving relative**

- 5. Which organization mandates that employees must receive training to recognize and prevent exposure to risks at work?**
 - A. FTC**
 - B. OSHA**
 - C. ADA**
 - D. DEA**

- 6. How many days must a funeral establishment attempt to receive authorization for cremation before proceeding?**
- A. 5 days**
 - B. 7 days**
 - C. 10 days**
 - D. 14 days**
- 7. Who must be named in a funeral establishment's application?**
- A. The owner of the property**
 - B. Funeral director in charge**
 - C. All licensed embalmers**
 - D. The board of directors**
- 8. How many days do financial institutions have to pay sellers on joint accounts and trusts?**
- A. 10 days**
 - B. 15 days**
 - C. 20 days**
 - D. 30 days**
- 9. For how long must a financial institution maintain records of joint accounts?**
- A. 3 years**
 - B. 5 years**
 - C. 10 years**
 - D. 15 years**
- 10. What information is included in a seller's annual report?**
- A. Names of all employees**
 - B. Total face value of preneed contracts sold**
 - C. Marketing strategies used**
 - D. Complaints received**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How long can a funeral establishment hold an unembalmed body without refrigeration or airtight enclosure?

- A. 12 hours
- B. 24 hours**
- C. 36 hours
- D. 48 hours

A funeral establishment can hold an unembalmed body without refrigeration or an airtight enclosure for up to 24 hours. This timeframe is established based on health regulations and industry standards aimed at minimizing the risk of decomposition and ensuring public health safety. Prolonged exposure of an unembalmed body outside of refrigeration can lead to significant decomposition and odor issues, which is why this limit exists. After this period, the conditions surrounding the body can become a concern for both funeral practitioners and regulatory agencies. Adhering to this 24-hour guideline is essential for maintaining respect for the deceased and providing necessary care for the body until final arrangements can be made. This practice underscores the importance of proper handling of human remains and the standards that funeral establishments must abide by to serve families effectively while complying with legal requirements.

2. What is the required distance at which a water-operated aspirator must be installed from the maximum height of the embalming table?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 12 inches**
- C. 18 inches
- D. 24 inches

The requirement for the installation distance of a water-operated aspirator from the maximum height of the embalming table is specified to ensure proper function and safety during the embalming process. By maintaining a distance of 12 inches, the design helps to prevent any accidental backflow or contamination that could occur if the aspirator is placed too close to the embalming table. This distance also serves to ensure that the aspirator operates efficiently without any interference from the operations being conducted at the table. This regulation is essential for maintaining sanitary conditions in the embalming room and ensuring that the equipment functions as intended, thus supporting the health and safety of both the embalmer and the deceased being handled. Observing this guideline is crucial for compliance with state laws governing embalming practices and contributes to the overall professionalism expected in funeral service settings.

3. When must spontaneous fetal deaths be reported?

- A. Within 24 hours of delivery
- B. Within 5 days of delivery
- C. Within 7 days of delivery**
- D. Within 14 days of delivery

In Missouri, the law requires that spontaneous fetal deaths be reported within 7 days of delivery. This timeframe is established to ensure timely reporting for statistical and health purposes, which can aid in public health surveillance and improve maternal and fetal care practices. Reporting within this designated period allows health authorities to maintain accurate records and potentially identify any patterns or causes that may arise related to fetal mortality. The choice of 7 days reflects a balance that recognizes the sensitivity surrounding such occurrences while still prioritizing necessary documentation for health information. This timeframe is consistent with practices in many jurisdictions that seek to standardize the reporting of fetal deaths to facilitate better health outcomes.

4. In what order should next-of-kin be consulted for permission to cremate if they are over age 18?

- A. Surviving spouse, surviving child, surviving parent
- B. Attorney in Fact, surviving spouse, surviving sibling
- C. Surviving child, surviving parent, surviving spouse
- D. Attorney in Fact, surviving spouse, any surviving relative**

The correct answer takes into account the legal hierarchy established in Missouri law regarding who should be consulted for permission to cremate a deceased individual. In Missouri, the first person who should be consulted is generally an Attorney in Fact if one has been designated. This person has the legal authority to make decisions on behalf of the deceased individual concerning their final disposition. Following the Attorney in Fact, the next in line traditionally includes the surviving spouse, as they often have primary rights related to decisions about the deceased's remains. If there is no surviving spouse, it would then typically progress to other relatives in descending order of kinship, which can include surviving children, parents, siblings, and so forth. This sequence is important as it establishes both respect for the deceased's personal wishes and adherence to legal norms surrounding decision-making authority. In this context, mentioning "any surviving relative" acknowledges that, should legal representatives be absent or unwilling, family members can still play a crucial role in decision-making, ensuring that the wishes of the deceased and family members are respected. The other options do not fully comply with the legal hierarchy or may omit the role of an Attorney in Fact who holds a significant position within the decision-making process. Thus, the correct interpretation emphasizes the importance of the Attorney

5. Which organization mandates that employees must receive training to recognize and prevent exposure to risks at work?

A. FTC

B. OSHA

C. ADA

D. DEA

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is the organization responsible for ensuring safe and healthy working conditions for employees by setting and enforcing standards and providing training, outreach, education, and assistance. Under OSHA regulations, employers are required to train their employees to recognize and prevent exposure to various workplace hazards. This training is essential to minimize risks and create a safer work environment. OSHA focuses on a wide range of safety and health topics, including chemical exposure, ergonomics, and specific industry-related risks. The training programs mandated by OSHA are designed to equip employees with the knowledge and skills they need to identify potential dangers and take appropriate safety measures. This commitment to workplace safety significantly reduces the likelihood of accidents and injuries. While other organizations listed, like the FTC (Federal Trade Commission), ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act), and DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration), have important regulatory roles, none specifically address workplace safety training in the same comprehensive manner as OSHA. Each of those organizations has its focus areas—such as trade practices, disability rights, and drug enforcement—but it is OSHA that directly mandates safety training for employees on recognizing and preventing risks at work.

6. How many days must a funeral establishment attempt to receive authorization for cremation before proceeding?

A. 5 days

B. 7 days

C. 10 days

D. 14 days

In Missouri, the law requires a funeral establishment to make a reasonable effort to obtain authorization for cremation from the deceased's legal next of kin or an authorized person. This effort must continue for a period of 10 days. If the establishment is unable to secure the necessary authorization within this time frame, they may proceed with the cremation process without consent under specific conditions outlined in state law. This duration helps ensure that family members or authorized individuals have sufficient time to make a decision regarding the cremation, while also balancing the need for funeral service professionals to efficiently manage their operations. The 10-day requirement is thus crucial for compliance with legal and ethical standards in funeral practices.

7. Who must be named in a funeral establishment's application?

- A. The owner of the property**
- B. Funeral director in charge**
- C. All licensed embalmers**
- D. The board of directors**

In a funeral establishment's application, it is essential to name the funeral director in charge because this individual holds a critical role in overseeing the operations of the establishment and ensuring compliance with state regulations. The funeral director in charge is responsible for maintaining the standards of care required in providing funeral services, which includes overseeing the staff, managing the facility, and interacting with families during sensitive times. This requirement helps regulatory bodies ensure that there is a qualified individual directly accountable for the establishment's practices. Having a designated funeral director in charge assures that the funeral home adheres to legal and ethical standards, providing a safeguard for consumer interests. Naming the owner of the property or all licensed embalmers, while relevant in certain contexts, does not fulfill the same regulatory purpose as identifying the funeral director in charge. The owner may or may not be directly involved in day-to-day operations, and licensed embalmers are not necessarily responsible for overseeing all funeral services. The board of directors typically pertains to corporate governance and might not be directly involved in operational responsibilities, further clarifying why their naming in such an application is not a requirement.

8. How many days do financial institutions have to pay sellers on joint accounts and trusts?

- A. 10 days**
- B. 15 days**
- C. 20 days**
- D. 30 days**

In Missouri, financial institutions are required to pay sellers on joint accounts and trusts within a specific timeframe. The law stipulates that they must complete this payment within 15 days of receiving proper documentation or notice regarding the request for payment from the account holders or beneficiaries. This prompt timeframe is designed to facilitate timely access to funds, ensuring that individuals have the financial resources they need during periods of transition, such as after a funeral or in the settlement of estates. Choosing 15 days reflects an understanding of the legal obligations that financial institutions have to their customers, especially in sensitive situations involving joint accounts and trusts. The other options, although specified, do not align with the established legal standard for this type of financial transaction, making 15 days the correct and appropriate answer in this context.

9. For how long must a financial institution maintain records of joint accounts?

- A. 3 years
- B. 5 years**
- C. 10 years
- D. 15 years

The correct duration for financial institutions to maintain records of joint accounts is five years. This requirement aligns with regulations designed to ensure that institutions have accessible records for scrutiny, particularly regarding transactions and account activities. Maintaining records for five years helps facilitate audits, fraud investigations, and compliance with financial regulations, which can vary depending on jurisdiction but generally emphasize a standard timeframe for record-keeping. In the context of Missouri, this duration aligns with both federal regulations and financial best practices. While some entities may choose to keep records longer for their internal purposes, the five-year period is the minimum required to ensure proper oversight and documentation. This timeframe reflects a balance between operational efficiency for financial institutions and the necessity for accountability and transparency in financial practices, especially for joint accounts which may involve multiple parties and more complex transactions.

10. What information is included in a seller's annual report?

- A. Names of all employees
- B. Total face value of preneed contracts sold**
- C. Marketing strategies used
- D. Complaints received

The inclusion of the total face value of preneed contracts sold in a seller's annual report is crucial as it provides a transparent overview of the financial activity related to preneed sales. This figure reflects the total monetary value of preneed contracts that the seller has entered into over the year, which is important for regulatory compliance and financial assessments. Annual reports are essential documents that ensure accountability and can also be utilized by regulatory bodies, stakeholders, and the public to gauge the health and practices of a funeral service provider. Reporting the total face value of preneed contracts sheds light on the seller's business volume and helps in understanding the company's financial commitments for services that will be rendered in the future. This transparency is critical in the funeral service industry, where preneed contracts often form a significant part of a business's revenue and customer trust. The other options, while potentially relevant in other contexts, do not align with the required focus of the annual report as stipulated in regulation. Names of all employees and marketing strategies, for instance, can be considered internal matters and are typically not mandated for public disclosure in an annual report. Complaints received may be significant for quality assurance or operational improvements but are not standard inclusions necessary for the financial summaries and

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://mofuneraldirectorslaw.examzify.com>

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

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